ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, December 29, 1930

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Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

AUDEN.—On Dec. 22, 1930, to ELIZABETH (*née* Jeeves), wife of BERNARD AUDEN, of Vanrenen, Peace River, Alberta—a daughter.

BLACKATER.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at Middlebie, Scarisbrick, Dumbartonshire, to MARGERY, wife of J. N. F. BLACKATER—a daughter.

CAMPION.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at "Bryn Teg," The Avenue, Camberley, to ANNE JOYCE, wife of CAPT. D. CAMPION, R.E.—a son.

CAREY.—On Dec. 26, 1930, to HELEN, wife of REGD. CAREY, R.T.C., of "Rookwood," Eltham—a daughter.

COLES.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at 6, The Grove, Boltons, London, to IVY (*née* Keswick), wife of GUY R. COLES—a daughter.

CROWE.—On Dec. 27, 1930, to "NENA" (*née* Temperley), wife of MAJOR C. M. CROWE, D.F.C., M.C., of "La Chaumiere," Fishery-road, Maidenhead—a son (PETER EDWARD).

FLETCHER.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Fontaine, Cornwall-road, Cheam, to DOROTHY (*née* Pigeott), wife of W. ARCHIBALD FLETCHER—a son.

HALL.—On Christmas DAY, 1930, at Naylands, Shamham, Sussex, to DONALD and ISABEL (*née* Compton) HALL—a son.

LIMEBEER.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at 30, Porchester-square, W.2, to CYNTHIA, wife of RALPH LIMEBEER—a daughter. Both fine.

PAUL.—On Christmas DAY, 1930, at Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, the wife of D. H. PAUL, M.D., of a daughter.

ROLLER.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to CAROLINE, wife of ROY E. ROLLER, M.C.—a daughter.

SIMMONS.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Bridgehill, Bebper, to BARBIE, the wife of MAJOR KEITH SIMMONS, O.C. Cameron Highlanders—a daughter.

SPEIRS.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at 6, Eastern-terrace, Brighton, to YDA FRANCES (*née* Allman), wife of W. A. SPEIRS, of Coulsdon—a son.

TOPPING.—On Christmas DAY, 1930, at 3, Springfields-crescent, Hendon, to AMY, wife of KELMAN TOPPING—a daughter.

VALLANCE.—On Christmas DAY, 1930, at Delhi, to LALLIE, wife of CAPTAIN J. I. VALLANCE, R.A.—a son.

WALKER.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at 24a, Weld-road, Birkdale, Southport, to FRANCES JOAN, wife of ALFRED WALKER—a son.

WELLS.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at 35, West-park, Eltham, S.E.9, to MARY, wife of MAJOR W. M. M. O'D. WELSH, R.A.—a son.

WILLIAMS.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at Haresnoult, Bodmin, to EVANGELINE (*née* Muir), wife of CAPTAIN T. V. WILLIAMS, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

AUDEN : MARSHALL.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, JOHN RICKNELL AUDEN, Geological Survey of India, second son of Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Auden, Birmingham, to MARGARET, only child of the late Brig.-General J. G. Geddes, R.A.C.B., C.M.G., and Mrs. Geddes, Overhards, North Wambrough, Basingstoke, and widow of DOUGLAS MARSHALL, of Albury, Surrey.

CHATWIN : SMITH.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at St. Ethelburga-the-Virgin, Bishopsgate, LIEUT.-COMDR. C. A. N. CHATWIN, Royal Navy, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Chatwin, to PHYLLIS SMITH, elder daughter of Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Frederic C. Dreyer.

HERRING : BROOKE.—On Sept. 22, 1930, at the Presbyterian Church, Ipoh, F.M.S., by the Rev. J. R. Walker, ROBERT SAVILLE HERRING, M.C., Malayan American Plantations, to JOYCE, daughter of Dr. Gilbert Maxwell, Chief Health Officer of Sarawak, and Mrs. Brooke.

MOODIE : LENG.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, OLIVER STUART MOODIE, Calcutta, to RUTH MARY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Leng, Waterstone House, Newport, Fife.

PATTEN : ST. GEORGE SMYTH.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at the Church of SS. Saviour, Eastbourne, by Prebendary Whitfield, Rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. Hugh Patten, Esquire, and Mrs. Patten, of 37, Manor-place, Edinburgh, to MARGARET, daughter of the late Hugh St. George Smyth, Esquire, and Mrs. St. George Smyth, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

ST. LEGER SEARLE : CRAMPTON.—On Dec. 22, 1930, at St. James's Church, West Hampstead, by the Rev. G. Tindal-Atkinson, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. R. M. French, Vicar, and the Rev. C. Leicester Maiet, LIEUT.-COMMANDER MALCOLM WALTER ST. LEGER SEARLE, R.N., eldest son of the late Hon. Sir Malcolm Searle and Lady Searle, of Wynberg, S. Africa, to BETTY MARGARET, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. HAROLD CRAMPTON, of 7, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.3.

GOLDEN WEDDING

ROPER : HOFFMAN.—On Dec. 28, 1880, at Yardisley, Herefordshire, ALFRED FRANCIS ROPER to ISABEL MAY HOFFMAN, Ladycross, Seaford, Sussex.

DIAMOND WEDDING

CONYBEARE : CROPPER.—On Dec. 29, 1870, at Burneside, Westmorland, JOHN WILLIAM EDWARD CONYBEARE to FRANCES ANNE CROPPER. Now living at Cambridge.

DEATHS

AKERS.—On Boxing Day, 1930, at Hollingbury, Queen's Park-gardens, Bournemouth, WILLIAM ROBERT, the dearly loved husband of SARAH NEATE AKERS.

AKERS.—On Dec 27, 1930, in the General Infirmary at Leeds, as the result of a motoring accident, ARNOLD T. AKERS, of 35, Regent Park-terrace, Hyde Park, Leeds, husband of Catherine Akers and only son of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Akers, of Ilkley. Mrs. A. T. Akers wishes that instead of sending wreaths friends would send flowers for use at the infirmary.

ALLDEN.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at Malthouse Farm, Kingsley, Hants, ELIZABETH, widow of WILLIAM ALLDEN, in her 78th year.

AMOS.—On Holy Innocents' Day, 1930, at a nursing home in Hove, DUNCAN EDWARD, the dearly loved and loving only son and brother of ANE and JOAN AMOS, of Gatley, Ventnor, aged 14 years eight months. Funeral at St. Alban's, Ventnor, on Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

ASSER.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Ashley, Felstead, Essex, RICHARD JOHN ASSER, son of the late Robert Verney Asser, aged 70. Funeral service Barnes Cemetery to-day (Monday), at 2 p.m.

ATKINSON.—On Dec. 28, 1930, suddenly at Ravens Hill, Newent, Gloucestershire, MAJOR GEORGE BRYAN ATKINSON, son of the late Rev. Thomas Atkinson, of Whitston, Yorkshire, aged 51.

AYLES.—On Dec. 24, 1930, ESTHER MARY, the beloved wife of CANON AYLES, Barrow Rectory, Suffolk, and daughter of the late Sir J. J. Briscoe, Bart.

BAGENAL.—On Dec. 27, 1930, in London, ETHEL CONSTANCE MARY, widow of BEAUCHAMP FREDERICK BAGENAL, of Benekerry House, Carlow, Ireland, aged 82. Funeral Theydon Bois, Essex.

BASS.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at Oakdene, Preston Park-avenue, Brighton, THOMASINA SARAH SOPHIA, widow of ROGER BASS, formerly of Burton-on-Trent, and dearly loved mother of Roger Arthur Bass, Funeral at Extra Mural Cemetery, Brighton, Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 1 p.m.

BELLASIS.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at the Convent of the Holy Child, Harrogate, CECILIA BELLASIS (Mother St. Aloysius), R.I.P.

BRAY.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at 3, Milton-road, Highgate, N., after a short illness, HENRY RICHARD BRAY, late Surveyor of Taxes, aged 87.

BROMLEY.—On Christmas Eve, 1930, at 9, Oxford and Cambridge-mansions, N.W.1, EDITH VIOLA, elder surviving daughter of the late THOMAS BROMLEY, of Stoke Hall, Newark, aged 82. Service at St. Mark's, Marylebone-road, this day (Monday), at 1.50; afterwards at Marylebone Cemetery.

BULL.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Woolburn Vicarage, Bucks, AGNES, devoted wife of ARTHUR BULL, priest. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), Woolburn Church, 2.30 p.m.

BULLOCK.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at 7, Longfield-road, Ealing, JOHN HENRY BULLOCK, J.P., eldest son of the late William Bullock, formerly of Macclesfield.

CORNISH.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 23, 1930, at Montalverne, Penzance, suddenly, of heart failure, THOMAS HENRY CORNISH, aged 67.

CROTTY.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at Dulwich, MARGARET HENDERSON CROTTY, widow of Robert E. Crotty. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

DALTON.—On Christmas Day, 1930, at the Vicarage, Church St., Michael, near Taunton, JOHN PHILIP DALTON. Funeral to-day (Monday), 1.30 p.m.

DAVISON.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at his residence, the Chateau des Enfants, Cap d'Antibes, France, GEORGE DAVISON, of Lowestoft, in his 74th year.

De LA MARE.—On Dec. 25, 1930, after a short illness, LILIAN AUGUSTA (WINNIE) De LA MARE, of 21, Tivoli-road, South Croydon.

DE LA RUE.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at his residence, 11, Pembroke-road, Hove, HERBERT DE LA RUE, D.L., J.P., youngest son of the late Warren de la Rue, D.C.L., F.R.S., Comdr. Légion d'Honneur aged 75 years. Funeral service at Hove Parish Church on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 11.30 a.m. Interment at Hove Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

DRYSDALE.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Penshore Cottage Hospital, after a few days' illness, MARGARET DRYSDALE, of Glen Cottage, Great Comberton, Worcestershire, and 28, Eldon-road, Kensington, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Robert Carstairs Drysdale, R.A. Funeral at St. Michael's Church, Great Comberton, at 11.30 on Wednesday, Dec. 31.

FIELD.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at West View, Lindfield, Sussex, EDMEE MARY FIELD, third daughter of the late J. Field, J.P., D.L., formerly of Latchmere, Ham Common,

DEATHS (continued)

FLINT.—On Dec. 24, 1930, suddenly, at Mazazan, Wokingham, Dr. ELLA CATHERINE FLINT, fourth daughter of the late Richard Flint, of Croydon. Cremation at Woking. Funeral at Shirley Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. Flowers to Thomas Ebbutt and Sons, 89, High-street, Croydon.

FOGG.—After a short illness, GEORGE VICTOR FOGG, of Dulwich and 87, Chancery-lane, the dearly beloved husband of Charlotte Bent Fogg, in his 66th year. Funeral Camberwell Old Cemetery, Forest Hill-road, Thursday, 12 noon.

FORREST.—On Dec. 22, 1930, suddenly, FRANCES JANE, wife of GAVIN A. FORREST, of 33, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W., and Japan. (Japanese papers, please copy.)

FOSTER.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at Park House, Upton, Northampton, EMILY HOPE, dearly loved wife of JOHN R. FOSTER, and only daughter of the late Rev. J. and Mrs. Hankinson, of Leek and Cheltenham, aged 67 years.

FRECHEVILLE.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at Monte Carlo, ROBERT JAMES FRECHEVILLE, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.M., consulting mining engineer, dearly beloved husband of Mary Jane Frecheville, in his 84th year. Interred at Menton, (South African papers, please copy.)

FREER.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Bristol, the Rev. DONALD LEACROFT FREER, formerly of the Bush Brotherhood, North Queensland. Funeral Wednesday, 2.30, at St. Mary's, Redcliff.

GILBERTSON.—On Dec. 23, 1930, RICHARD D. GILBERTSON, M.A. Oxon., Pembroke.

GILLESPIE.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at 2, Wye-terrace, Hereford, MARGARET LUCY (*née* Guthrie), widow of MAJ.-GEN. W. A. GILLESPIE, of Brynderwen, Usk, aged 83. Funeral at Bettws Newydd, near Usk, to-day (Monday), at 2 p.m. No mourning, by request.

GILLIBRAND.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at a nursing home in London, LAURA GILLIBRAND, of Hollins Grove, Darwen, Lancashire, and the Manor House, Wellesbourne, Warwick. Funeral at Darwen Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), at 3 p.m. (Friends, please accept this—the only intimation.) Flowers to 11, Baker-street, W.1.

GILLMAN.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at 7, Osborne-villas, Hove, ELLEN GILLMAN, fourth daughter of the late George Gillman, Banker, Portsmouth, aged 90 years. Funeral Hove Borough Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), 2 p.m.

GRAY.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at 15, Oaklands-road, Bedford, E. L. H. N. GRAY, late of Lota Ville, Cork.

GREGORY.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Elloughton, Brough, East Yorkshire, GEORGE HENRY GREGORY, in his 91st year.

GUTHRIE.—On Dec. 25, 1930, suddenly, at Heatherwood, Wallington, WALTER GIBSON GUTHRIE, dearly beloved husband of Violet Mary Guthrie. Service at St. Michael and All Angels, South Beddington (off Stafford-road), 2.15 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). Interment Battersea Cemetery, Morden, 2.45 p.m.

GWYNNE.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Bellaria, La Tour de Pelis, Switzerland, AGNES, second daughter of the late CAPTAIN ALBAN LEWIS GWYNNE, of Monachty, Cardiganshire.

HAMILTON.—On Dec. 27, 1930, in London, ROBERT CRAIGIE HAMILTON, aged 78. Service at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, 9.15 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). Funeral, Cheltenham, 3 p.m., the same day.

HIPPISLEY.—On Christmas Morning, 1930, at Chevithorne, Sidcup, GEORGE WYLD HIPPISLEY, second son of the late R. T. Hippisley, of Bristol, in his 84th year. Funeral to-day (Monday); at St. John's, Sidcup, 2.30.

HOULDER.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at 67, Keith-road, Southall, ARNOLD JENNINGS HOULDER, aged 47. Funeral Tuesday (Tuesday), at 2.30, at Heston Church.

HUNT.—On Dec. 28, 1930, peacefully, at 75, Cheynewalk, Chelsea, EMMA LOUISA, widow of WILLIAM HUNT, A.R.A.

JEPPS.—On Dec. 24, 1930, JOHN PATTON, of Wood Lodge, 1, Valley-road, Streatham, and 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C. (Firm, Gee and Co.), of Shanghai and Hankow.

JOHNSON.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, GEORGE HENRY, husband of GLADYS JEFFS Funeral Putney Vale Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), 12 o'clock. (Continental papers, please copy.)

LACY.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at 6.20 a.m., peacefully in her sleep, at 5 Waterden Lodge, Guildford, MRS. J. E. LACY, in her 97th year.

LAMB.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at The Grove, S.W.10, BEATRICE MARY, daughter of late ALFRED and LOUISA LAMB, of Bowers, by her special request.

LEIGHTON.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Leighcliff, Grand Parade, Leigh-on-Sea, WILLIAM JAMES LEIGHTON, aged 69 years. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 31, at Streatham Park Cemetery, Greyhound-lane, at 2.30 p.m. Requiem Mass, the Catholic Church, Leigh-on-Sea, at 9.30 a.m.

LIDDELL.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Drayton House, Sherfield-on-Loddon, Basingstoke, JOHN LIDDELL, second son of the late John Liddell, of Benwell Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 78. R.I.P. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

LINTOTT.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at Las Palmas, the result of an accident, GUY H. LINTOTT, aged 32. Memorial service at Warnham Church, Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 2.15.

MACDONELL.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at 13, Belbroughton-road, Oxford, ARTHUR ANTHONY MACDONELL, Emeritus Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, elder son of the late Colonel A. A. Macdonell, of Lochgarry. Funeral on Wednesday at 2.30 at St. Andrew's Church, Oxford, and afterwards at Holywell Cemetery.

MACFIE.—On Christmas Eve, 1930, suddenly, at Rugeley, Staffs, CHARLES WABAR SCOTT MACFIE, of the Tower, Llancollen, and late of Chester, aged 58. Funeral Christleton to-day (Monday).

McKNIGHT.—On Dec. 24, 1930, ALICE ELIZABETH MCKNIGHT, of 6, Knowsley-road, Cressington Park, widow of George McKnight, of New Cumnock and Liverpool, and dearly loved sister of the late Richard Symonds, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MAY.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at Rockingham, Winchester, MARY LETITIA, the dearly loved wife of COLONEL G. L. E. MAY, aged 67 years. Funeral at Sparsholt, Winchester, at 12 noon to-day (Monday). No flowers, by request.

MELCHETT.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at 35a, Lowndes-square, S.W.1, ALFRED MOND, 1st BARON MELCHETT and LANSDOWN, P.C., D.L., F.R.S., aged 62. Funeral at St. Pancras Cemetery, East Finchley, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). Memorial service at West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley-street, W., at 5 p.m. the same day.

MITCHELL.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at 85, West-hill, Highgate, JOSEPH HENRY MITCHELL, D.L., J.P., aged 73. Service at St. Pancras Church, Euston-road, N.W., at 12 midday Wednesday, Dec. 31, and interment Highgate Cemetery.

MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL.—On Christmas Day, 1930, at Rudloe Park, formerly of Fowberry Tower, Northumberland, JANE DARLING (KITTY), beloved wife of LIEUT.-COL. A. MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL. Funeral 2 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) at Box Wilts.

NEWTON.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at 36, Howitt-road, N.W.3, MARGARET, widow of WILLIAM NEWTON, of Twyford, Hants, aged 87. Funeral at Twyford on Thursday, 2 o'clock.

OGILVIE.—On Christmas Eve, 1930, at Milford-on-Sea War Memorial Hospital, ANNIE, wife of DR. JAMES OGILVIE, Dilly Corner, Barton-on-Sea, Hants, and formerly of Moffat, Dumfriesshire, aged 63.

ORME.—On Dec. 27, 1930, after a short illness, HENRY ERNEST JAMES ORME, of 50, Tempiars-avenue, Golders Green, and 37, Spring-street, Paddington, aged 53 years. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at St. Mary's, Hendon Old Church, at 2.30.

PEELE.—On Dec. 20, 1930, COLONEL ERNEST MONTAGUE PEELE, of 24, Wolverton-road, Bournemouth, son of the late Joshua John Peele, of Shrewsbury, in his 91st year.

PETLEY.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at Harvington, Beckenham, Kent, BERTRAND THEODORE PETLEY, aged 58. (Burma and India papers, please copy.)

PHILLIPS.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at 50, Underhill-road, East Dulwich, REUBEN JOSEPHUS PHILLIPS, aged 84. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at 10.15, at Forest Hill (Old) Cemetery, near Honor Oak Station.

PLATT-KINGTON.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at DAVOS, suddenly, EDWARD JOHN PLATT-KINGTON, dearly loved eldest son of Mrs. Wright, Preswylfa, Mold, aged 29. Funeral at Mold. Arrangements later.

POMEROY.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at 49a, Illington-road, Leamington Spa, SARAH, widow of HENRY POMEROY, late of Hackney, London, aged 83. Funeral at Kingston-upon-Thames Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30.

ROCHE.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at The Gables, Purley, CHARLES ST. JOHN KELLETT ROCHE, the dearly loved husband of Florence Roche, aged 75.

ROGERS.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at "Minton," Meols, CONSTANCE MURIEL, beloved wife of GEOFFERY P. ROGERS, and second daughter of Rev. Canon Stapleton Cotton, Torquay, in her 48th year. R.I.P.

ROWLEY.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Canford, near Wimborne, suddenly, GERALDINE HOWARD, only daughter of CAPTAIN HOWARD ROWLEY, R.N., and Mrs. Rowley. Funeral Botley Church, Hants, 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

SHERLOCK.—On Dec. 22, 1930, accidentally killed, BERTHA, wife of TOM SHERLOCK, of Old Saw Mill, Sanderstead Village, Surrey. The body has been sent to an anatomical school by her special request. Will friends, instead of sending flowers, kindly give donation to the Infants Hospital, Vincent-square, S.W.? A memorial service will be held in the Parish Church, Sanderstead Village, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 3 p.m. Cars will be at Purley Oaks Station to meet the electric train leaving Charing Cross 2.5, London Bridge 2.11.

SMITH.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Ashfold, Handcross, Sussex, LIEUT.-COL. ERIC SMITH, dearly loved husband of Helen Mary Smith and son of the late Eric Carrington Smith, in his 79th year. Funeral at Slaughan, Sussex, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

SMITH.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at Beechfield, Horsell, Woking, RAVENSCROFT ELSEY SMITH, F.R.I.B.A., late Professor of Architecture, King's College, London, aged 71. Funeral at Horsell Church 2.30 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

SPANTON.—On Dec. 27, 1930, as the result of a motor accident, WILLIAM MILES SPANTON, of 1, The Paragon, Blackheath (late of Bury St. Edmund's), in his 80th year. No flowers.

STILL.—On Christmas Day, 1930, at Clowdes, Seaton, Devon, CHARLES STILL, C.I.E., also of Sathl, Thamistan, India, son of the late Capt. J. T. Still, of Mount Radford, Devon, and dearly beloved and loving husband of Brenda Mabel, aged 81. (Indian papers, please copy.)

STUBBS.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at 45, Kempsford-gardens, S.W.5, SOPHIE MARIA, widow of STANLEY JOHN STUBBS. Funeral at Paddington Cemetery on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 12 noon.

TOYNBEE.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at 29, Sussex-square, W.2, suddenly, WALTER TURNER TOYNBEE, aged 78 years. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.50 p.m. No flowers, by his special request.

WEATHERLEY.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at "Isomer," Mapledurham, Oxon, WILLIAM ROBERT, younger son of W.-H. and E. M. WEATHERLEY, aged 22 years. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), 11 o'clock, at Mapledurham.

WHEELER.—On Dec. 27, 1930, peacefully, in a nursing home, EUGÉNIE NINA, wife of CAPTAIN OWEN WHEELER, late Leicestershire Regt., dearly loved and loving mother. Funeral St. Michael's, Weybridge, Wednesday, 2.30.

WILDE.—On Christmas Day, 1930, at Abbeyfield, Leamington Spa, ALFRED HERBERT WILDE, Chief Engineer, Standard Motor Co., Coventry. Funeral at Leamington to-day (Monday), 12 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Middlesbrough, LIEUT.-COMDR. CHARLES EDWARD WILSON, R.N. (retired), aged 42.

WILSON-WOOD.—On Dec. 27, 1930, MADELINE, daughter of the late Frederick Lewis Maitland-Heriot, of Ramornie, and beloved wife of A. R. WILSON-WOOD, of Tunsbury Manor, Romsey, aged 72. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30, at Tunsbury.

WIMEL.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at 79, Marlborough-mansions, N.W.6, SAM, beloved husband of EMMA WIMEL. Funeral at Liberal Jewish Cemetery, Harlesden-road, Willesden, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 10.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

WINGFIELD DIGBY.—On Dec. 28, 1930, after long illness patiently borne, MARY CONSTANCE, beloved wife of the Rev. F. W. WINGFIELD DIGBY, Rector of Thornford, near Sherborne, Dorset, aged 69. Funeral, 3 p.m. Dec. 31.

DEATHS (continued)

WOOLLS.—Early on Christmas Morning, 1930, at his residence, 63, Cornwall-gardens, Cliftonville, Margate, VICTOR JOHN WOOLLS passed suddenly and peacefully away. A funeral service will take place to-morrow (Tuesday), at St. John's Church, Margate, at 2 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

LANE.—In loving memory of MAURICE, CAPTAIN MAURICE LANE, 20th London Regt., M.C., M.M., commissioned in the field, mentioned in dispatches, who, after serving throughout the War, three years on the various fronts, fell in action in Palestine Dec. 29, 1917.

LORIE.—In loving memory of 2ND LIEUT. ARNOLD LORIE, New Zealand Forces, killed in action in France, Dec. 28, 1917. Mentioned in dispatches.

ATCHLEY.—In ever-loving memory of CREWTON ATCHLEY, C.M.G., I.S.O., late of the Colonial Office, Dec. 29, 1922.

COLLS.—In loving memory of JOHN HOWARD COLLS, who died at Buenos Aires, Dec. 29, 1916.

DILLON.—In ever-loving memory of my dear Father, LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT HENRY DILLON, who died Dec. 28, 1918.—LEONIE.

DOWIE.—In ever-loving memory of WILLIAM DOWIE, who died Dec. 29, 1925.—From his broken-hearted wife and daughter.

FAIRTLOUGH.—At her residence, No. 9, Alexandra-road, Gipsy-hill, S.E., on Dec. 29, 1896, NINA, only daughter of the late MAJOR FAIRTLOUGH.

Dios da el frio segun la ropa.

FALK.—In loving and ever-present memory of our dear Husband and Father, VICTOR FALK, who passed away on Dec. 28, 1929.

Requiescat anima in pace.

JONES-WILLIAMS.—To the loved memory of you, to-day and every day, my darling husband (DICK), COL. H. R. JONES-WILLIAMS, Dec. 28, 1927.

LEETE.—In loving memory of my dear husband, WILLIAM CHAMBERS LEETE, who passed to his rest, Dec. 29, 1929.

LIVERSIDGE.—In ever-loving memory of ALICE MARY LIVERSIDGE, who died Dec. 28, 1929.

PEARSON.—In ever-abiding love of HUGH DRUMMOND PEARSON, Lt.-Colonel, D.S.O., R.E., who died at Um Dafog, Darfur, Sudan, Dec. 28, 1922.

ROBERTS.—In loving memory of our dear mother, EMILY ROBERTS, who died Dec. 29, 1923.

FUNERAL

DEVINE.—The funeral of Mr. ALEXANDER DEVINE, Headmaster of Clayesmore School, will take place at Sparsholt, near Winchester, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

W. GARSTIN and SONS, Ltd. (Tele., Welbeck 4868), 49, WIGMORE-STREET, W.1., UPHOLDERS, CREMATIONS, EMBALMING. Funerals Inclusive. Probate. Est. 1834. Memorials in Scotch, Norwegian, Swedish, Cornish, and Dartmoor Granites direct from Quarries.

J. H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, UNDERTAKERS, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W. Paid. 2965
12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757.
Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

FUNERALS and CREMATIONS efficiently carried out in London or any part of the country.
Telegrams: Telephone:
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John Barker and Company, Limited.

MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham-court-road, London, W.1., CARRY OUT FUNERALS EFFICIENTLY AND INEXPENSIVELY in Town and Country. CREMATIONS. MONUMENTAL WORK. VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE or FAMILY DIVISION. Telegrams, MAPLE, LONDON. Phone, Museum 7000.

THE GARDEN OF REST, GOLDERS GREEN (or Cremation). Descriptive Booklet from Crematorium Office, 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

LONDON NECROPOLIS CO. (for CEMETERIES), 121, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. Hop 1276. Tele., Necropolis, London. (Est.1851.)

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT and SOLD by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd., Correspondence invited—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Booknesia, London. Est. 1816.

ROAD TRANSPORT

PASSENGER SERVICE

THE FINEST CAR HIRE SERVICE IN THE WORLD. Reduced Winter Rates.—Daimler Hire, Ltd., 243, Knightsbridge, London. Sloane 3456.

THE RELIABLE CAR HIRE SERVICE OF LONDON. Rolls-Royce and Daimlers. Cheap rates hourly or yearly.—W. J. Smith, Ltd., Pioneers of Car Hiring, Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 4777.

FREIGHTS WANTED

ROBINSON'S REMOVAL SPECIALISTS. SPLENDID MOTOR VANS WEEKLY, London, S. Coast, Devon, E. Coast, Midlands, Yorks, Manchester, Liverpool, Wales, 307, Kensington-road, Leeds, Hull, Scotland (Welbeck 7181-82). Knolle House, Manchester; Moseley, Birmingham.

ALLEN'S six-wheeled double-capacity MOTOR VANS. Most economical and efficient method of removing furniture. Free estimate and booklet.—The Allen Service, Ltd., Aldine House, 130, Stone-street, S.W.1, and Bournemouth and Southampton.

JOS. MAY'S RETURN LOADS SAVE POUNDS. The only firm with their own large motor garages and workshops arranging removals in both directions to customers' advantage. Write them requirements giving approximate date for estimate and testimonials, post free, to include packing, fixing, and insurance.

2 empty from London to N. Wales, Jan. 12th.
3 empty from London to Churt, Surrey, Jan. 28th, 30th.
1 empty from Bexley, Hereford, to London, Feb. 3rd.
1 empty from Chippenham, 1930, to London, Jan. 9th.
2 empty from E. Coast, to London, Jan. 16th and 20th.
1 empty from Herne Bay to London, Jan. 20th.
1 empty from Nottingham to London, Jan. 7th.
8, HOWLAND-STREET, W.1. MUSEUM 3410-11.

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FOR SALE.—HOTEL, GARAGE, and PETROL STATION, about 50 miles from London on main road; good turnover; accounts audited; excellent pull in for cars, buses, &c.—Write Box T.2110, The Times, E.C.4.

A DVERTISER wishes to meet young gentleman with capital willing to assist in extending established business; open air life inspecting engineering contracts; moderate capital required; excellent references.—Write Box T.2298. The Times, E.C.4.

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ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Haymarket, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

A PARTMENT HOUSE, KENSINGTON; 14 rooms, usual domestic offices; lease; rent £330 inclusive; beautifully furnished and appointed; inspected and recommended; £1,350.—Apply CHAPMANS, 76, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. Chan. 7266.

HIGH-CLASS LUNCHEON and TEA ROOMS, seating capacity 120, Kensington; originally cost £1,000; present takings £35-£40 per week; exceptional opportunity to improve. Price complete, £495.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

HOME and INCOME.—GUEST HOUSE, beautifully furnished, supplying breakfast only, a few steps from the Park. The rooms which are all let with running hot water and expensive divan beds, are artistically decorated and occupied by first-class tenants (mostly bachelors) at very remunerative rents. The house is to be sold for purely private reasons at less than actual cost.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

MAYFAIR SUITE HOUSE in perfect repair and beautifully furnished; four suites and four bed-sitting rooms, six bath rooms, &c. Net profit £671, accountant's figures; owner occupying one suite, which would let at £350. Price, including lease, £4,000, with running £4,250.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Hanover-square, Berkeley-square, W.1.

NET PROFIT £700 per annum.—Old-established MODEL DAIRY, lovely district; suit gentleman to run as investment under manager; £1,500.—HOLLAND, 307, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

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DIRECTOR-SECRETARY REQUIRED; wholesale business, London, full of orders; return £500 per annum.—Arnold and Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C.

GENTLEMAN, 30, with £2,000, REQUIRED; established 25 years), want Partnership; interesting and Businesses to purchase, £1,000 to £100,000.—TELEGRAPH-KNOX, 7, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

MANAGER MOTOR-CAR BUSINESS, 25 years in the trade, requires Partner with about £3,000, sleeping or active, to join in extraordinary opportunity whereby advertiser has offered to take over with, on happening of event, the whole of business in the West End of London; investor has control of same. Solicitor and business references. No agents.—Apply Box T.2295, George Cuming, Ltd., 125, High Holborn, W.C.1.

##

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MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
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£170, including ships, hotels, private car and 11 days' Ceylon tour.—Apply P. & O. Offices, as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'sailles.
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	—	Jan. 2
†Mantua ..	11,000	Harnett	Jan. 2	Jan. 29
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaiser-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana ..	17,000	Dalby	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13
†Mooltan ..	17,000	Allin	Mar. 13	Mar. 20
Macedonia ..	11,000	Dickinson	—	Mar. 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

‡‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	—	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Ballarat ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Moolton ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
§Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Malwa ..	11,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13
‡Bendigo ..	11,000	Wyatt	Mar. 20	Mar. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Rangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 13	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	—	Jan. 2
Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—
Chemnitz (cargo)	8,500	—	Jan. 16	—
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Karmala ..	9,000	Rollo	Feb. 5	—
Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27

‡ Taking Passengers for Malta. † for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.
* One class only at 3rd Cabin fares.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

(Calling at Alexandria if inducement offers.)

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
†KENYA ..	10,000	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
*KOLA ..	5,222	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	Feb. 16
*CHINKOA ..	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2
*MASULA ..	7,920	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 23

* Cargo Steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANORA ..	7,929	—	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA ..	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24
MYLORA ..	9,100	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
MALDA ..	9,066	Feb. 11	Feb. 14	Feb. 21

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'sailles.
MATIANA	9,067	—	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MANTOLA	9,046	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	8,070	Mar. 7	Mar. 13	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
MANELA	8,303	Mar. 21	Apl. 1	Apl. 10	Apl. 18

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

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Offices: Passenger Offices, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Offices, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3.

FREIGHT BROKERS:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Ellis, Co., Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RANGITATA ..	17,000 tons	Southampton	Jan. 16	
RANGITANE ..	17,000 „	Southampton	Feb. 13	
REMUERA ..	11,000 „	Southampton	Mar. 13	

Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents, H. B. Westray and Co., (Ind.), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND,

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

From	‡ Vancouver.	From	† San Francisco.
MAKURA ..	—	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA ..	Feb. 4	—	—
MOANA ..	—	—	Feb. 18
AORANGI ..	Mar. 4	—	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line, via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele. Regent 4529), or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool,
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

†Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden.
Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	—	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Booking to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON, CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
OTWAY ..	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 3	Apl. 5
OSTERLEY ..	12,000	Apl. 25	May 1	May 3

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other lines.
Managers, Anderson, Anderson and Co., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL. EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON. Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Poona ..	7,485	Jan. 7	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta
(a)City of Calcutta	7,879	Jan. 24	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS

By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement.
From London, Jan. 31, 1931.
ROUND AFRICA TO BOMBAY, 91 DAYS.
17,255 miles. 13 Days in India, £180.
SOUTH AFRICA, 37 DAYS' VOYAGE.
13,714 miles. 25 Days in South Africa, £82 16s.
Single tickets issued to Bombay and all intermediate ports.
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GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. .. Cent. 9224

N.Y.K. LINE.

JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
FUSHIMI MARU ..	10,600	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Jan. 30	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

Also calling at Gibraltar.

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Through Bookings from Europe.

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Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
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BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire ..	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire ..	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
Staffordshire ..	15,000	Feb. 6	Feb. 14
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Feb. 20	Feb. 28

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 6086, 6087.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ATHOS II. .. Jan. 15 and Jan. 29 .. D'ARTAGNAN
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
LIEUTE DE LOSAC .. Jan. 9 and Jan. 23 .. CHAMBORD
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
THEO. GAUTIER .. Jan. 20 and Feb. 3 .. LOTUS
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Jan. 14 and Jan. 30 MARIETTE PACHA
For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" ..	Jan. 17
S.S. "CLYNDYN" ..	Jan. 31
M.V. "COLOMBIA" ..	Feb. 14

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MARTINIQUE.

S.S. "COMMEWYNE" ..	Jan. 7
S.S. "SURINAME" ..	Jan. 28
S.S. "STUYVESANT" ..	Feb. 18

For passage rates and full particulars apply to Pte. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Fall Mall, London, S.W.1. 'Phone, Regent 4529.
Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. 'Phone, Monument 0021.)

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES.

TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
31	MAJESTIC ..	bSouthampton	White Star
Jan.			
2	BALTIC ..	cLiverpool	White Star
3	CARONIA ..	dSouthampton	Cunard
3	CAMERONIA ..	eGlasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA ..	bSouthampton	Cunard
7	ASCANIA ..	dSouthampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA ..	cLiverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA ..	eGlasgow	Anchor
14	HOMERIC ..	bSouthampton	White Star
14	PENNLAND ..	bSouthampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA ..	dSouthampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC ..	cLiverpool	White Star
17	CALIFORNIA ..	eGlasgow	Anchor
20	EMPRESS OF FRANCE	bSouthampton	Can. Pac.
21	MAJESTIC ..	bSouthampton	White Star
23	AURANIA ..	dSouthampton	Cunard
24	MINNEKAHDA ..	bLondon	A.T.L.
24	WESTERNLAND ..	bSouthampton	Red Star
24	ALAUNIA ..	cLiverpool	Cunard
24	ALAUNIA ..	eGlasgow	Anchor
28	AQUITANIA ..	bSouthampton	Cunard
28	CAMERONIA ..	eGlasgow	Anchor

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. Via Belfast, d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. Via Moville, g Via Belfast and Glasgow. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Jan.	Steamer.	From	Line.
3	CARONIA ..	pSouthampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA ..	pSouthampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA ..	oLiverpool	Cunard
14	PENNLAND ..	nSouthampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA ..	pSouthampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC ..	mLiverpool	White Star
23	AURANIA ..	pSouthampton	Cunard
24	WESTERNLAND ..	nSouthampton	Red Star
24	ALAUNIA ..	mLiverpool	Cunard
31	ADRIATIC ..	mLiverpool	White Star

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Jan.	Steamer.	From	Line.
—	MONTCLARE ..	kLiverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM ..	mLiverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK ..	kLiverpool	Can. Pac.
28	MELITA ..	mLiverpool	Can. Pac.
30	MINNEDOSA ..	kLiverpool	Can. Pac.

k Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p Via Havre. q Via Queenstown.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

HAPAG

(HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.)

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

ALBERT BALLIN ..	..	..	Jan. 9
HAMBURG ..	..	..	Jan. 16
DEUTSCHLAND ..	..	..	Jan. 23
NEW YORK ..	..	..	Jan. 30

CROSS CHANNEL SAILINGS

Southampton to Hamburg.
Weekly by Atlantic Liners.

PLEASURE AND HEALTH CRUISES.

A number of these have been arranged for 1931.

The Itineraries include:—

THE MEDITERRANEAN & THE LEVANT

(January-June).
First Cruise leaves SOUTHAMPTON February 1st.
Fares from £25 0 0.

NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, SPITZBERGEN, ICELAND and THE BALTIC

(June-September.)

WINTER VOYAGES TO TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

Apply to Wm. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES
by the Non-Stop route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
A direct way must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel altogether.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"FRANCE" (e)	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
"PARIS" (e)	Jan. 7	Jan. 13
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Jan. 21	Jan. 29
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e) ..	Jan. 28	Feb. 3
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Feb. 5	Feb. 12
"PARIS" (e)	Feb. 11	Feb. 17

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(e) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.
Also Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO HOUSTON

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "PELERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Dec. 31
S.S. "CUBA" .. .. Jan. 26
and then: Feb. 23rd, March 23rd.
ALSO SERVICES TO CUBA.

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &C.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £33 15s.) .. Jan. 3
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £41) .. Jan. 22

U.K. to NORTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS. FIRST CLASS
FARE TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO FROM £57.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No. Ger. 5440.)

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles.
"HENZADA" .. .. 2nd Jan. .. 10th Jan.
"CHINDWIN" .. .. 16th Jan. .. 24th Jan.
Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamnort and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.

‡†BRITANNIA ..	Jan. 2	‡**TUSCANIA ..	Feb. 10
*CASTALIA ..	Jan. 14	*CIRCASSIA ..	Feb. 27

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† Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. †† Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
S.S. FRANCONIA, 20,000 tons,
from MONACO 23rd Jan. to Bombay. Fares, Single, £60. Return £105. Passengers return to Marseilles.
S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons,
From LIVERPOOL Feb. 10, MARSEILLES, Feb. 16.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
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OZEAN LINE.
From Southampton.

HAVANA ..	
VERA CRUZ ..	RIO BRAVO .. Jan. 10th
TAMPICO ..	RIO PANUCO .. Feb. 13th
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FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY
TO ALGIERS AND GENOA
By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the
NEDERLAND Royal Mail LINE
S.S. KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN .. 1st Jan.
M.S. MARNIX VAN ST. ALDEGONDE .. 15th Jan.
H. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Gt. Britain, 66, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerr. 5035. Or Travel Agencies.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA

BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS,
MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal and * Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*AELANZA ..	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO ..	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO ..	11,477	—	Feb. 14
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Feb. 20	—
DESNA ..	11,483	—	Feb. 28

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE BERMUDA HAVANA	Via France, Spain.	PERU PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool
OROPESA (calls Jamaica) ..	14,075	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Feb. 12
ORCOMA	11,580	Mar. 5

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.
With liberty to proceed via Admiralty Sound and call at Juan Fernandez.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
TO MEDITERRANEAN, &C.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, MARCH 12.
18 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.
EASTER CRUISE
to CEUTA, BARCELONA, PALMA, ALGIERS, TANGIER, &C.
From SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 2.
15 Days. Fares 30 Guineas and upward.
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LIVERPOOL.—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS.—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

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by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"AVELONA STAR"	From London	2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"		16 JAN.
"ALMEDA STAR"	and Boulogne.	30 JAN.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		20 FEB.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
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STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

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With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
JAN. 24-MARCH 11.
TO LAS PALMAS, PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA CANAL, JAMAICA, HAITI, CUBA, HAVANA, NASSAU, BERMUDA, and MADEIRA.

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The only Cruise which enables Passengers to witness the impressive Easter Festivals in the Holy Land.

MARCH 20th FOR 29 DAYS TO

TANGIER, MALLORCA, DERNA, PORT SAID, JAFFA (for JERUSALEM), HAIFA, BEIRUT, RHODES, SUSA (for Kairouan), ALGIERS.
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ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Feb. 4
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Fares from £38 to £52.
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ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE SUEZ CANAL AND CHINA.

ANTENOR ..	3 Jan.	ANCHISES ..	14 Feb.
HECTOR ..	31 Jan.	AENEAS ..	28 Feb.

Special Winter Return Tickets, Port Said £48; Colombo £95; The Straits £112 10s.
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BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

	From Liverpool	
S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	3rd JAN.
S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	24th JAN.
S.S. DEMOSTHENES	Liverpool	6th FEB.

BLUE FUNNEL or WHITE STAR LINE, Liverpool; London: 101, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3; 1, Cockspur-st., S.W.1

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†‡LANDAFF CASTLE ..	Jan. 1	Jan. 2
*SAXON ..	—	—
‡‡LLANDOVERY CASTLE ..	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
†‡ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR CRUISE, 20th JAN. by ARUNDEL CASTLE at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Offices, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

CLAN LINE.

CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, ALGOA BAY, EAST LONDON.		
CLAN GRAHAM ..	Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.	Dec. 31
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES AND BEIRA.		
STIRLINGSHIRE ..	Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.	Jan. 8 Jan. 15 Jan. 21
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES AND MAURITIUS.		
CLAN MACTAVISH ..	Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.	Jan. 29 Feb. 4
BOMBAY AND PERSIAN GULF.		
CLAN MACBRAYNE ..	Glasgow. M'chester. Birkenh'd.	Jan. 3 Jan. 10
Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey and Tuticorin direct.		
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA AND CHITTAGONG.		
CLAN MACQUARRIE ..	Glasgow. M'chester. Birkenh'd.	Jan.
MARMAGOA, MANGALORE, TELLICHERRY, CALICUT, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, TUTICORIN, AND CHITTAGONG.		
CLAN MONROE ..	Glasgow. Birkenh'd. London. Antwerp.	Dec. 29 Dec. 31

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to CAYZER, IRVINE and Co., Ltd., London, Glasgow, Liverpool; or to E. E. KYNASTON and Co., Manchester.

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FORTNIGHTLY MAIL PASSENGER SERVICE
to EGYPT and BACK
via TANGIER, GIBRALTAR & MARSEILLES.
Through Tickets via Java to
AUSTRALIA, CHINA & JAPAN.
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10,000 miles, six weeks. 19 calls. From £70.
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FRENCH LINE. See Column Two.

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ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO
is overland, via Paris and Marseilles, and thence "TRANSATLANTIQUE" steamer.
LONDON TO ALGIERS IN UNDER TWO DAYS.
Cie. Gle. TRANSATLANTIQUE, Ltd. (French Line), 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading travel Agents.

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Tours of from two weeks' to two months' duration, either independent, by 5-seater landaulets, to itineraries and dates of travellers' own specifications, or escorted tours by saloon coaches with 14 (only) armchair seats.

ALGERIA—TUNISIA—MOROCCO—THE SAHARA

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

THE RUNNING OF UNFIT HORSES

AN INTERESTING NOTICE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Reference was made in these Notes a week ago to the number of unfit horses who are started in races under National Hunt Rules. In connexion with this matter a correspondent sends me a copy of a notice which appeared in the *Sheet Calendar* for December, 1909. I give it in full below:—

The Stewards of the National Hunt Committee have had their attention directed to the frequency with which, in past seasons, horses have been run apparently with no other object on the part of those responsible than that of providing them with a "school" over the fences, which is manifestly improper and irregular.

Every horse taking part in a race is presumed to be running on its merits with the object of winning if possible, and the Stewards give notice that in future any person who is reported to them as having run a horse simply for "schooling" purposes will be severely dealt with.

Stewards of meetings are requested to be particularly observant in this matter, and to fully exercise the powers conferred upon them by Rules 11 and 12.

It appears from this instruction that the local stewards are not only empowered to take action but are instructed to do so and to be very watchful in the matter. The trouble is always proof. No owner or trainer, naturally, would admit that he was running a horse for a "school," and yet it is known that horses are continually being run for that purpose. A steward in the principal ring before a race was started would be able to find out without asking a question which of the horses taking part in a race was expected to run well and which were not expected to be concerned with the finish of the race. A horse which is not backed one day and finishes out of a place and is backed a few days later and wins should be more than a subject of suspicion; it should be a subject of inquiry. This obvious in-and-out running, foreshadowed as it always is in the betting rings, has got to be stopped. The racing public are not so foolish as is sometimes imagined, and they are becoming weary of this uncertain running. When once they feel that they are not getting a fair run for their money they will refrain from going to races. It is a pity, when so many executives are doing all that they can to attract the public, that a certain number of trainers and owners should be doing so much to sicken the public of racing under National Hunt Rules.

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

The Kempton Park Meeting was concluded on Saturday in rather indifferent weather, but there were more visitors than there had been on the previous afternoon. Once again the racing was interesting and enjoyable. Irina had won so easily at Hurst Park that it was not surprising to find him an odds-on chance for the opening event, the Chiswick Selling Steeplechase, in which he had to carry a penalty of 7lb. Even with that penalty his weight was only 11st. 5lb. He ran quite well for about two miles, when he was passed and beaten with ease by the neglected Duplicator, who stayed on remarkably well and won with ease from Irina, with Letham third. The winner, who had not shown any form recently, was admirably ridden by his owner, who lost him at the following sale, Mr. Stevens buying him for 210 guineas. Burning Bush and Moontoy were the best backed of the starters for the Kenton Steeplechase, Burning Bush, who had won over fences at Newbury, being favourite at 11 to 10. He gave a rather disappointing display and, although he improved slightly in the Straight, he never seemed in the least likely to finish better than third, being always commanded by Moontoy and Meander. The latter of these two made the running until he was caught and beaten in the run-in by Moontoy, who won in very nice style and will certainly win more races over fences. He is by Achtoi, a sire whose children almost invariably stay and seem also to be at their best when the going is heavy, as it was at Kempton Park on Saturday.

Another Achtoi, by name Hilltoi, very nearly won the next race, the Mortlake Selling Hurdle, being caught in the run-in by Sheerness, who won very cleverly and was backed to do so, starting at 3 to 1. Sheerness last ran on December 12 at Lingfield, when he finished fifth to Peeper. Later in the afternoon another Achtoi was successful, Insurance, a three-year-old gelding by that sire, winning the Twickenham Hurdle easily from Golden Cloud, with Flambent third. Insurance, who had not run before over hurdles, had won the Welsh St. Leger during last season, and if he could jump it seemed reasonably certain that, with only 10st. 5lb. to carry, he would win. Ridden by Ingham he was always in the first three, and when he had shaken off Golden Cloud approaching the last hurdle he went on to win easily. He jumped one or two of the hurdles rather stickily, but on the whole jumped well. He stayed well and showed speed, so it may well be that he is the best young hurdler that has yet been seen out this season. His owner was present to see him run.

Favourite Star, with bottom weight, 10st. 5lb., won the Gamecock Steeplechase comfortably from Guiding Light, with Glangesia a poor third. Williams rode a good race on this promising young horse, his recovery at the last fence when his mount made a bad mistake being admirable. Not only is he a good horseman but he is also a good race-rider. It is pleasant to see him at last getting better rides. He certainly deserves them. Santhome started just a better favourite than Fomorian for the last race of the meeting, the Moderate Hurdle. They finished first and second, Fomorian winning by two lengths. Fomorian was ridden by Payne, who earlier in the afternoon had won on Moontoy, both horses being trained by his father.

There will be racing at Cheltenham this afternoon. This one-day meeting, which should be well worth a visit, will be followed by a two-day meeting at Newbury, which will conclude the year's racing. The New Year will be begun, as has been the case for so many years, with a two-day meeting at Manchester, the week ending with a one-day meeting at Plumpton. A special train will leave Paddington this morning at half-past 9 o'clock for Cheltenham, returning this afternoon at five minutes past 4 o'clock.

CHELTENHAM PROSPECTS

1.0.—WINCHCOMBE SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Lavande and Bath Chap have fair chances, but at the weights the winner may be HUGH O'NEILL, who has been given a nice chance here. He is old and not very good, but he cannot now get much lower in the handicap. In his absence the winner might be Bridgesmore, who won at Chelmsford but now meets Hugh O'Neill on 11lb. worse terms. Hugh O'Neill was a pronounced favourite on that occasion.

1.30.—MALVERN SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—This sort of race is best left to the market. Perhaps THRALE'S SELECTED will win.

2.0.—STAYERS' STEEPLECHASE (4m.).—DON SANCHO has won over this course before and should be able to stay the distance of this afternoon's race. He is a high-class horse and even with top weight does not seem harshly treated. He seems to me the best selection, the best of the others probably being Maroon Gun, a genuine stayer who is fairly handicapped.

2.30.—AMATEUR RIDERS' HURDLE (2m.).—ORBRIL may win, for he has shown useful form and, assuming the absence of Bob Stone, the opposition appears to be weak.

3.0.—LECKHAMPTON STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—This steeplechase is for horses which up to the time of closing had not won a steeplechase. Since that date several of them have been successful. If PRINCE OF ATHENS is started he would, I think, win. He won like a good young steeplechaser at Hurst Park, having previously run well over fences at Newbury. Balius, Worker, and Gainsharp may be the best of the others, and if Prince of Athens were not started BALIUS would be my selection.

3.30.—EVESHAM HURDLE (1m. 6f.).—NORMAN ABBOT ran very well at Kempton Park last week and on that form if he is started here he should be able to win.

CHELTENHAM PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The WINCHCOMBE SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
ATTEMPT (Mr. F. G. Hurt) ..... Hurt	a	12	5
BATH CHAP (Sir C. Congreve) ..... Hurt	a	12	5
COURT SCANDAL II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	12	3
SECOND NATIONAL (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	a	12	3
BRIDGEMORE (Mr. Tabor) ..... Tabor	a	12	0
TREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	11	10
LAVANDE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	11	7
LITTLE WAVELET (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	5
CUBICLE (Colonel A. C. Little) ..... Little	4	11	4
LEWIS GUN (Mr. O. A. Greenslade) ..... J. Hall	4	11	0
A EASTER BOY II. (Mr. R. E. Morel) ..... Roberts	a	10	10
HUGH O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	10	5
TAKE NOTICE (Mr. F. E. S. Grove) ..... Clayton	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ATTEMPT, R. Fawcett or J. Mason; LITTLE WAVELET, W. Parvin; CUBICLE, —; LEWIS GUN, —; EASTER BOY II., J. Haney; HUGH O'NEILL, W. Redmond; TAKE NOTICE, Owner. G. Wilson will ride either Cubicle or Lewis Gun.

1.30.—The MALVERN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles and a few yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aSWAN MILL (Mr. R. F. Morel) ..... Roberts	4	12	7
aLENOLES (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Mealings) ..... Newey	a	12	5
GOLDEN GAUNTLET (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	4	12	0
THRALE (7lb. ex.) (Mr. Thrale) ..... Thrale	5	12	0
PURPLE WAVE (Mr. J. E. Porter) ..... Porter	5	11	13
LETCOMBE LASSIE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	11	9
aLADY MARGARET II. (Mr. E. H. Watts) ..... Newey	4	11	8
aBATTALION (Mr. C. Piggott) ..... C. Piggott	4	11	8
BRUEWIT (Mrs. West) ..... J. Hall	5	11	7
MISS AVARICE (Mr. G. P. Shakerley) ..... F. A. Brown	4	11	7
aGREEN WHEAT (Mr. A. H. Saxby) ..... Saxby	a	11	6
SAGITTOR (Mr. C. Horton) ..... R. Gordon	a	11	6
AOULIOS (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave	a	11	5
MICA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	5	11	4
BORROW (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	6	11	4
PRICKLY HEAT (Mr. W. J. Irving) ..... Mulholland	5	11	3
BEST OF LUCK (Mr. C. S. Green) ..... Cox	5	11	3
SANDLET (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	4	11	2
aGOLDCOTE (Mrs. N. Roberts) ..... C. Roberts	4	11	1
BYRON (Mr. J. Bird) ..... Private	4	11	1
ROQUEFORT II. (Mr. F. V. F. Cazalet) ..... J. Hall	5	11	0
aJACK WHITEHOUSE (Mr. W. H. Whitehouse) ..... C. Piggott	5	11	0
aTUSCAN (Miss More) ..... Roberts	a	11	0
COURT SCANDAL II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	10	13
SWEET OCRAN (Captain J. R. Powell) ..... Powell	4	10	12
HISTORICAL (Mr. H. T. L. Young) ..... H. Young	5	10	10
CHOSEN LEAF (Mr. F. Hutsby) ..... Hutsby	6	10	10
ALIEN (Mr. E. A. Pearce) ..... Pearce	6	10	7
aPULLMAN (Mr. E. W. Merrell) ..... T. Merrell	a	10	7
SUBLIME FIRE (Mr. J. Powell) ..... J. Scott	6	10	7
PIPESTEM (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	5	10	7
PHOBOS (Mr. A. E. Pearce) ..... Rintoul	4	10	6
aBURLEY ADELIA (Mrs. McCowen) ..... Saxby	5	10	5
aSIDE GLANCE (Mrs. H. J. Morrie) ..... Newey	5	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PURPLE WAVE, R. Everett; BATTALION or JACK WHITEHOUSE, C. Piggott; MISS AVARICE, Owner; SAGITTOR, G. Pellerin; BORROW, W. Redmond; BEST OF LUCK, E. Foster; GOLDCOTE, J. Middleton; HISTORICAL, F. Sergeant; CHOSEN LEAF, Mr. Hutsby, jun.; PULLMAN, Mr. L. Whitfield; SUBLIME FIRE, Browne; SIDE GLANCE, —.

2.0.—The STAYERS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Four miles, over the regular course.

	Yrs	st	lb
DON SANCHO (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... F. Hartigan	a	12	7
DONEGAL (Mr. A. Bendon) ..... Woodland	a	11	10
GREAT SPAN (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	11	10
SANTABEL (Mrs. N. Colls) ..... Woodland	a	10	12
SUCKLEY (Mr. T. L. Walker) ..... Rimell	a	10	10
SUTTONIAN (Mr. H. G. Selfridge) ..... Powell	a	10	10
ABUNTIUS (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	10	5
aDELARUE (Mr. J. B. Snow) ..... Beeby	a	10	4
TOWER HILL (Mr. A. Boxall) ..... Pendarves	a	10	4
PRIDE OF THE MORNING (Captain G. R. Westmacott) ..... Gosden	a	10	2
aMAROON GUN (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ..... T. Anthony	a	10	1
aJOHN HASTY (Mr. C. Neville) ..... W. Gale	a	10	1
ATTALA (Mrs. D. Rogers) ..... Barthropp	a	10	0
IRISH RIFLE (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave	a	10	0
ASPIRANT (Mr. C. S. Green) ..... Cox	a	9	12
NEDLOG (Mr. F. E. Peck) ..... Hurt	a	9	10
TARRE (Sir E. Wills) ..... Nugent	5	9	10
WHITE PINE (Mrs. R. Chesne) ..... Easterby	a	9	7
CAIRBRE (Colonel M. Lindsay) ..... Lindsay	a	9	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DON SANCHO, M. Keogh; GREAT SPAN, F. Rees; SANTABEL, Foster; SUCKLEY, W. Stott; BUDDYMAN, E. Brown; ABUNTIUS, T. Isaacs; DELARUE, J. Mooney; TOWER HILL, W. Parvin; PRIDE OF THE MORNING, F. Brookes; MAROON GUN, D. Williams; JOHN HASTY, —; IRISH RIFLE, —; ASPIRANT, K. Piggott; NEDLOG, —. Mr. L. Whitfield will ride either John Hasty or Irish Temple.

2.30.—The AMATEUR RIDERS' HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles and a few yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBOB STONE (Mr. R. E. Morel) ..... Roberts	a	12	12
ORBRIL (Mr. T. R. Rimell) ..... Rimell	4	12	3
MISTLETOE (Mrs. D. Fitzgerald) ..... Woodland	5	12	1
PONOROGO (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bingham) ..... R. Thompson	a	12	0
EAGER LOVE (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	4	12	0
SANSPERE (Mr. G. P. Shakerley) ..... F. A. Brown	5	11	13
SILENT LAD (Mr. J. V. Rank) ..... G. Evans	5	11	12
TRUTHFUL JAMES (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ..... Powell	a	11	10
RATHNALLY (Mr. G. P. Shakerley) ..... F. A. Brown	6	11	10
CATHALAN (Mr. T. Mott) ..... Thrale	a	11	10
WICKENDEN (Mr. F. E. Peck) ..... Hurt	5	11	10
ROCK BOTTOM (Mr. H. Lester) ..... J. Scott	4	11	7
BACHELOR'S RUNNER (Mr. J. W. Pidcock) ..... Bissill	6	11	7
aFAIR PAULINE (Mr. H. Adams) ..... Newey	6	11	7
THE WRECKER (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony	4	11	6
SILENT SPIRIT (Mr. H. Deterding) ..... E. Payne	6	11	5
MAGIC MOON (Lady Glenapp) ..... Barrett	a	11	3
BORSALIS (Princess Wiasemsky) ..... Powell	a	11	1
SPANISH THORN (Mr. E. R. Thompson) ..... R. Thompson	a	11	0
HEREWITH (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... I. Anthony	6	11	0
SQUARE BIT (Mr. H. Deterding) ..... R. Payne	a	10	13
CHUTNEY (Mrs. R. Pilkington) ..... Powell	3	10	12
YOUNG SPORT (Captain H. N. Weber) ..... G. Bennett	5	10	12
CONTRABAND (Mr. J. Ladbury) ..... A. Pearce	5	10	12
MISSING RING (Mr. S. J. White) ..... Powell	5	10	10
COPY BOOK (Mr. D. D. Stewart) ..... Stewart	4	10	10
aKING'S FALLOCH (Commander J. McCowen) ..... Saxby	a	10	10
MASTER BILLIE (Mr. W. Parsonage) ..... Rimell	a	10	10
BOLD BUCCANEER (Mr. O. A. Greenslade) ..... J. Hall	a	10	10
ACCELERATION (Mr. E. Hardinge) ..... Hardinge	a	10	10
aZERO HOUR (Mr. E. W. Merrell) ..... T. Merrell	5	10	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ORBRIL, —; MISTLETOE, Captain Sassoon; PONOROGO, —; SANPERE, Owner; WINNERSH, Mr. H. Frogley; FAIR PAULINE, —; SPANISH THORN, —; HEREWITH, Owner; SQUARE BIT, Owner; COPY BOOK, Owner; BOLD BUCCANEER, Mr. West; ACCELERATION, —; ZERO HOUR, Mr. L. Whitfield will ride either Fair Pauline or Zero Hour.

3.0.—The LECKHAMPTON NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BALIUS (Mr. H. A. Keen) ..... H. Harrison	a	11	4
WORKER (Mr. W. Whitehead) ..... W. Payne	6	11	4
BURNING BUSH (Mr. G. Henderson) ..... Woodland	4	11	3
CRAIGNURE (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... Lindsay	a	11	2
YARLINGTON (Mr. G. C. Prysc-Rice) ..... D. Harrison	6	11	2
CROUSEATHA (Mr. W. J. Rimell) ..... T. Rimell	6	11	2
WISE DEDUCE (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..... Woodland	6	11	2
GAINSHARP (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	6	11	2
MORAL (Colonel C. de Paravicini) ..... Paravicini	5	11	13
WRETHAM (Mrs. Hannay) ..... F. A. Brown	5	10	13
VESPASIAN (Mr. W. Wilson) ..... Easterby	5	10	13
PRINCE OF ATHENS (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	4	10	12
HAZEL TREE (Mr. A. H. Goding) ..... Private	6	10	11
HACKLE (Mr. F. J. Honour) ..... Powell	a	10	11
BONAWE (Mrs. Huntington) ..... Rimell	6	10	11
THIS TIME (Colonel A. C. Little) ..... Little	a	10	11
aHARROW TOWER II. (Mr. E. W. Merrell) ..... T. Merrell	a	10	11
GOLD STAR (Mr. F. E. Peck) ..... Hurt	a	10	11
FLORIN II. (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... Beeby	6	10	11
KNIGHT OF THE GALTEES (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... I. Anthony	6	10	11
BRIDGUARD (Mr. F. W. Brook) ..... E. Thompson	5	10	8
NEWNHAM MOTH (Mr. H. Deterding) ..... R. Payne	5	10	8
GALINGALE (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ..... I. Anthony	5	10	8
GRALLAGH PRINCESS (Mr. K. Harper) ..... Powell	5	10	8
BLUEPAND (Colonel M. Lindsay) ..... Lindsay	5	10	8
POSTHAON (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) ..... Dugdale	4	10	5
HARPOONER (Captain C. N. Newton) ..... R. Gordon	4	10	0
ORTOBET (Mrs. S. Cobb) ..... Woodland	4	10	0
REVESBY (Lady Beryl Gilbert) ..... Cooke	4	10	0
SKIPPER'S OWN (Mr. R. M. Prior) ..... S. Bennet	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BALIUS, T. Callinan; WORKER, W. Payne; GAINSHARP, M. Keogh; MORAL, H. Hodgkinson; WRETHAM, C. Keeble; BONAWE, W. Stott; GARRON TOWER II., Mr. L. Whitfield; GOLD STAR, R. Fawcett; FLORIN II., J. Moloney; KNIGHT OF THE GALTEES, R. Everett; BRIDGUARD, J. W. Brown; GRALLAGH PRINCESS, W. Parvin; HARPOONER, J. Haney; ORTOBET, J. Farrell.

3.30.—The EVESHAM THREE-YEAR-OLD HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. One mile and six furlongs.

	st	lb
HEART OF GOLD (Mr. F. G. Hurt) ..... F. Hurt	12	4
BAY OF ACRE (Captain H. Broughton) ..... Pease	11	12
AIREDALE (Mr. A. Donn) ..... W. Payne	11	12
ROSNEAU (Mr. E. N. Lyons) ..... Thrale	11	5
FRAOCH BHEINN (Mr. J. R. Balding) ..... G. Balding	11	5
GATE CRASHER (Brigadier-General G. Cheape) ..... Easterby	11	0
GOLDEN URN (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Dutler	11	0
RAVENGLASS (Major A. W. Huntington) ..... Rimell	11	0
aSOMERSET (Mr. R. Mealings) ..... Newey	11	0
GREEN MIDGE (Miss N. Paull) ..... Private	11	0
BLUE LINE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beaty	11	0
ANNIE YUTOU (Mr. G. A. Adami) ..... Prideaux	10	7
BOUWIN (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... J. Hall	10	7
BLUE VISION (Mr. M. Evans) ..... I. Anthony	10	7
THE TAVERN KNIGHT (Mr. M. E. FitzGerald) ..... J. Anthony	10	7
HAKI BEY (Mr. C. S. Green) ..... Cox	10	7
PRINCE SHIVAJI (Mr. F. E. S. Grove) ..... Medwyn	10	7
SKERRIELE BAY (Mr. D. Harrison) ..... D. Harrison	10	7
PRETTY COOL (Brigadier-General Howard-Vyse) ..... D. Harrison	10	7
COTTAGE GORSE (Mr. H. A. Keen) ..... H. Harrison	10	7
aSEGESTA (Commander J. W. McCowen) ..... Saxby	10	7
BALLANTRAE (Mr. E. A. Pearce) ..... E. Pearce	10	7
aGOLDEN WOTAN (Mr. R. E. Morel) ..... Roberts	10	7
SIR CECILIA (Mr. D. D. Stewart) ..... Stewart	10	7
NORMAN ABBOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Butchers	10	7
SQUIRE MORRIS (Sir E. Wills) ..... Nugent	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BAY OF ACRE, —; ABERDALE, W. Payne; ROSNEAU, A. Escott; RAVENGLASS, —; SOMERSET, J. Haney; COTTAGE GORSE, J. Walsh; SEGESTA, W. Speck; GOLDEN WOTAN, J. Middleton; SQUIRE MORRIS, W. Parvin. W. Stott will ride either Bay of Acre or Ravenglass.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

MANCHESTER MEETING

CLUB HURDLE.—Tongking.
BROUGHTON HURDLE.—Prohibition, Guy Mannering.
CHORLTON HANDICAP HURDLE.—Golden Meadow.
JANUARY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Rathcode.
STAYERS' STEEPLECHASE.—Miss Passport.
MANCHESTER HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Swift Rowland.

MISCELLANEOUS

ROYAL HANDICAP HURDLE (WINDSOR).—Sobrino, Puttacota.
CARRY ON STEEPLECHASE (WINDSOR).—Le Sultan.
NEWBURY ENGAGEMENT.—Bucks Yeoman.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Glen Andred (dead), Kossolian (dead), Equities.

KEMPTON PARK RESULTS

1.0 (1.1).—The CHISWICK SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

DUPLICATOR, b g. by Glasgerion or Count Anthony—Rusticate (Mr. G. K. Barker), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... Owner 1
IRENA, ch g. by Irishman—Nehushta (Mr. A. Heathorn), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... W. Speck 2
LETHAM, b g. by Lochryan—Mrs. Partington (Mr. H. S. Watts), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... J. P. Davis 3

Fine Yarn (Sir P. G. Lawson), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... Owner 0
Endwell (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... P. Prendergast 0
Signal-rocket (Mr. S. Bennet), 5 yrs., 11st. 11lb. (car. 11st. 12lb.) ..... Mr. G. Poole 0
Alregia (Mr. R. C. Petre), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... T. Chisman 0
Rare Sort (Captain R. C. Vivian), aged, 10st. 10lb. (car. 10st. 11lb.) ..... Owner 0
(Winner trained by Whiting, at Stony Stratford).

STARTING PRICES.—15 to 8 on Irina, 10 to 1 each aged Fine Yarn, Signal-rocket, and Duplicator, 100 to 8 each aged the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 37s.; places, 4s. 9d., 3s., 7s. 3d. Total win pool, 6,400 units; total place pool, 5,475 units.

Won by 10 lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Endwell was fourth and Rare Sort last.

The winner was sold to Major Stevens for 210 guineas.

1.30 (1.31).—The KENTON STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

MOONTOY, b g. by Achtoi—Mrs. Meldoon (Captain V. H. Jones), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ... W. Payne 1
MEANDER, b g. by Sunder—Polyanna (Mr. M. Stephens), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... T. Isaacs 2
BURNING BUSH, b g. by Golden Myth—Etona (Mr. G. Henderson), 4 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... J. Farrell 3

Grandene (Mr. A. Law), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... K. Rumble 0
Zadig (Mr. R. Holbech), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Mr. West 0
Exeat (Captain C. B. Petre), 6 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... N. Cox 0
Primrose Knight (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... J. Haney 0
Mister Mate (Lord Stalbridge), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... F. Weston 0
(Winner trained by W. Payne, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Burning Bush, 5 to 2 Moontoy, 6 to 1 Meander, 40 to 1 Grandene, 100 to 6 each Zadig and Primrose Knight, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 4s., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,366 units; total place pool, 6,155 units.

Won by two lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Primrose Knight was fourth and Exeat the only other to finish.

2.0 (2.1).—The MORTLAKE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

SHEERNESS, b g. by Galloper Light—Anonyma (Mr. D. Mairs), 10st. ..... J. Haney 1
HILLTOI, br g. by Achtoi—Radiana (Mr. R. J. Froome), 12st. 3lb. ..... G. Pelerin 2
GRAND MINISTER, ch g. by Grand Parade—Verve (Mr. R. N. Willett), 11st. 5lb. ..... L. Adams 3

Tangerine Boy (Mr. P. Thrale), 11st. 12lb. ..... Mr. Thrale 0
Icy Lass (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 10st. 9lb. ..... W. Davy 0
Spanish Pride (Mr. F. Waters), 11st. 8lb. ..... W. Speck 0
Monte Fiume (Mr. W. R. West), 11st. 8lb. ..... Owner 0
Rose of Spain (Mr. A. C. Boutall), 11st. 5lb. ..... A. Linegar 0
(Winner trained by Mairs, at Wantage)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Rose of Spain, 3 to 1 Sheerness, 9 to 2 Hilltoi, 7 to 1 Tangerine Boy, 8 to 1 Grand Minister, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 6d.; places, 3s., 3s., 16s. Total win pool, 8,139 units; total place pool, 6,035 units.

Won by two lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Tangerine Boy was fourth and Spanish Pride last.

The winner was bought in for 200 guineas.

2.30 (2.33).—The GAMECOCK HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 300 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Two miles and a half and 90 yards.

FAVOURITE STAR, b g. by Denis d'Or—Comflure (Mr. F. A. Clark), 6 yrs, 10st. 5lb. D. Williams 1
GUIDING LIGHT, br g. by Cyllius—Candle Fish (Mr. O. M. Smith), aged, 11st. 8lb. W. Payne 2
GLANGESIA, gr g. by Le Souvenir—Mailline (Mr. R. K. Melon), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... J. Browne 3

Lordi (Mr. A. M. Jones), aged, 12st. 6lb.. G. Hardy 0
Sandy Hook (Mr. S. Sanford), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... T. Leader 0
Aruntius (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 10st. 8lb. T. Isaacs 0
(Winner trained by I. Anthony, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Favourite Star, 5 to 2 Lordi, 4 to 1 Guiding Light, 6 to 1 Glangesia, 100 to 6 Sandy Hook, 20 to 1 agst Aruntius.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s.; places, 3s. 3d., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,456 units; total place pool, 3,575 units.

Won by four lengths; a bad third. Aruntius was fourth and Sandy Hook last.

3.0 (3.2).—The TWICKENHAM HURDLE of 400 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Two miles.

INSURANCE, b g. by Achtoi—Prudent Girl (Mr. P. W. Carr), 3 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..S. Ingham 1
GOLDEN CLOUD, gr g. by Milesius—Farlat (Mr. M. Cuddy), 4 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... P. Fleming 2
FLAMBENT, br g. by Flamboyant—Crusade (Mrs. G. Robinson), 5 yrs, 12st. 4lb. W. Philip, jun. 3

Barbizon (Mr. F. E. Peck), 4 yrs, 12st. 2lb. ..... R. Fawcett 0
Roi des Enfers (Major A. Bonsor), 5 yrs, 12st. ..... Mr. Murgan 0
Carbineer (Lord Glanely), 5 yrs, 12st. D. Morgan 0
Elcandonan (Miss D. Paget), 6 yrs, 12st. ..J. Browne 0
Footmark (Mr. C. B. Rowe), 4 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... J. Speck 0
(Winner trained by Tabor, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Insurance, 7 to 2 Golden Cloud, 5 to 1 each Barbizon and Roi des Enfers, 10 to 1 Carbineer, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 9d.; places, 3s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 10s. Total win pool, 11,810 units; total place pool, 6,555 units.

Won by two lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Roi des Enfers was fourth and Barbizon last.

3.30 (3.32).—The MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

FOMORIAN, br g. by Knight of Kilcash—Little Duffer (Miss V. Ellis), 5 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... W. Payne 1
SANTHOME, b g. by Santorme—Home Sweet Home (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... W. Speck 2
TE'ORAN, b g. by Trespasser—Grusca (Mr. H. T. L. Young), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... F. Sergeant 3

Finance (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... A. Linegar 0
Cathalan (Mr. T. Mott), aged, 10st. 12lb.. Mr. West 0
Saint Gall (Mrs. V. D. Salmsbury), 3 yrs, 10st. ..... T. Griffiths 0
Faithful Garry (Mr. H. Lester), 5 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... N. Dixon 0
King's Writ (Mr. F. de Moleyns), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. (car. 11st. 8lb.) ..... Mr. F. Groves 0
Wild Rake (Mr. J. Pendarves), 5 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... J. Redmond 0
Guerrillero (Mr. R. N. Willett), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. ..... Mr. Willett 0
South Era (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 4 yrs, 10st. (car. 10st. 4lb.) ..... G. Pellerin 0
(Winner trained by W. Payne, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Santhome, 7 to 4 Fomorian, 5 to 1 Faithful Garry, 100 to 9 Cathalan, 100 to 8 South Era, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 3d.; places, 3s. 3d., 3s., 8s. 6d. Total win pool, 11,198 units; total place pool, 7,166 units.

Won by two lengths; one and a half lengths separated second and third. Bem was fourth and Irish League last.

2.15 (2.16).—The WOLVERHAMPTON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

SANDRUM, b g. by Lorenzo—Sunflight (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 5 yrs, 12st. 1lb. ..... R. Everett 1
POMPION, b g. by Pommern—Fredith (Mr. J. Cooper), 6 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... J. Walsh 2
KEROSENE, br g. by Son-in-Law—Paraffine Lass (Mr. C. H. Leese), aged, 10st. ..... J. Walsh 3

Also ran:—Baron John (Mr. Thackray), Knight Bachelor (K. Piggott), Duke of Florence (T. Cullinan), Black Armstrong (Mr. Whitfield), Fair Pauline (W. Stott), Master Billie (T. Rimell), Flown Away (M. Terrell).
(Winner trained by J. Anthony, at Wantage)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Black Armstrong, 4 to 1 Kerosene, 5

Sporting News

(Continued from page 3)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

BIRKENHEAD PARK BEATEN

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

Just before half-time at Leicester on Saturday the score in the match between Leigoster and Birkenhead Park stood at nine points all, but in the end Leicester won by three goals, a dropped goal, a penalty goal, and a try (25 points) to a goal and a dropped goal (9 points). Leicester won the corresponding match last year by 16 points to 8.

The ground was even heavier than on Boxing Day, but that did not prevent both sides from playing a most attractive game. G. S. Wilson was in his best form, and altogether the handling in midfield was much superior to that seen in the Barbarians' match, in which Wilson had been a pronounced failure in attack. Most of the marking and tackling was well done, yet the ball reached the wing players, one of whom was another Barbarian, on the Leicester side, remarkably often.

If in the end the Birkenhead backs resorted mainly to the punt or surprise fly-kick ahead it was only because their forwards were so badly beaten in heeling. To regain the initiative in such conditions these tactics were not merely excusable but almost the only thing to do. In many respects, and particularly in the loose dribbling rushes, the Birkenhead Park forwards were anything but beaten, but they lost the ball too often at vital moments. The Leicester forwards averted disaster on their own goal-line and opened the way to scoring chances not too far away from their opponents' by getting the first shove and with it the ball. Theirs could have been called a masterly effort if the outside man in the front row had not left the impression that he was frequently doing more than the rules allow. One of the outstanding players on the field was F. D. Prentice, who, in his sixth game since he returned from the New Zealand tour, showed himself to be as good as ever in the line-out and also as a place-kicker.

Leicester were without Greenlees at stand-off half-back, but one of the centres, J. G. Llewellyn, took his place fairly successfully, even if he and the other midfield players might have done better to get the ball out more quickly to the wings, where Reeve often missed a try only by a yard or so and Farndon never failed to run well. Smith, at scrummage half-back, was mostly well served by his forwards, but for all that could not afford to lose a second in flinging out his passes, so quick and determined were the opposing spoilers. These included W. M. Shennan, who was a most effective substitute for O. W. Roberts. Shennan's partner, E. W. Lovegrove, also played a good game in the mud, and, helped by two excellent kickers in Wilson and J. V. Richardson, missed few chances to support a forward attack by finding touch at approximately the right spot. Both full-backs stood up to the rushes well, and seldom failed to punish the badly placed punt ahead or hard kick up-field by the forwards.

Leicester scored five points in the opening minutes, when Smith slipped over from a scrummage close to the goal-line and Prentice converted the try. Leicester continued to have the better of the play, and after Reeve had all but scored in a race for the ball Llewellyn seized the chance to drop a goal almost from the right touch-line. Birkenhead recovered to the extent of equalizing the score by means of a brilliant and totally unexpected break through up to the goal-posts by Wilson, who also converted the try, and by a sustained attack by forwards and backs in close conjunction that ended in Wilson dropping a goal. Both sides developed a number of passing movements after that, but it was not until the ball reached the wing man quickly enough that Farndon had a clear run-in for Leicester. From a difficult position Prentice made an excellent attempt to kick a goal but failed, and his side led by only three points at half-time, which came soon afterwards.

In the second half Prentice and Reeve between them nearly scored a breakaway try before Prentice kicked a penalty goal. Birkenhead Park appeared to be mastered in the scrummage about this time, and at the end of one of a series of Leicester passing movements Reeve was only just got by the heels. It was then that Wilson and Richardson began to trouble the Leicester defence considerably by unexpected and varying kinds of kicks ahead, but, having survived these attacks, rather luckily at least once, Leicester regained control of the play at forward, and before the end scored two goals. Wiener completed one passing movement in which the forwards had joined. Hopkins, aided by one of the few bad tackles in the match, reached the goal-posts to score the second try.

The teams were:—

LEICESTER.—C. Manson, back; W. E. Farndon, P. C. Hopkins, R. A. Buckingham, and J. S. R. Reeve, three-quarter backs; J. G. Llewellyn and S. A. Greenlees, half-backs; D. J. Norman, F. Bailey, D. J. Coleman, G. P. C. Vallance, S. H. Saunders, R. H. Greenwood, H. A. Constantine, and R. A. K. Wiener, forwards.

BIRKENHEAD PARK.—F. C. Cockle, back; H. Springman, G. S. Wilson, J. V. Richardson, and J. B. Charles, three-quarter backs; E. W. Lovegrove and W. M. Shennan, half-backs; D. M. Lax, R. C. Tattlee, A. P. Hughes, J. A. Ledlow, H. T. Wild, G. Buckley, C. H. Thompson, and F. N. Glazebrook, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. J. G. Bott.

OLD PAULINES AT NEWPORT

At Newport on Saturday Newport beat the Old Paulines by six goals, a dropped goal, and two tries (40 points) to a try (3 points).

Newport were much the cleverer side. Though the ground was muddy and heavy, the home side passed the ball accurately and cleverly. Ralph, the outside half-back, was in brilliant form and was the pivot in attack and the backbone of the defence. His quickness, the timing of his passes, and useful kicking meant much for Newport. Morley, though not quite at his best, made a sparkling run from his own "25," crossed the field from the right touch-line, and so left all the defence behind.

The Old Paulines were strong at forward and many of their dribbling rushes were effective. They had decidedly the better of the play in the second half, for the Newport pack tired.

The scoring opened early, when good Newport passing left Berry with the ball, and he just managed to beat the full-back and score at the corner. The kick failed. When the ball was worked out to the right wing, Morley, with Ralph in attendance, beat the full-back by hesitating as if he intended to pass to Ralph, and then, running hard for the corner, he scored in a good position and Everson converted. The next try came almost immediately, when Mountain took the defence by surprise with a burst which carried him straight through under the bar, and again Everson converted. Green, Everson, and Carter followed with tries, all of which Everson converted. Everson scored his try from full-back by following up his own kick.

In the second half the Old Paulines had the better of the play, but could not score more than once. Morley scored from a great run and Everson converted. Carter dropped a goal, Berry scored a try after a determined run, and Low ran splendidly to score the try which was the Old Paulines' only score.

The teams were:—

NEWPORT.—W. A. Everson, back; A. J. Berry, S. J. Mountain, E. T. Carter, and J. C. Morley, three-quarter backs; G. J. Jerman and A. R. Ralph, half-backs; H. W. Peacock, J. Slade, F. H. S. Evans, J. J. Shines, E. E. Hughes, H. C. Day, R. A. Green, and W. J. Jackson, forwards.

OLD PAULINES.—C. J. Luxemburg, back; A. Jankel, E. A. Salmans, and C. A. J. Low, three-quarter backs; R. W. Bailey and J. B. Maclean, half-backs; R. Klemin, R. H. B. Nicholls, C. H. Dixon, G. E. Deafield, J. L. Pilcher, R. E. Wise, L. H. Cohen, and E. O. R. Thompson, forwards.

OLD WHITGIFTIANS WIN

The Old Whitgiftians beat the Rosslyn Park Public Schools by four goals and four tries to a try (32 points to 3) at Croydon on Saturday.

The match was hastily arranged to fill a breach in the Old Whitgiftians' programme, and the Schools were not so strongly represented as they might have been. Superior strength on a heavy ground told an inevitable tale, and, the home side handling a greasy ball with much skill and running straight and strongly, they were able frequently to pierce a rather frail defence. The Schools' forwards did very well and brought off several good combined rushes, besides doing some excellent work in defence, but there was no scoring power on the side. Mungavin got their try from a typical run, but the brothers B. E. and E. R. Nicholson, G. T. Harrison, and B. M. Johnson each got two tries for the winners, and W. J. Stutchbury placed four goals.

The teams were:—

OLD WHITGIFTIANS.—J. E. Cox, back; G. T. Harrison, W. J. Stutchbury, B. E. Nicholson, and E. R. Nicholson, three-quarter backs; J. B. Hornby and B. M. Boon, half-backs; G. F. Pepper, B. M. Johnson, K. Wright, F. G. Percy, R. C. Claxton, E. M. Hooper, R. H. Kelly, and S. G. Brice, forwards.

ROSSLYN PARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—W. Austin (City of London), back; A. E. Cain (Haberdashers'), C. H. Husband (Haberdashers'), T. G. V. Stephenson (Campbell, Belfast), and G. M. Lang (K.C.S., Wimbledon), three-quarter backs; W. Cross (K.C.S., Wimbledon) and D. R. McLennan (Worksop), half-backs; J. M. Mungavin (Mill Hill), G. W. P. Wright (St. Paul's), H. Kemp's (Whitgift), R. F. Duperouzel (Cranleigh), C. Kerr (Dulwich), G. R. Mitchell (K.C.S., Wimbledon), B. L. Gunnell (Tonbridge), and G. G. Owen (K.C.S., Wimbledon), forwards.

OLD BOYS' MATCHES

FETTESIAN-LORETTONIANS' FIRST MATCH

The Fettesian-Lorettonians, the team representing the club composed of Old Boys from the Scottish schools, Fettes and Loretto, played the first match of their annual tour at Thames Ditton on Saturday against the Old Cranleighans and won a hard and fast game by two tries (six points) to a goal (five points).

It was the first time they had met one of the old boy clubs in London and the experiment was certainly a success. The game was played with great keenness on either side and, as the score shows, it was a close affair. There was great excitement towards the end when both sides were striving to get a winning try, and each in turn had their chances, but the defence was then at its strongest and best, and the score remained as it had been at half-time with one point giving the victory to the Scottish side.

It was a wretched day for football, for heavy rain had fallen just before the start of play, and the ground which had before then been wet and heavy became more sticky and muddy. It was difficult to turn quickly, for the feet would slide away in the wrong direction. The ball was soon heavy and slippery. Yet it was not so cold as it had been on Boxing Day, and there was a great deal more good passing than might have been expected in the circumstances. The Fettesian-Lorettonians had a strong side, though there were other faces one would have liked to see in the team. They had H. Waddell, who has played so often for Scotland, as their captain, and his passing out to his three-quarter backs was a model of half-back play. In the scrummage they had two other Scottish international players, D. J. Macmyn and F. H. Waters, the second of whom was far the most energetic forward on the field, and it is a pity that he has not been in the Scottish trial matches this year. They also had D. M. Marr, the Cambridge Blue. Their forwards excelled, as Scottish forwards generally do, in dribbling rushes, and the Old Cranleighans, who pluckily stood up or went down to them fearlessly, had many a hard and trying time, but played gloriously. For a time at the beginning of the second half the Scottish forwards lost the knack of getting the ball in the scrummages, and even when they did get it at times they were frequently pushed back before they could heel. That failing was largely due to packing too high in the scrummages. They got over the trouble after a time and they exerted themselves more vigorously near the end, when they kept the Old Cranleighans on the defensive most of the time, though there were several breaks-away when the Scottish defence was tried and even hard pressed. Behind the scrummage the Fettesian-Lorettonians excelled in the centre, W. G. Nicholson was a clever and tricky runner, and frequently broke through finely and gave chances to the wing players, but they had not sufficient speed to get clear away on such a heavy ground. At back A. S. Dykes, who played for London Scottish some years ago, was in as excellent form as ever. His fielding, tackling, and saving were all fine, but his kicking was wonderful for length and accuracy. There are few backs now who can kick so far and with such deadly aim to touch.

The Old Cranleighans also had a strong side in the field. Unfortunately A. Key, their scrummage half-back, who played for England last year, was late in arriving, for he had been at Leicester the day before. As soon as he came on the field he made his presence felt very definitely and he kept at it right to the end of the game. His passing out from the scrummage was long and accurate and the way in which he got up to be wherever the ball happened to be was splendid. He frequently broke away and once started he was a difficult man to stop and bring down. Unfortunately H. P. Jacob was unable to play, but M. A. McCanlis, who plays for Gloucester and has been chosen for the English team in the trial match next Saturday, was able to turn out. The play did not run much in his direction and he had little to do, perhaps less than any other player on the field. Yet he did everything well. The Old Cranleighan forwards scrummaged finely. They were not so good in the loose and open play as their opponents, but they kept hard at it and never allowed the others a moment's respite. Their backs tackled finely and when chances came they showed that they could run, and their running was generally of the kind that threatened danger to their opponents and gained ground for their own side.

The Fettesian-Lorettonians scored twice early in the game after a rather uncertain start. Some passing close to the Old Cranleighans' line led to the try which was scored by Nicholson. The second, which came shortly afterwards, was scored by J. M. Dykes after a long run by A. C. Hogarth, who had intercepted a pass on the wing, and a pass inwards where Dykes was backing up well. Then a break through by C. E. J. Lambert, who played a strong game in the centre all through, and a long run in which he outstripped all opposition led to a try right behind the goal which G. R. K. Lee, the Old Cranleighans' captain, converted. That was all the scoring. The play on both sides was more even for a time and C. W. Suter had one run for them in the second half which promised well till A. S. Dykes collared him on the touch-line. A. W. G. Murray had several runs of the same kind at the other end, but he had too little room to manoeuvre in and was crowded generally into touch. The teams were:—

OLD CRANLEIGHANS.—H. A. Richardson, back; C. W. Suter, C. E. J. Lambert, M. A. McCanlis, and H. H. R. Lambert, three-quarter backs; G. R. K. Lee and A. Key, half-backs; H. R. Heard, T. F. Miles, W. H. E. Lofting, E. R. Key, A. M. Richardson, J. Bryan, E. E. Reeves, and A. Goodall, forwards.

FETTESIAN-LORETTONIANS.—A. S. Dykes, back; A. C. Hogarth, A. M. Maclean, W. G. Nicholson, and A. G. Murray, three-quarter backs; H. Waddell and J. R. Pearce, half-backs; D. J. Macmyn, F. H. Waters, D. M. Marr, J. M. Dykes, D. W. Dick, M. S. Cumming, J. Spence, and M. S. Waterhouse, forwards.

MATCH AT DULWICH

Old Alleynians beat Old Haileyburians at Dulwich on Saturday by three goals (15 points) to nothing.

The rain which had fallen on the previous day and again on Saturday morning had made the ground very muddy, with the result that the ball was heavy and slippery. Old Alleynians adapted themselves to the conditions better than their opponents and used their feet in preference to trying to handle the greasy ball every time. The Old Alleynian forwards had by far the greater part of the game, but the Old Haileyburian pack all strove manfully against heavy odds. It is noteworthy that all three tries scored were converted by K. J. Stark, and it was worth going a long way to see his final effort, which was kicked from just on the touchline by the "25" flag.

The Old Haileyburians, playing with the slope in their favour, pressed from the start. Their forwards used their feet well, and Marchant was nearly in, but was tackled in time by Hewett. Heppenstall rallied the Old Alleynian forwards and, with Stark and Bethell-Jones, carried play to the Haileybury "25," where Shoolbred, Venables, and Wright defended stoutly. The Old Alleynians kept up the pressure, and Miller made a good opening for Frankford to score a try, from which Stark kicked a goal. Bonallack, Craven, and Holmes headed the Haileyburian forwards in some spirited rushes, and Wright put in a useful run and kick. Old Alleynians were using their feet better than their opponents, Dixon, Stark, and Hellier doing much good work, and Old Haileyburians were forced to touch down on more than one occasion. The Old Alleynian outsides brought off several good bouts of passing, in which J. E. Pettifer, Miller, and Frankford were prominent, but there was no further scoring in the first half.

Old Alleynians attacked at the start of the second half. Heppenstall, Hellier, and King being conspicuous in forward rushes, but the Haileybury defence was good, Marchant, Wright, and Holmes playing especially well. Old Alleynians continued to attack, but overeagerness resulted in two free-kicks against them, which relieved the situation to some extent for the visitors, who had a narrow escape soon afterwards, when Stark nearly kicked a penalty-goal. E. D. Miller held on to the ball too long on more than one occasion when the Old Alleynian three-quarters might have scored, but then he started a good passing movement, and Frankford passed to J. E. Pettifer, who scored a try, from which Stark kicked another goal. From another free-kick to Old Haileyburians Wright found touch near the home line, and the same player, with Robinson and Stanley, made determined efforts to score. Old Alleynians rushed the ball down the field, and Dixon scored in the corner. Stark converted with a really remarkable kick from near the touchline. Craven, Holmes, and Bonallack were prominent in more rushes by the Haileybury forwards, and Knowland made a good run on the Old Alleynian left wing. Before the end of the game the players had become so liberally plastered with mud that it was somewhat difficult to distinguish one from another. The teams were:—

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—C. Hewett, back; J. E. Pettifer, D. H. Frankford, A. S. Davies, and A. G. W. Knowland, three-quarter backs; E. D. Miller and K. K. W. Andrese, half-backs; T. L. Foster, A. M. Dixon, K. J. Stark, A. F. Heppenstall, R. S. Hellier, K. R. Pettifer, G. Bethell-Jones, and F. King, forwards.

OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—J. H. Shoolbred, back; E. J. Stanley, S. F. Robinson, R. H. Wright, and C. Marchant, three-quarter backs; V. S. Venables and W. B. J. Miller, half-backs; F. Bonallack, R. F. Craven, Holmes, G. S. Hart, A. G. Cash, G. W. T. Cox, T. D. Craven, R. Pitts-Tucker, and A. R. Clarke, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. C. Shields.

RICHMOND BEAT BLACKHEATH

A HARD GAME ON THE RECTORY FIELD

For the second time since the War Richmond have succeeded in beating Blackheath twice in one season. On Saturday week they won at Richmond by eight points to three, and on Saturday they won on the Rectory Field by a goal, a penalty goal, and a try (11 points) to a try (3 points).

A few minutes before the start rain was falling very heavily, and the gloom suggested late afternoon rather than 2 o'clock, shortly afterwards, however, the clouds had disappeared and although, of course, the ground was very slippery and muddy, the game was played under a blue sky and with the sun shining. Taking the conditions into consideration, the match was a remarkably good one; with the three-quarter backs of both sides getting much more of the ball than might have been expected. Movement after movement, of course, broke down through the inability of the backs to hold a slippery ball and to keep their feet, but the game was kept reasonably open and the spectators had plenty to entertain them. Blackheath had chances enough, especially in the first half, to win the match. With Bonaventura hooking splendidly they got the ball repeatedly from the set scrummages, but Stewart was very wild in his passing. When, in the second half, he improved and began to find his partner, Millard, the latter, although he did some clever things at times, was too inclined to kick to touch, and often without profit to his side. The Blackheath three-quarter line was impressive on paper, but only Alexander played really well—his tackling was unfaltering throughout the game—although Minns had few chances, as Wright marked him untiringly and relentlessly.

The Richmond pack, beaten in the set scrummages, were just as good, and perhaps even a little better, than Blackheath in the loose, and they had behind them the more effective backs. Tanner, playing inside to Chapman, was the inspiration of the three-quarter line, but Chapman always looked dangerous, and all four were splendid in defence. The only try of the game was the kicking of Ryan at full-back, he found touch at distances which would have been creditable with a light ball, and dropped a penalty goal from a distinctly awkward angle. A few minutes before the end Bailey, one of the Blackheath forwards, was injured and had to be carried off the field.

The two tries which were scored in the first half both came in the first 10 minutes' play. First MacLean picked up in the loose and went over for Richmond and then, after Millard had cut through cleverly, Alexander showed sufficient speed and resolution to complete the movement. Neither of the kicks was particularly difficult, but, with the ground and the ball as they were, it was not remarkable that both were missed. For some time after that the forwards, with Hopwood and Hobbs prominent for Richmond and Laing, perhaps the best forward on the field, and Pratten for Blackheath, more or less controlled the game, but the three-quarter backs saw something of the ball, Alexander making a good run and Bishop trying an unsuccessful drop at goal. Before half-time Thompson, the Blackheath full-back, twice distinguished himself, once with an admirable kick and once with a tackle which brought down Holman when that player seemed right through.

Richmond went ahead after four minutes' play in the second half, Ryan dropping a penalty goal for them—a feat he nearly repeated a few minutes later from almost precisely the same spot. Blackheath fought back hard, but their three-quarter backs showed a tendency to bunch and the Richmond tackling kept any movement from developing at all dangerously and, in the end, it was Richmond who scored again. Parsons actually touched down near the posts for Ryan to convert, but the opening was created for him by Holman, who cork-screwed his way through a crowd of players and ran straight up to the back before passing. Towards the end, even although they were without Bailey, Blackheath attacked and Minns, for once eluding the vigilant Wright, made a long run up the touch-line after Blackheath had heeled in their own half. There was, however, no further scoring.

The teams were:—

BLACKHEATH.—A. S. G. Thomson, back; H. C. Minns, P. C. Alexander, C. C. Bishop, and H. C. Doutz, three-quarter backs; E. K. Millard and D. Stewart, half-backs; M. S. Bonaventura, T. W. Gubb, E. F. Otford, J. B. Worley, G. Laing, C. B. Bailey, W. E. Tucker, and D. R. Pratten, forwards.

RICHMOND.—D. F. Ryan, back; A. H. Chapman, C. C. Tanner, H. M. O'M. Holman, and J. Wright, three-quarter backs; C. P. M. Green and D. L. MacLean, half-backs; R. C. Hobbs, R. H. Bull, D. W. G. Parsons, A. E. S. Charles, F. S. Legg, B. L. E. Hebert, and C. R. Hopwood, forwards.

FINAL WELSH TRIAL MATCH

The following teams were selected at Cardiff on Saturday evening for the final Welsh Trial match, which is to be played at Newport on Saturday, January 3:—

PROBABLES.—T. Scourfield (Torquay), back; R. Boon (Cardiff), C. Davey (Swansea), Guy Morgan (Swansea), and J. C. Morley (Newport), three-quarter backs; W. C. Powell (London Welsh) and Windsor H. Lewis (Guy's Hospital), half-backs; T. James (Treorchy), T. Day (Swansea), A. Skym (Cardiff), C. Arthur (Neath), J. Lang (Llanelly), H. Pescock (Newport), N. Fender (Cardiff), and D. Jones (Ebbw Vale), forwards.

POSSIBLES.—J. Bassett (Penarth), back; G. Morgan (Bridgend), T. E. Jones-Davies (London Welsh), W. Roberts (Cardiff), and T. Lewis (London Welsh), three-quarter backs; Watkin Williams (Cardiff and Headingley) and C. Axford (Pontypool), half-backs; B. C. Day (Newport), E. Jenkins (Aberavon), D. Flynn (Penygraig), W. Targett (Talywain), E. Lloyd (Abertillery), Glyn Jones (Maesteg), I. Jones (Llanelly), and E. Long (Swansea), forwards.

RESERVES.—G. Baylis (Pontypool), back; Idris Towell (Bridgend), Graham Jones (Cardiff), Dan Jones (Neath), and Fleury Jones (Mountain Ash), three-quarter backs; H. Murphy (Mountain Ash) and A. R. Ralph (Newport), half-backs; E. J. Shiner (Newport), K. Salmon (Cross Keys), H. Mabbott (Abertillery), and A. Lemon (Neath), forwards.

The match between Llanelly and Pontypridd, at Llanelly, was scratched on Saturday as the ground was unfit for play.

RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
RICHMOND	11	*BLACKHEATH	3
HARLEQUINS	21	*THE ARMY	14
*ABERAVON	9	BRIDGEND	0
*BATH	8	NEATH	0
*BEDFORD	25	ROSSLYN PARK	16
*BRISTOL	21	OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS	6
*CHELTENHAM	8	OLD ALLEYNIANS	3
*CARDIFF	21	WATSONIANS	0
*LEICESTER	25	BIRKENHEAD PARK	9
NORTH OF IRELAND	10	*LIVERPOOL	0
RUGBY	8	*NORTHAMPTON	6
*PLYMOUTH ALBION	17	NEWTON ABBOT	6
*PONTYPOOL	23	LONDON IRISH	0
*SWANSEA	11	LONDON WELSH	11
*METROPOLITAN POLICE	23	ESHER	0
*LEYTONSTONE "A"	3	SOUTH-WEST ESSEX	0
*THAMES VALLEY	12	CHILTERN	0
*SURREY YEOMANRY	27	SHARPSHOOTERS	0
*SIDCUP	0	WASPS	0
*WARLINGHAM	9	GUILDFORD	3
*WIMBLEDON	5	ROSSLYN PARK "A"	3
OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS "A"	9	*EXILES	5
*TROJANS	24	BOURNEMOUTH	6
*WEST HERTS	3	BANK OF ENGLAND	3
BERKSHIRE WANDERERS	11	*OXFORD NOMADS	0
SARACENS	3	*UPPER CLAPTON	0
SOUTHEND "A"	9	*HONOR OAK PARK	0
*BARNET	6	ARMY RIFLES	0
*FINCHLEY	12	L.R.F.	6
*POLYTECHNIC	0	MID HERTS	0
*WOODFORD	8	CATFORD BRIDGE	6
*SUTTON	14	STREATHAM	0

SCOTTISH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*GLASGOW ACADEMICALS	8	GALA	0
*GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL F.P.	19	EDINBURGH ACADEMICALS	3
*WEST OF SCOTLAND	27	LANGHOLM	13
HERIOTS F.P.	22	*KELSO	3
*MELROSE	9	JEDFOREST	0
*DUNFERMLINE	9	STEWARTS COLLEGE F.P.	8
*HILLHEAD HIGH SCHOOL F.P.	11	ALLOM GLEN'S F.P.	3
AYR	13	*STEWARTRY	3

* Home team.

OLD BOYS' MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
*BRISTOL	21	OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS	6
*NEWPORT	40	OLD PAULINES	3
*OLD EMANUEL	11	OLD REDINGENSIANS	0
OLD HABERDASHERS	6	*SOUTHEND	0
*OLD MILLHILLIANS	9	OLD BLUES	0
FETTESIAN-LORETTONIANS	6	*OLD CRANLEIGHANS	5
*OLD ALLEYNIANS	15	OLD HAILEYBURIANS	0
*OLD MID-WHITGIFTIANS	31	TOC H "A"	0
*OLD DARTFORDIANS	8	SEVENOAKS	0
DORKING	18	*OLD EPSOMIANS	0
OLD BANCROFTIANS	31	*BRITANNIC HOUSE	0
OLD BLUE BOARS	0	*OLD CITIZENS	0
*OLD WHITGIFTIANS	32	ROSSLYN PARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS XV.	3

* Home team.

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

*BARROW	21	WIDNES	3
WAKEFIELD TRINITY	20	*BRADFORD NORTHERN	9
KEIGHLEY	11	*DEWSBURY	9
HUNSLET	15	*FEATHERSTONE ROVERS	5
*HULL	6	CASTLEFORD	2
*LEEDS	23	ST. HELENS	0
HUDDERSFIELD	3	*LEIGH	2
*OLDHAM	6	YORK	0
*ROCHDALE HORNETS	10	BRAMLEY	4
*SALFORD	0	WIGAN HIGHFIELD	0
*ST. HELENS RECREATION	20	HULL KINGSTON ROVERS	0
*SWINTON	6	HALIFAX	0
*WARRINGTON	11	BROUGHTON RANGERS	0
*WIGAN	14	BATLEY	0

* Home team.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

RICHMOND.—Rossiyn Park v. Fettesian-Lorettonians.

ROSSLYN PARK.—E. W. F. de V. Hunt, back; A. R. Alston, I. C. Bendall, R. L. Baker, and N. B. Hunter, three-quarter backs; W. R. Collins and A. K. Woodhouse, half-backs; R. B. Skinner, G. V. Shillito, A. C. Lusty, F. S. Kendall, R. K. Page, J. S. Lewis, R. G. Forbes Bassett, and E. B. Eason, forwards.

LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Manchester.

BRISTOL IN FORM

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS BEATEN

Bristol entertained Old Merchant Taylors at Bristol on Saturday, and after a hard, fast game, full of incident and some excellent football, beat them by three goals and two tries (21 points) to two tries (6 points).

Bristol were the better side all through. Forward there was not so much in it, but if Old Merchant Taylors had a slight advantage in dribbling Bristol heeled more effectively, and so gave their half and three-quarter backs frequent opportunities, of which they made full use. Indeed, it was at half-back, where C. B. Carter and T. J. M. Barrington worked like a couple of terriers, that the foundation of Bristol's success was laid. Time after time from this position the ball was flung out in long, fast, accurate passes, and the three-quarter backs, always admirably placed, and with the widest possible margin for manoeuvre, took these passes cleanly and on the run. At three-quarter back H. Sherman, D. W. Burland, D. W. Piccles, the younger brother of R. C. W. Piccles, the international, and A. W. Lillicrap, though the two last were very closely marked, made a really fine line, and in mutual understanding straight running and opportunism, in which the reverse pass was exploited to the full, played a very similar game to that of the Bath three-quarters, which was so effective against Old Blues on Boxing Day, Burland on this occasion taking the rôle of Hayden.

It was at half and three-quarter back that Old Merchant Taylors failed. To begin with D. P. Heck and J. R. Dothie seemed unable to adapt themselves to a heavy, slippery ball. Their passes were short and generally along the ground. This made their three-quarters bunch, with the result that they could rarely get going, and when they did it was usually from a standing start, which enabled Bristol to smother almost every attack at birth. Both backs, J. C. Watts (Bristol) and D. M. Parry kicked well, getting a good length and finding touch with certainty. The tackling on each side was excellent, and one of the best features of an enjoyable match.

The weather was fine, but after so much rain the ground was wet and heavy. In spite of this the game was very fast and open from start to no side. The fun started at once, for after three minutes' play Barrington snapped up the ball from near the halfway line, broke through the defence, and at the psychological moment sent a clean pass in to Burland, who scored between the posts. Y. N. Hazell missed the kick. Three minutes later Old Merchant Taylors equalized, when Heck, also from halfway, took a reverse pass very cleverly, went right away and scored, R. F. Tebbutt, in his turn, failing with his kick. Attack and counter-attack followed in quick succession, but eventually Old Merchant Taylors, when looking dangerous, were penalized for off-side (an offence for which they were frequently pulled up). Bristol got going again, and, after a fine run in which Lillicrap, Hazell, and Barrington (a three-quarter, a forward, and a half-back) all handled the ball, Sherman took his pass cleanly and scored between the posts. This time Burland kicked a goal. Soon after, a great bout of kick into touch in the left by Parry took the ball back into the Bristol "25," and as a result of a free-kick for feet up Old Merchant Taylors were nearly in on the right. Then suddenly, when Bristol were being hard pressed, Burland intercepted a pass inside his "25," was off like a snipe through the Old Merchant Taylors' defence, beat two three-quarters and Parry for pace, crossed the line on the left, beat two more men for position, and grounded the ball between the posts, a really great try, which Watts had no difficulty in converting. The Old Merchant Taylors attacked strongly, but without effect, and four minutes later, just before half-time, Bristol got going close to their "25" and Sherman, taking the final pass at midfield, beat the defence for pace just as Burland had scored the fourth try for his side, leaving Burland a simple kick with which he made no mistake.

Such a lead, 18 points to three, might well have daunted the O.M.T.'s. They started the second half, however, in great style, and in spite of one Bristol breakaway that only a fumbled pass prevented being successful, launched a series of attacks in which the forwards were most in evidence, especially W. N. Devonshire and E. H. Edmunds. These lasted for 15 minutes, at the end of which there was a scrummage out on the right on the Bristol line, from which T. C. Fletcher scored a try that was not converted. After this O.M.T.s continued to work desperately hard, Bywater making attempt after attempt to break through in the centre, but naturally with no effect. This gave Bristol breathing space to prepare a last attack. Suddenly from a loose scrummage the ball went back to Watts on the Bristol "25," who went off like a streak of lightning through the O.M.T. defence and down the centre of the ground. Finally he punted ahead just as Parry got to him. Burland followed up, kicked over the line, and touched down. The kick failed.

The teams were:—

BRISTOL.—J. C. Watts, back; A. W. Lillicrap, D. W. Piccles, D. W. Burland, and H. Sherman, three-quarter backs; F. H. Barrington and C. B. Carter, half-backs; P. G. Lambert, F. Tucker, J. S. Tucker, J. T. Hazell, H. L. Evans, F. Hollister, C. Smith, and P. Parsons, forwards.

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—D. M. Parry, back; W. R. Sprags, L. Bywater, R. G. Turnbull, and R. C. Fletcher, three-quarter backs; D. P. Heck and J. R. Dothie, half-backs; R. F. Tebbutt, E. F. Andrews, K. M. Wilkins, W. W. Devonshire, P. C. Edwards, E. W. English, T. C. Fletcher, and E. H. Edmonds, forwards.

SCHOOLS' COUNTY MATCHES

The first of the matches in the annual triangular competition between the Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey Public School boys will be played at the Rectory Field, Blackheath to-day, when Kent will meet Middlesex.

The teams will be:—

KENT.—F. A. P. Wetherall (King's, Canterbury), back; A. W. Peyton (Cranleigh), R. H. E. Gladstone (Marlborough), W. J. Walker (Tonbridge), and D. C. Hopkinson (Eastbourne), three-quarter backs; J. W. R. Coggan (Aske's), and F. J. Shroder (Brockley), half-backs; M. S. Page (Marlborough), (captain), L. M. Geller (Eltham), J. H. S. Clouston (Stowe), W. W. Gillison (Aske's), H. P. Dilwidge (Radley), D. W. Whitfall (King's, Canterbury), A. W. Thomas (Taunton), and W. O. Cave (Tonbridge), forwards.

MIDDLESEX.—G. G. Sinnerton (St. Paul's), back; T. M. B. Green (Sherborne), C. P. M. Lewis (Berkhamsted), A. Haswell (St. Paul's), and C. E. Solamon (Stowe), three-quarter backs; E. P. Morley (Mill Hill) and R. P. Nelson (Harrow), half-backs; J. J. Hamilton (Merchant Taylors'), J. A. A. Beer (Merchant Taylors'), J. F. Tippett (Mill Hill), F. J. Kennedy (Merchant Taylors'), B. J. A. Lowe (Rossall), E. Prescott (Marlborough), C. S. Darke (Mill Hill), and M. S. Chapman (Oratory), forwards.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

RICHMOND.—Rossiyn Park v. Fettesian-Lorettonians.

ROSSLYN PARK.—E. W. F. de V. Hunt, back; A. R. Alston, I. C. Bendall, R. L. Baker, and N. B. Hunter, three-quarter backs; R. B. Skinner, G. V. Shillito, A. C. Lusty, F. S. Kendall, R. K. Page, J. S. Lewis, R. G. Forbes Bassett, and E. B. Eason, forwards.

LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Manchester.

RACKETS

PUBLIC SCHOOLS HANDICAP

The Public Schools Rackets Handicap for which there are 51 entries this year, will be begun at Queen's Club, West Kensington, to-day. The difficulties in making the handicap for this competition are so great that they would appear almost insurmountable, and yet, year after year, there are many close matches and no player has ever been so "let in" that he has had easy matches from first to last.

J. Lockett (Harrow) is the back-marker with owe six, and some players receive seven. Several first strings of the Schools have entered, including P. M. Nelson (Marlborough) whom, from his play and experience last year, one expected to be owing points to everybody. There are many famous names among the entries and, most remarkable coincidence, A. Baerlein (Eton), owe one, is drawn against G. B. Noel (Winchester), receives seven. The late R. B. Noel, who inaugurated this competition, played for Winchester, 1897-98, E. M. Baerlein played for Eton in the same two years. Later the pair played rackets together for Cambridge for two years, each in turn being first string. At tennis Noel played second string to Baerlein against Oxford. Noel was nearly a year older than Baerlein, but A. Baerlein is some three and a half years older than G. R. Noel. A. Baerlein has been for two seasons in the Eton cricket XI., but Noel is only just over 15 years old. He showed great promise at Winchester last Easter term. J. C. Atkinson Clark, the captain of the Eton cricket XI. this year, has entered. He is on the same mark as Baerlein. The form of A. G. Akers-Douglas will be watched with interest; he is the brother of I. Akers-Douglas, who reached the final of the Amateur Rackets Singles Championship last year, and son of G. Akers-Douglas who played with Baerlein for Eton in 1897. The first match to-day will be begun at 10 o'clock, a.m. The draw appeared in *The Times* of Saturday.

LACROSSE RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
CATFORD "A"	11	*WALLINGTON	3
*SURBITON "A"	8	PURLEY "A"	2
*CATFORD AND BUCK HILL	4	OLD DUNSTONIANS AND WILLOUGHBY (At Bromley.)	2

* Home team.

GOLF

SUNNINGDALE DORMY HOUSE SHIELD

F. Francis, playing from handicap two, won the Sunningdale Dormy House Shield yesterday. In the final he beat A. J. Graham, who was playing from one. D. F. Kyle, who had a handicap of plus two, was beaten in the semi-final by Francis.

The results were:—

FIRST ROU

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

CRICKET

SOUTH AFRICA'S FINE VICTORY

GREAT BOWLING BY NUPEN

THE WANDERERS' GROUND,
JOHANNESBURG, DEC. 27

The defeat of England by 28 runs in the first of the five Test Matches against South Africa was a great personal triumph for E. P. Nupen, who was only chosen at the last minute because H. G. Deane could not be persuaded to play. In leading South Africa to victory and taking 11 wickets for 150 Nupen proved that he was more than a stop-gap captain. The game turned on his bowling yesterday when England, with five wickets in hand, were leading by 41 runs. Nupen then bowled so well that the last five English wickets fell for 26 runs. B. Mitchell, R. H. Catterall and H. B. Cameron then enhanced the value of his bowling by some fine batting which enabled South Africa to leave England to score 240 for victory in the fourth innings on a matting wicket. This gave Nupen his chance, which he took. He was suffering from a strained shoulder and shortly after England began batting, he was hit full in the face by a ball which came off R. E. S. Wyatt's bat. He had three stitches put in his chin during luncheon, but, for all that, he broke the partnership between Hammond and Turnbull which threatened to win the game for England, and then took five of the last six wickets which fell.

The weather this morning remained beautifully fine and hot, and another large holiday crowd watched Hammond and Voce take the last three South African wickets for three runs, South Africa being out for 306 after 20 minutes' play. When Wyatt and Leyland opened England's second innings Catterall started the bowling with Newson, a new medium pace right-arm bowler. Catterall's bowling is usually limited to club games, but he had Wyatt in trouble with the second ball of the innings which the batsman snicked sharply straight at Nupen. Nupen, who has only one eye, evidently lost sight of it as it struck him in the mouth and cut his lips badly. Ten runs had then been made. Three runs later Wyatt mistimed another of Catterall's deliveries and cocked up an easy catch to McMillan at short leg. In Catterall's next over Leyland, who was shaping well, failed to get home a drive and the bowler took the return catch to give South Africa a second wicket at 22 after only 25 minutes' play. Hammond, who had come in first wicket down, was then joined by Hendren, who had to play a very good over from Nupen, who displaced Catterall at the fall of the second wicket. He was not long in getting a wicket as at 30 Hendren tipped the ball into the hands of Mitchell at second slip. Newson was relieved by McMillan at 39. McMillan bowled only one over before luncheon, when the score was 46 for three wickets.

Nupen opened the bowling after the interval and Vincent bowled from the other end. Turnbull survived two appeals for leg-before wicket, and then pulled two short balls to the boundary in quick succession. McMillan returned at 85 and off his fourth ball Turnbull got a 6 to leg which he followed, two deliveries later, with a 4 to the on. Turnbull batted in his best form and at the end of 95 minutes he sent the score to 101. England's hopes were then rising and Nupen, after putting himself on at McMillan's end at 114 brought Balaskas, the googly bowler, on for his first spell of the match. With the total at 131 Turnbull, who had been batting for 75 minutes, was bowled by Nupen. There was apparently some doubt about the decision as the umpires consulted one another as to whether the ball or Cameron, the wicket-keeper, had broken the wicket.

Hammond, who was now joined by Chapman, completed 50 in 105 minutes. Nupen switched himself off at one end and on at the other, and his first over from his new end saw Chapman taken at fine-slip by Mitchell who made a very neat catch. Two runs later White was out leg-before-wicket. The loss of three wickets for 23 runs put England once more in a critical position, as with six of their men out they were still 86 runs behind. Vincent twice beat Tate, and the spectators, who had been very quiet during Turnbull's display of fireworks, were now roused to a great pitch of enthusiasm which revealed itself when Hammond was magnificently stumped by Cameron off Vincent at 164. Hammond's loss spelt disaster to England. He had batted 140 minutes and in an innings which was marked by unusual restraint and considerable patience he hit only four 4's. Voce touched a ball from Vincent and was caught by Nupen at second slip before he had scored, and this brought in Duckworth, who was greeted with a "How's that?" mimicked after his own high-pitched cry, and every ball he received was capped with the same call. Tate was cheered for some splendid strokes and at the tea interval the score was 193 for eight, England being only 42 runs from victory, but with only two men to go in.

Vincent bowled after the interval, and two runs were scored from his first over. Nupen's first ball from the other end however, was mishit by Tate and was travelling swiftly wide of Mitchell when he made a great dive and held it. Peebles then came in with Tate to run for him. Peebles grimly slammed a full pitch from Vincent to the on-boundary but it proved to be more of a gesture of desperation, as in the next over Nupen took his sixth wicket and his 11th of the match by getting Duckworth leg-before-wicket.

This was the 45th Test match between the two countries and the 34th in South Africa. It was South Africa's 11th victory in all matches and their 11th in South Africa, as they have not won a single match out of the 11 played in England.

Score:—

SOUTH AFRICA

First Innings		Second Innings	
I. J. Siedle, b. Voce	13	l.-b.-w., b. Voce	35
S. Curnow, l.-b.-w., b. Tate	13	run out	8
B. Mitchell, c. Hammond, b. Voce	6	c. Duckworth, b. Hammond	72
R. H. Catterall, b. Voce	5	c. Hendren, b. Hammond	54
K. Viljoen, c. Duckworth, b. Peebles	7	b. Hammond	44
A. Balaskas, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	7	l.-b.-w., b. Tate	3
H. B. Cameron, b. Peebles	0	c. Duckworth, b. Voce	51
O. McMillan, not out	45	b. Voce	14
E. P. Nupen, b. Peebles	0	b. Hammond	1
C. L. Vincent, c. Hammond, b. Voce	2	b. Voce	1
E. S. Newson, b. Tate	10	not out	0
Byes, &c.	18	Byes, &c.	22
Total	126	Total	306

ENGLAND

First Innings		Second Innings	
R. E. S. Wyatt, l.-b.-w., b. Nupen	8	c. McMillan, b. Catterall	5
Leyland, c. Cameron, b. Nupen	29	c. and b. Catterall	15
Hammond, l.-b.-w., b. Nupen	49	st. Cameron, b. Vincent	63
Hendren, c. Cameron, b. McMillan	8	c. Mitchell, b. Nupen	3
M. J. Turnbull, st. Cameron, b. Vincent	28	b. Nupen	61
A. P. F. Chapman, c. Newson, b. Vincent	28	c. Mitchell, b. Nupen	11
J. C. White, c. Curnow, b. Nupen	14	l.-b.-w., b. Nupen	2
Tate, c. Mitchell, b. Vincent	8	c. Mitchell, b. Nupen	28
I. A. R. Peebles, b. Nupen	0	not out	13
Voce, run out	8	c. Nupen, b. Vincent	0
Duckworth, not out	0	l.-b.-w., b. Nupen	4
Byes, &c.	15	Byes, &c.	6
Total	193	Total	211

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOUTH AFRICA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	12.2	4	29	2
Voce	26	11	45	4
Peebles	14	2	43	4

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	18	2	47	1
Hammond	25	5	63	4
Voce	27.2	8	59	4
Peebles	7	0	41	0
White	16	3	53	0
Wyatt	2	0	20	0

ENGLAND.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Newson	8	2	21	0
Viljoen	4	1	10	0
McMillan	9	0	47	1
Nupen	28.1	1	63	5
Vincent	21	8	49	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Newson	14	2	50	0
Catterall	5	0	12	2
Nupen	25.2	3	87	6
McMillan	4	0	23	0
Vincent	17	1	44	2
Balaskas	2	0	9	0

—*Reuter.*

THE SHEFFIELD SHIELD

MELBOURNE, Dec. 27.—Rain, which curtailed play on Wednesday, prevented the Sheffield Shield match between Victoria and New South Wales from being resumed both yesterday and to-day. Victoria have lost three wickets for 30 runs. The match must inevitably result in a draw, as it finishes on Monday.—*Reuter.*

THE SECOND TEST MATCH

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 28.—It is officially announced to-day that H. G. Deane, H. Taylor, and A. J. Bell will replace K. Viljoen, S. Curnow, and E. S. Newson in the second Test Match against England at Capetown, beginning on New Year's Day.—*Reuter.*

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ARSENAL WIN AGAIN

Arsenal beat Blackpool at Highbury on Saturday by seven goals to one, thus gaining three victories in as many days and obtaining a lead of four points over their nearest rivals, Sheffield Wednesday.

The match, like that of Boxing Day, was played on a quagmire of a pitch. Just before the start there was a deluge of rain, which made the pitch worse than ever and caused great discomfort to the 40,000 spectators. In the conditions the quality of the football was good. In fact the state of the ground made the game more exciting than it ordinarily would have been. At times the ball would slither from the pitch with great speed and at others it would stop short of its intended destination. Generally, however, the conditions favoured the forwards, especially such a clever player as James, whose control of the ball, dribbling, swerving, and finding of openings were brilliant. It was between the forward lines that there was such a marked difference. That of Blackpool was of ordinary club standard, while that of Arsenal played brilliantly. Actually the visitors had as much of the game as their opponents, but whereas the latter scored on most occasions when they had opportunities the Blackpool forwards failed.

Arsenal were the first to attack. Hulme sprinted down the right wing and passed to Brain, but the latter's return pass was too hard and went out of play. The first piece of excitement was when a Blackpool defender kicked the ball hard on to an Arsenal forward, from whom it rebounded on to the crossbar. Then Brain was only just wide with a hard first-time shot. Play then went to the Arsenal goal through good dribbling by Carr, and the attack ended in Harper making a good save from Rattray. The same player, put through by Hampson shortly afterwards, sent over the bar from a good position. A foul on James brought relief, and Bastin centred to Brain, whose first-time shot was deflected for a corner. From the kick Brain opened the scoring after 15 minutes' play. Blackpool attacked from the kick-off, but Ritchie shot wide. Immediately afterwards Brain, securing the ball in mid-field, passed to James, who sent it out to Bastin. A corner followed, and Bastin placed the ball well into the goalmouth. It hovered about for a little while, and then Brain, with an overhead kick, scored his second goal. Jack soon scored another from a through pass. At the other end Downes sent in a good shot after Roberts had mis-kicked, and Harper saved at the expense of a corner. From a free kick outside the penalty area Watson hit the crossbar, and Carr, seizing on to the rebound, shot over. Hulme made a flying run on the right wing, but shot weakly. Downes missed a good opportunity of opening Blackpool's score when a centre from Rattray was missed by Harper. Then came half-time with Arsenal leading by three goals to none.

The play at the beginning of the second half was indifferent. Hampson gave a good pass to Downes, but Parker intercepted and cleared. Then Jack forced a corner on the left and, from Bastin's kick, Brain scored his third goal. Blackpool attacked from the kick-off, and Downes, breaking away on the left wing, passed back to Carr, who scored with a shot that gave Harper no chance. Another Arsenal raid ended in James shooting hard against a defender. The ball went to Jack, who was standing close in, and he rounded the back and shot into the corner of the goal. A long pass out to the Blackpool right wing by Hampson enabled Rattray to drive in a hard shot, but Harper again saved well. Then Hulme chased a ball which looked as if it might well go out of play. He reached it and centred with his left foot to the head of Jack, who nodded it past Pearson. It looked as if Pearson might have saved this shot. The last goal scored by Arsenal was the result of a fine bout of passing, in which the ball was taken from the halfway line to the goal without a Blackpool player touching it. James started it by passing to Bastin, and then took up position for the return pass. He then pushed it out again to Bastin, who passed this time to Jack. Jack veered to the left and centred to Bastin, who had run inside, and Bastin shot into the corner of the net.

The outstanding players for Arsenal were Harper, John, and James. In the very difficult conditions for a goalkeeper Harper played splendidly. John was excellent at left back and James was the inspiring force in the forward line, all of whom played really well. For Blackpool O'Donnell, at left back, and Carr, at inside-left, were prominent for consistently good play. Hampson, while making some good wing passes, had few opportunities as Roberts marked him very closely.

The teams were:—

ARSENAL.—Harper, goal; Parker and John, backs; Jones, Roberts, and Male, half-backs; Hulme, Brain, Jack, James, and Bastin, forwards.

BLACKPOOL.—Pearson, goal; Grant and O'Donnell, backs; Brooks, McMahon, and Watson, half-backs; Rattray, Ritchie, Hampson, Carr, and Downes, forwards.

WEST HAM UNITED LOSE AT HUDDERSFIELD

Huddersfield Town beat West Ham United at Huddersfield on Saturday by two goals to none. As West Ham lost two of their three holiday games they have fallen to the sixth place in the League table, but the drop in position may not imply any serious deterioration in the team.

They faced Huddersfield, who had had only one other Christmas match and that a home engagement, without Ruffell and James, and in the second half they tired sooner than their clever opponents. If Barrett had scored from a penalty-kick before the interval West Ham might have pulled out sufficient determination to keep a point, but when Huddersfield took the lead the visitors seemed to accept defeat as inevitable. While Ruffell was missed, the quality of Harris, who took his place at outside-left, could not be fairly estimated, as Goodall was at his best in the Huddersfield defence and gave the wing forward no chance to become dangerous. Mangnall, who was preferred to Robson as leader of the Huddersfield attack, made a good impression. Following a fall of snow on Boxing Day and heavy rain on Saturday morning the Leeds-road ground was in a sorry condition. The West Ham players, after their experiences at Upton Park this month, were familiar with mud, but the Huddersfield variety was too much for them. The visiting forwards tried short passes and long passes; they lifted the ball and they pushed it along the ground. Nothing would work out properly. Gibbins more than once attempted to dribble down the centre, but this meant laborious progress at the best, and, if he drew the defence, the ultimate pass was ruined by the quagmire. Yews was less effective than usual, while Harris had neither the pace nor the guile to beat Goodall. Huddersfield had the advantage of a high wind behind them in the first half and forced three corners in the first five minutes. Then Gibbins was given an opening and was tearing through for goal when Spence brought him down in a manner that was promptly penalized. Barrett took the free kick from 20 yards' range and found a line through the defence, but Turner saved the shot without trouble. Huddersfield soon renewed their raids and for a time were much more aggressive than West Ham. Dixon had more to do than Turner, in goal, until the latter brought off the most spectacular save of the match. Barrett had burst through to take the ball on from Gibbins and looked certain to score when Campbell brought him down from behind and a penalty-kick was at once awarded. Barrett took the kick himself and drove in a hard low shot for the corner of the net. Turner's anticipation was good enough for him to get down to the ball and push it first against the post and then over the line for a corner. This was the nearest that West Ham came to scoring, and during the remainder of the half the game was largely a struggle between the Huddersfield forwards, well supported by a hard-working half-back line, and a defence which conceded nothing.

The slight superiority of the home team before the interval became more marked after the change of ends. It was not a case of Huddersfield improving but West Ham's forwards became slower in moving through the mud, and, as they tired, more work was thrown on Wade. Earl, and the half-backs. Play was rather dull to watch for a period until, 18 minutes after the restart, Huddersfield were awarded a free kick for a mid-field foul and Mangnall, who took a neat pass from Raw, put the ball in the net. This success gave a fillip to the home team and they had matters very much their own way in the last 25 minutes. McLean increased their lead with a hard shot from close range. There was some doubt whether Smailes, who proved the centre which McLean used, had not taken the ball over the line, and West Ham appealed against the goal—without effect. A possibility that Huddersfield would score further goals was frustrated by Dixon's safe goalkeeping.

The teams were:—

HUDDERSFIELD TOWN.—Turner, goal; Goodall and Spence, backs; Carr, Wilson, and Campbell, half-backs; Kelly (R.), McLean, Mangnall, Raw, and Smailes, forwards.

WEST HAM UNITED.—Dixon, goal; Earl and Wade, backs; Collins, Barrett, and Cadwell, half-backs; Yews, Ruffe, V. Gibbins, Norris, and Harris, forwards.

CHELSEA'S BIG SCORE

A GREAT FOOTBALLER

Chelsea beat Grimsby Town at Stamford Bridge on Saturday by five goals to none, and so, as the result of three consecutive days' matches, gained three points out of a possible six.

Both Chelsea and Grimsby Town made several changes in their advertised teams, but Chelsea played for the first 70 minutes of the game like a really fine team. Twenty minutes before time an unfortunate incident was followed by Gallacher being sent off the field. The ground was heavy, and in many places so treacherous that it was almost impossible to turn quickly and yet to keep a footholdIn the circumstances the day was one on which a great football player might shine, and the play of Jackson was such that few people who saw him on this day will ever forget it. It was once said of the late A. T. B. Dunn that he could move over the most treacherous of grounds as if he were on skates on the ice and the rest of the players in hobnailed boots.

Jackson never slipped or stumbled once, except when he was tripped, during the whole match, and he played first at outside right and later at centre forward with the same grace and certainty of footwork. It should be mentioned that a trip, unintentional though it was, robbed Jackson of one almost certain goal; Jackson shrugged his shoulders as if to indicate that such was the luck of the game. That was his sole gesture and comment on an annoying an accident as can well happen to a player in a big match, and before that match is obviously won. It is difficult to believe that there is any place for Jackson, other than outside right, at the beginning of a match. He got the whole of the Chelsea forward line metaphorically thirsting for blood—or goals—in the first three minutes, and the defence, though they hung on bravely for a long time, were slightly rattled after his first lightning run, followed by a very hard shot, which went just wide of the left goal-post. Read kept goal extremely well for Grimsby Town; had he not done more than ordinarily well the score might have been doubled. Jacobson at left back and Buck at left half-back got through a tremendous lot of work, and Swaby played a hard, dogged defensive game at centre half-back.

Cooper sent in a hard shot early in the game which was well saved by Millington, and a minute later Jackson took a long pass from Gallacher, came inside with a long, quick dribble, and shot just wide. A centre from Jackson was charged behind for a corner, and a little later Jackson gave Gallacher a perfect chance to score—on a fair ground. The ball came to Gallacher, however, at a spot where the ground was almost a bog, and Gallacher shot straight, and not very hard, into Read's hands. A very hard shot from Wilson hit the cross-bar full, and the ball came out to Jackson, who shot just over on the bound. Ferguson, who played a great game at left back, dribbled up among his forwards, going on himself as the defence marked the forwards and waited for his pass. Ferguson got to within easy shooting distance and was then brought down unfairly, Chelsea being rightly awarded a penalty kick. Odell took the kick and scored, which gave Chelsea the lead after 22 minutes' play. Jackson made a brilliant run on the right and, when within shooting distance, almost unselfishly gave the ball to Gallacher to score what should have been a certain goal, but Gallacher shot weakly, slicing the ball wide off the side of his foot. From another pass from Jackson, however, Gallacher put in a very hard ground shot which went between Buck's legs and past Read, who was unsighted, a perfectly timed and placed shot. Just before half-time Cheyne headed a corner kick, taken by Jackson, high into the goal. The ball was kicked hard and fairly low, and Cheyne actually seemed to put extra pace on the ball, as a batsman can with a late cut at cricket.

Grimsby Town made a great effort at the beginning of the second half, and for a time more than held their own. They forced four corners, to the last of which Millington came out resolutely, caught the ball, and kicked it past the half-way line. Wilson gave a clever through pass to Jackson, who broke through the middle and seemed certain to score. Read came out with a fine dash just as Jackson was shooting and managed to deflect the ball wide of his goal. After 25 minutes the Gallacher incident occurred. Jackson went to centre forward, and after a few minutes the Chelsea side seemed as dangerous as ever. Read saved magnificently from Wilson, but some 10 minutes later a perfect bout of passing, in which Pearson, Jackson, and Cheyne took part, resulted in Jackson scoring from close in from Cheyne's pass. Ferguson shot only inches wide when well placed, and right on time Jackson cleverly headed a centre from Russell over Read's head as he dashed out in an attempt to fist the ball away.

The teams were:—

CHELSEA.—Millington, goal; Odell and Barker, backs; Russell, Townrow, and Ferguson, half-backs; Jackson, Cheyne, Gallacher, Wilson, and Pearson, forwards.

GRIMSBY TOWN.—Read, goal; Wilson and Jacobson, backs; Hall, Swaby, and Buck, half-backs; Ponting, Bestall, Marshall, Cooper, and Fielding, forwards.

AMATEUR RESULTS

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
*Barking Town (Keeble 2, Carter 2, Jarvis, Cornish)	6	Wealdstone (Maskell)	1
*Bromley (Thomsitt, Brind 3)	4	Walthamstow Avenue (Tansley, Tong, Lucas, Jenner)	4
*Cheshunt (McCall, Fox, Joy)	3	Southall (Collett 2)	2
*Hampstead (Evans 2, Berry 2)	4	Hayes (Brown 2, Long, Chesar)	4
*Sutton United (Brown)	1	Redhill	0

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

*Wimbledon	3	Clapton	2
St. Albans City	2	*Tufnell Park	1
*Casuals	1	Kingstonian	1
*Ilford	4	Oxford City	0
*Wycombe Wanderers	5	Nunhead	2
Leytonstone	2	*Woking	1

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

Finchley (Garrett 3, Mealand 2, Waller, Brooks 2)	8	*Carshalton Athletic (Penny)	1
*Cray Wanderers (Utz 2)	2	Bostall Heath (Kinch, Showler)	2
*Dagenham Town (Prodwick 2, Linwood 2, Trayler, Leach)	6	Walthamstow Grange (McCarthy, Rees)	2
*Tooting Town (Collins, Beavan 2, Mott 2)	5	Mitcham Wanderers (Sealey)	1

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*Aylesbury United (Channer, Keedle)	2	Housslow	0
*Brentwood and Warley (Goldsmith, own goal, Kershaw 2, S. Fryatt)	4	Great Eastern (Briant, Webb)	2
Metropolitan Police (Roberts, Bateman, Snow)	3	*Colchester Town (Cawcutt, Dent)	2
Lyons Club (Beadon, Bridges)	2	*Maidenhead United (Jacobs)	1

FIRST DIVISION

*Waterlow's (Dunstable) (Wiseman 5, Knight 2, Baker 2)	9	Apsley (Mason)	1
*Staines Town (J. Hibbert 2, Baker, Blesch, Moulden, A. E. Buck)	6	Eastbourne Comrades (Scott, Davies, Vicler)	3
*Hitchin Town (Robinson 3, Armitage 2, Tasker, Walker, Duller)	8	Watford Spartan (Barber)	1

SURREY SENIOR CUP

*Epsom Town (Matkins 2, Jones)	3	Egham (Prestow 2) (After extra time)	2

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

*Ealing Association (A. Dale 2, Stephens)	3	Alexandra Park	0

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield Wednesday v. Middlesbrough (2.15).

OTHER MATCH

DARLINGTON.—Darlington v. Corinthians.

FIVES

The Old Alleynians (D. E. Smith, F. A. Vogler, J. Battersby, D. Truman) beat the Old Blues (K. W. Millage, C. S. Farnes, A. H. Butt, V. U. Oldland) at Rugby fives at Dulwich by 107 points to 99. The Old Blues "A" beat the Old Alleynians "A" by 110 to 86, and the Old Alleynians "B" beat the Old Blues "B" by 102 to 92.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Cheltenham. 1.
RUGBY FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.
LAWN TENNIS.—Junior Tournament, Covered Courts Club, Dulwich.
RACKETS.—Public Schools Handicap, Queen's Club.
BILLIARDS.—McConachy v. Falkiner, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 3 and 8.

RESULTS AND TABLES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*Arsenal (Brain 3, Jack 3, Bastin)	7	Blackpool (Carr)	1
*Aston Villa (Mandley 2, Houghton 2, Brown 2, Beresford)	7	Manchester United	0
*Blackburn Rovers (Puddefoot, Rankin, L. Bruton)	3	Liverpool (Hodgson 2, Scott)	3
*Chelsea (Odell, Gallacher, Cheyne, Jackson 2)	5	Grimsby Town	0
*Derby County (Ramage)	1	Leicester City	0
*Huddersfield Town (Magnall, Mackan)	2	West Ham United	0
*Manchester City (Marshall, Ridding)	2	Sunderland	0
*Middlesbrough (Camsell 2, Warren)	3	Bolton Wanderers	0
*Portsmouth (Weddle)	1	Leeds United (Keetley)	1
*Sheffield United (Tunstall, Dunne, Oxley)	3	Birmingham (Critgan)	1
Sheffield Wednesday (Seed 2)	2	*Newcastle United (Bedford)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Arsenal	22	15	5	2	68	22	35
Sheffield Wednesday	22	13	5	4	60	34	31
Aston Villa	23	12	6	5	67	47	30
Derby County	23	11	7	5	53	36	29
Portsmouth	23	10	8	5	53	40	28
West Ham United	23	11	5	7	51	46	27
Middlesbrough	22	10	4	8	46	44	24
Huddersfield Town	22	8	7	7	52	42	23
Blackburn Rovers	23	9	5	9	52	47	23
Sheffield United	23	8	7	8	47	43	23
Chelsea	23	9	5	9	43	40	23
Leicester City	23	10	3	10	49	55	23
Liverpool	22	8	6	8	49	48	22
Manchester City	23	9	4	10	37	41	22
Leeds United	23	8	3	12	49	48	19
Newcastle United	22	8	3	11	45	41	19
Sunderland	23	6	7	10	48	60	19
Birmingham	23	6	7	10	35	44	19
Bolton Wanderers	22	7	4	11	31	43	18
Grimsby Town	22	7	3	12	34	39	17
Blackpool	23	6	5	12	39	70	17
Manchester United	23	2	3	18	27	79	7

SECOND DIVISION

*Barnsley (Storer, Harvey, Eidyard, Proudfoot 2)	5	Port Vale (Anstiss, Roberts)	2
*Bradford (Harwood, Davis, Scott 2)	4	Oldham Athletic	0
*Bristol City (Vale)	1	West Bromwich Albion (Richardson)	1
*Bury (Smith, Hope)	2	Burnley (Porter, own goal)	1
*Cardiff City (Jones)	1	Swansea Town	0
*Charlton Athletic (Ashley, Lennox)	2	Bradford City (Peel)	1
*Everton (Dean 4, Johnson, Stein 4)	9	Plymouth Argyle (Black)	1
Millwall (Wadsworth, Landells 2)	3	*Stoke City (Wilson, Armitage)	2
*Southampton (McIlwaine, Haines)	2	Preston North End (Barzh)	1
Tottenham Hotspur (Davies, O'Callaghan)	2	*Reading (McPherson)	1
*Wolverhampton Wanderers (Hartill 2, Phillips, Bacon)	4	Nottingham Forest (Dent 2)	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Everton	22	15	4	3	70	34	34
West Bromwich Albion	23	13	5	5	50	25	31
Tottenham Hotspur	23	14	2	7	58	29	30
Wolverhampton Wanderers	23	15	0	8	57	35	30
Preston North End	23	12	4	7	56	34	28
Burnley	23	11	5	7	49	45	27
Bradford	23	11	4	8	61	39	26
Southampton	23	10	5	8	35	29	25
Bury	22	11	3	8	47	42	25
Port Vale	23	11	3	9	44	41	25
Stoke City	23	9	6	8	35	40	24
Swansea Town	23	8	5	10	35	42	21
Charlton Athletic	23	8	5	10	36	45	21
Oldham Athletic	23	9	3	11	23	44	21
Bristol City	23	7	5	11	29	51	19
Bradford City	23	6	6	11	32	43	18
Barnsley	22	6	6	10	24	40	18
Millwall	23	7	3	13	42	58	17
Plymouth Argyle	23	7	3	12	34	49	17
Nottingham Forest	23	4	8	11	44	57	16
Cardiff City	23	6	4	13	35	53	16
Reading	23	5	3	15	31	63	13

THIRD DIVISION
SOUTHERN SECTION

*Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (Whitehouse, Sherman, Scott, Eyre)	4	Swindon Town (Eddleston)	1
*Brighton and Hove Albion (Nicol 4, Kirkwood)	5	Gillingham	0
*Crystal Palace (Butler, Simpson, Clarke)	3	Southend United (Shankly)	1
Exeter City (Houghton 2)	2	*Norwich City (Pearson)	1
Luton (Clarke)	1	*Brentford	0
*Northampton Town (Bowen)	1	Bristol Rovers (Attwood)	1
*Notts County (Keetley 2, Andrews, Lovatt)	4	Coventry City (Lake)	1
*Thames (McCarthy)	1	Queen's Park Rangers	0
*Torquay United (J. Wright, Trotter, Waller)	3	Newport County	0
Walsall (Eyres, Barnes 2, Cooper 2)	5	*Clapton Orient (Fletcher, Tricker)	2
*Watford (White, McBain)	2	Fulham (Haley, Dowden)	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Notts County	23	15	6	2	60	27	36
Northampton Town	21	12	6	4	39	18	30
Crystal Palace	22	12	5	5	66	44	29
Brighton and Hove Albion	22	10	8	4	37	25	28
Southend United	23	13	2	8	47	37	28
Fulham	21	10	5	7	43	42	25
Brentford	23	10	4	9	52	43	24
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	23	9	6	8	42	43	24
Swindon Town	23	11	2	10	47	49	24
Torquay United	23	10	3	10	49	54	23
Exeter City	21	8	5	9	39	48	21
Queen's Park Rangers	22	9	2	11	50	40	20
Coventry City	21	8	4	9	46	40	20
Clapton Orient	21	8	4	9	37	38	20
Gillingham	22	6	8	8	37	38	20
Luton Town	21	7	6	9	29	35	20
Bristol Rovers	23	7	6	10	39	55	20
Watford	22	7	5	10	41	44	19
Walsall	21	5	5	11	43	53	16
Thames	22	6	3	13	25	53	15
Norwich City	21	5	4	13	26	41	14
Newport County	22	5	2	15	40	67	12

NORTHERN SECTION

*Carlisle United	0	Chesterfield	0
*Crewe Alexandra (Wright, Hannibal)	2	Accrington Stanley (Whyte)	1
*Doncaster Rovers (Smith)	1	Gateshead (Taylor)	1
*Hartlepools United (Thompson, Simmons)	2	Halifax Town (Pape)	1
*Hull City (Raleigh)	1	Stockport County (Matthews)	1
*Lincoln City (Lax, Kitchings 2, Hinsdale)	4	New Brighton	0
*Nelson	0	Rochdale	0
Southport (Cowen, Waterston 2, Buxton (own goal)	4	*Wrexham (Mustard, Parden)	2
*Tranmere Rovers (Watts, J. Kennedy, Dixon 2, Lewis)	5	Barrow	0
*Whan Borough (Wilson, Crewe)	2	Darlington	0
*York City (Tomlinson)	1	Rotherham United (Hick)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Lincoln City	21	15	3	3	51	22	33
Tranmere Rovers	22	15	2	5	60	44	32
Chesterfield	22	12	5	5	50	30	29
Stockport County	21	13	3	5	47	30	29
Hull City	22	11	6	5	54	32	28
Wigan Borough	21	13	2	7	44	37	27
Carlisle United	21	12	2	7	48	30	26
Wrexham	22	11	4	7	51	38	26
Southport	21	11	2	8	43	35	24
Gateshead	20	6	7	7	30	34	19
Accrington Stanley	23	8	3	12	44	65	19
Doncaster Rovers	21	6	6	9	36	30	18
Hartlepools United	21	8	2	11	42	42	18
York City	21	8	2	11	40	44	18
Rotherham United	22	6	6	10	47	53	18
Darlington	21	7	3	11	37	33	17
Halifax Town	21	6	5	10	27	40	17
Crewe Alexandra	21	8	0	13	36	55	16
New Brighton	22

Letters to the Editor

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY

THE COUNTY SYSTEM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a former recruiting officer, adjutant of a depôt, and subsequently C.O. of my county regiment, I would very heartily endorse the trenchant letter of "Old Timer" in your issue of the 24th inst.

For the last few years the policy of the War Office has been deliberately to discourage and destroy the territorial system which was the backbone of our good county regiments. While nominally retaining the system, to avoid an outcry, so that the public who are not behind the scenes would imagine from a casual look at the Army List that the territorial system was still in full swing, the exact contrary is the case.

When I commanded my regiment 20 years ago 95 per cent. of the men and a large proportion of the officers came from our county, and this made for happiness and efficiency in every way. An officer could help his men when they left the colours by writing to his friend the squire or parson of the man's parish and obtaining employment for him. The regiment was, in fact, a large and happy family. We knew all about each other and were not, as at present, "a fortuitous congregation of atoms."

A Hampshire man should have an unassailable right to join the Hampshire Regiment, if he so wishes, and not be shunted off willy nilly to another regiment in a so-called "zone." Of course, any man who wishes to join the Guards or any other non-territorial corps is at perfect liberty to do so.

The proposed spasmodic effort for a month to resuscitate the former state of affairs, though a step in the right direction, is not likely to meet with much success unless the foregoing principles are adopted permanently.

The present system of attempting to cram a quart into a pint pot by pretending to turn out a completely trained man after a few months at the depôt is ridiculous. It has the effect of making a three-months' recruit imagine himself a complete soldier when he joins his regiment, whereas really he has everything yet to learn. It is much to be hoped that "Old Timer's" sound advice will be taken to heart by the authorities.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. NICHOLSON, Brigadier-General, retired.
Winchester, Christmas Day, 1930.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—"Old Timer," in to-day's issue of *The Times*, suggests that recruiting would improve if the county connexion with the regiment were closer. He considers the old system of training recruits with their regiment better than the present one of sending a group of men, thoroughly trained, to join their battalion. He also says, "they procured a sufficiency of recruits" in former days from the county to which the regiment belonged. Did his regiment never have to get recruits from the London Area to make up the numbers? The present system is an attempt to send a trained group of men from the depôt to the battalion of men enlisted in the county; if sufficient numbers are not available, then neighbouring counties might be required to help, and, failing them, the London Area, much the same as in former days.

It is doubtful whether the system of training recruits helps recruiting or not. It is, however, misleading to give the impression that the recruit is "forced" in his training and not carefully fed and looked after. I served as Depôt Commander and Battalion Commander under the present system, and found it worked wonderfully well. A battalion commander is freed from the difficulty of finding a staff to train recruits in the battalion and is able to give his attention to fitting his battalion to take its place in the division to which it belongs.

If depôts revert to the old system it might be said of them that they are not "pulling their weight" and, in the search for economy, they might be abolished. We should then lose a strong connecting link between county and regiment, which would be a disaster; on that point most people are of the same way of thinking as "Old Timer."

The fact is that the Army is not very popular; a man is no further on at the end of his seven years than he was when he joined, with certain exceptions—*e.g.*, he is well suited for employment in the police or he may have received "vocational training." Another trouble is that so many would-be recruits are unfit physically. These are difficulties which appear to affect recruiting more than any system at depôts.

I am, &c.,
N. E. S.
December 24.

REPRESENTATION WITHOUT TAXATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I rejoice to see a revival of the question which I raised in your columns on April 28 last. Mr. Davidson's suggestion of every voter paying a graded income-tax would, of course, be ideal, but is it not to be feared that it would be impracticable without at least an enormous addition to the number of tax-gatherers, and without commensurate return? Look at the unconscionable delays which take place in such departments, of which the letter from "A Widow" a few days ago is a glaring instance. Each of us could supply others. But it is "unthinkable" that such delays are intentional; it is because the department is already so overworked. Imagine, then, the staff necessary to deal with 22,000,000 taxpayers more!

No. Mr. Le Mare agrees with me as to a poll tax. We differ as to amount. Well, something is better than nothing. But I say that the subject who will not or who cannot pay one pound by way of tax ought not to be able to have any voice as to how the country is to be governed.

Oh, but he pays by indirect taxation! So do also the direct taxpayers.

A poll tax would be very simple, and would not require an additional staff. Poll tax "bearer" certificates could be issued for each year to cover all elections that year obtainable at any Post Office and produceable to the polling officer before the vote could be recorded. The certificate would then be stamped so as to prevent its being used again at the same election; and there would be no more danger than now of plural voting or impersonation.

Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR R. ADAMS.
Rockleigh, Swanage.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have just returned from a visit to Russia—my third this year—on behalf of the British subjects who, owing to age and infirmity, are unable to avail themselves of the British Government's offer of repatriation. There are over 100 people in this unfortunate position, most of whom I found ill, and without food, or even fuel; they are entirely dependent on funds sent from this country for their care and maintenance.

Owing to the generosity of subscribers to the British Subjects in Russia Relief Fund and Association, with Mr. L. E. Mather as chairman, I was able to take out one nurse, who is now established in Leningrad, where she will shortly be joined by another, to attend to the needs of the 60 British subjects resident there.

£5,000 is needed to carry out the immediate programme of housing, feeding, and medical care and attention of these destitute people for one year. I feel sure that it is only necessary to bring the condition of these fellow countrymen of ours to the notice of your readers to ensure their generous support. I shall be only too grateful to receive any donations on their behalf.

Yours faithfully,
MURIEL PAGET.
1, Devonshire-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

ELECTORAL REFORM

THE MAN OR THE PARTY LIST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir John Simon's letter would be perfectly convincing were it not for one assumption of doubtful validity. He regards it as axiomatic that the politics of the country will in the future, as in the past, be completely dominated by the party system. Proportional representation, he argues, gives the exact measure of party division in the country; the alternative vote would open the door to a flood of party bargaining and chicanery. But is it not desirable that we should preserve some vestige of the old constitutional theory that the electors return to Parliament the men, and not the political associations, whom they can best trust to carry out the business of Parliament most honestly and efficiently? The summoning of representatives to a central court was (so writes Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher of Simon de Montfort's Parliament) "the best way to learn of what grievances the different localities in the realm complained; it was also the most convenient way of learning what taxes they were prepared to pay." There are many people to-day (and I believe them to be a growing body) whose party allegiance has undergone much weakening by the conduct of Parliament since the War. After the last election there was a unique opportunity, owing to the deadlock of parties which resulted, for some great measures of agreed legislation. We might, for example, have seen a large and effective measure for the demolition of slums and the rehousing of their inhabitants. In place of that, Parliament has been a perfect example of utter futility.

Modern political issues are becoming too complicated for the common man to follow in detail. Electors are, therefore, beginning to wonder whether the soundest method is not to vote for the most able and honest men, not the nominees of the party which they regard as least fatuous. I shall be answered (1) that such action only results in making the vote ineffective and the state of parties more muddled than ever; (2) that whatever candidate he returns will be no less bound by pledges to the party which supports and finances him. I acknowledge the justice of such criticisms. But I submit that proportional representation would lead to the complete and final extinction of the personal element and to the government of Great Britain by party puppets for all time—or until a dictatorship (whether of the Continental or Mosleian form) is forced upon a resentful and disillusioned country.

Yours truly,
GUY KENDALL, Headmaster, University College School.
Hampstead, Dec. 23.

PRESENTATION TO BENEFICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Before giving their approval to the Presentation to Benefices Measure, the Ecclesiastical Committee considered at two meetings the matters dealt with in your recent correspondence, and in especial the legal point raised so persuasively by Lord Atkin. The grievance he feared was recognized. But it seemed under examination likely to prove so rare as not to require mention in our report.

The grievance in question can only arise in the case of a clergyman of whom special disqualifications (enumerated in an amendment below) are alleged. If the allegation is true no objection can be taken to the new simplified procedure. If it is false the following complete set of events has to occur before the new Measure operates to the disadvantage of the clergyman:—

1. A patron must have offered him a living.
2. The churchwardens must have refused their consent.
3. The Bishop must have regarded him as suitable on other grounds, but unsuitable because of one of the special disqualifications.
4. The Bishop, in defiance of the patron's or the clergyman's wish for a public judicial hearing, must, in order to prevent one, have declined to approve presentation.

Nothing in the Measure prevents the Bishop from giving his approval to the presentation on condition that the clergyman shall submit the serious charge against him to public trial under the Benefices Act. Motives of fair play and of practical sense would combine to induce a Bishop to take this course in any difficult case. It would be far rarer for a Bishop to wish to refuse a public trial than for a clergyman to desire one. Of course it is easy to amend the Measure so as precisely to cover Lord Atkin's point. The amendment would run thus, as an additional proviso to Clause 3, subsection (2):—

"Provided that the Bishop shall not withhold his approval [to the proposed presentee] on grounds of the clerk's physical or mental infirmity or incapacity, pecuniary embarrassment of a serious character, grave misconduct or neglect of duty in an ecclesiastical office, evil life, or of his having by his conduct caused grave scandal concerning his moral character since ordination."

The practical difficulty of this amendment lies simply in the improbability that either the Church Assembly, or the Ecclesiastical Committee, or the House of Lords, or the House of Commons would regard it as an improvement.

May I add, as one who came fresh to the work of the Ecclesiastical Committee in 1929, how much I am impressed both by the quality of the Measures submitted to us by the Church Assembly and by the Committee's judgment in examining and reporting on them? The whole procedure seems to me a most fruitful precedent for relieving Parliament of detailed work by delegation to specialist assemblies.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. D. DENMAN.
House of Commons, Dec. 24.

RURAL HOUSING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the explanatory circular No. 1138 issued by the Ministry of Health there appears the statement that the authority of every area having a population of more than 20,000 is required during the present year to submit to the Minister a programme of the steps it proposes to take during the ensuing five years for dealing with housing conditions in its area and for providing new accommodation. A similar programme is to be furnished every fifth year.

Now, if the Housing Act, 1930, itself is referred to, it will be found that this condition applies to a borough or an urban district only; in a rural district inquiry must be made into housing needs at intervals laid down by the county council, such intervals to be not less than one year.

It seems to me that, in all fairness, this discrepancy in the explanatory circular should be corrected publicly. Hardly a week passes without a report appearing in a local paper of some rural district council being concerned with this supposed condition.

Yours truly,
W. COKER ILIFFE.
Moorcroft, Farleigh Common, Whyteleafe, Surrey.

THE WHITSTABLE RAILWAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As already announced in *The Times*, the Canterbury and Whitstable line is to be closed for passenger traffic from January 1, 1931. It may, therefore, be of interest to reproduce from Coghlan's "Steampacket and Coast Companion," published in 1838, an amusing description of a passenger's journey in those days. The company's only locomotive, the Invicta, which worked on a section of the line from the opening on May 3, 1830, had by 1838 completely failed, and was withdrawn from service, stationary engines being used throughout. Coghlan thus describes the journey:—

You are taken in a kind of omnibus, ascending two hills by a conducting rope from a steam engine, carrying behind them the empty coal carts, and when drawn up the first hill, they are detached from the machine and sent down an inclining plane, till they arrive at the ascent of the second hill, going with the most frightful velocity, to those unaccustomed thereto, being nearly a mile in a minute, when you are again dragged by the engine up the ascent as at first, passing through a tunnel of above three-quarters of a mile in complete darkness, and you again descend the hill, entering Whitstable by the same way as before. This is a journey very expeditious, but requires strong nerves, particularly for ladies. The fare is only sixpence.

A print, published in 1842, in the Royal Museum, Canterbury, shows a train of carriages and coal wagons drawn by the rope up the Tyler Hill incline.

Your obedient servant,
REGINALD B. FELLOWS.
Fonthill Old Abbey, Tisbury.

NEW BOUNDARIES IN SURREY

HAM RATEPAYERS' PROTEST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Please allow me to make known a matter which is primarily of local interest, but which will, I believe, appeal to a wider circle.

On Tuesday, December 23, a public meeting of the ratepayers of Ham was held, to consider a proposal put before the Surrey County Council for abolishing the Urban District Council of Ham and dividing the parish between Kingston and Richmond. The meeting was well attended by ratepayers representing all classes, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

That the ratepayers of Ham do not approve the division of Ham for local government purposes proposed by the Special Sub-Committee of the Surrey County Council and resolve that Ham should remain under its own Urban District Council.

The action of the Surrey County Council is being taken under Part IV. of the Local Government Act of 1929. In accordance with that Act a conference of delegates from several local authorities was held on December 3 to hear the proposals of the county council. At the conference the delegates from Ham expressed the opinion contained in the foregoing resolution that the parish should remain under its own urban district council. They were informed that the chance of Ham remaining separate had gone.

This is most extraordinary. What chance has Ham had? In November, 1929, the Surrey County Council held a conference of a purely preliminary character. The chairman stated that the council had not yet considered any possible changes, and the Boundaries Sub-Committee was appointed to go into the whole question. Since then no communication has been received from the county council until December 3, 1930, when the proposals to which objection is taken were put forward. Nevertheless, the clerk of the Ham Council wrote to the county council during last winter to say that Ham wished to remain independent. No notice was taken of the letter. Now we are told that the chance of independence has gone. When did it go?

There is no question of any public advantage in the proposed change. It is not even suggested that the administration of the urban district council has been in any way ineffective. We think that we, who live in the place, are better fitted to look after it than any outside body, and especially to take care of our common, which is our pride. Ham Common is better known than Ham, and many of your readers must know it. We believe it to be unique in its natural beauty, with Richmond Park, which adjoins it, in the background, and all so near London. Whenever I go away and see other rural scenes I always think on coming back, "Well, you can't beat this for charm and convenience." It has belonged to Ham for 300 years, ever since Charles I. granted it out of his hunting forest, which is now Richmond Park; and the village is built round it. We dread the suggestion that it should be handed over to an outside authority with one knows not what ideas of modernization, which means destruction. But it will not be handed over without a struggle. We are going to fight the case. The Act permits and even encourages us to do so. Our chance has not gone.

Your obedient servant,
A. SHADWELL.
Ham Common, Dec. 26.

WARDMOTES IN THE CITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Once more the Saints' Calendar has brought in Christmas week an example of the peculiar municipal ways of the City of London, which to a provincial-bred person like myself always evoke wonder and amusement. St. Thomas's Day fell last Sunday, December 21, and the customary wardmote meetings in the various wards of the City for the election of Common Councillors, a survival of the old hustings, were held on the Monday. Taking Farringdon Without, as in includes the Temple, where I am a voter as a member of one of the twin Honourable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple and an occupier of residential chambers, there were 16 retiring Common Councillors. As there were 19 candidates for the honour of election a poll was demanded; and—here comes the striking absurdity—the poll took place the next day! Hot from the printers came the next morning to electors some scanty election "literature." Not much time to find out anything about the merits of the rival candidates.

To the poll I went as a good citizen, and at the Sessions House, Old Bailey, uncommonly known as the Central Criminal Court, was given a ballot paper of immense area with a positively staggering list of 19 names, from which I was invited to select 16. No "Higgledy-piggledy, my Black Hen" selection blindly with a pin was available here. Choice had to be made on the instant and 16 crosses put on the paper with the good stout pencil in that case made and provided by statute.

There is, I believe, a society called the London Municipal Society, which is responsible for the letters "M.R." one sees attached to candidates' names at County Council and borough council elections in London. Why, in the name of common sense, does not the London Municipal Society bestir itself to bring the election of Common Councillors of the City of London into conformity with the election of metropolitan borough councillors? Instead of being in Christmas week the City municipal elections would then take place on November 1. There would be nominations on a prescribed day beforehand, with an interval between these and the polling day to enable the candidates and the electors to become mutually acquainted. Farringdon Without would still have the Sessions House available for the polling booths, as the November Sessions of the Central Criminal Court do not open until nearly a fortnight later.

The Temple might be called a "peculiar" of the City of London. Relations between the City and the twin Honourable Societies before referred to are on the knife-edge of just mutual tolerance, without any cordiality. The Lord Mayor is tacitly, if politely, barred from entrance within the gates of the Temple—memory of a long-standing feud. A few years ago the Lord Mayor of the day paid a visit to the Temple on a Sunday to attend a sort of review of City special constables. But he was present not *qua* Lord Mayor; he was disguised in some other personal capacity, Lord Admiral of the City Fleet or perhaps as a Lord Lieutenant of some county—I forget what it was.

I should have subscribed myself "Temple Citizen," being willy-nilly a voter in the City and a resident in the Temple, but as I have written disparagingly of the City I will sign my name and take all the obloquy.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD HULSE.
4, Essex-court, Temple, E.C.4, Dec. 27.

INDISCRIMINATE HOOTING

Mr. Mavrogordato's plea should be strongly supported, for abuse of the motor-horn is the cause of much inconvenience and nervous suffering. Hooting is in many cases a selfish substitute for slowing down, and it is much to be feared that the abolition of speed limits will tend to increase it. Your correspondent urges restriction in urban districts, but this is not enough; many a country house near a main road is now untenable by sensitive people, and the pain caused to the sick, the aged, and the sleepless, whether in town or country, is incalculable. Teachers and lecturers can testify to the disturbing effects of horn-blowing in class-rooms which give upon streets and main roads. Such legislation as has been adopted in several European countries (abolishing certain types of horn and restricting the use of others during the night hours) is most urgently needed, and public protest should be continually raised till it is obtained. Meanwhile the motor unions might do immense public service by the use of the simple notice, "Slow and quiet through ——" which has been found to work wonders in a certain village, but apparently remains unimitated.—Miss MARGARET L. LEE, Greenacre, Shillingford, Oxford.

Points from Letters

TIMBER FROM RUSSIA

Mr. Montague L. Meyer lays down a principle which ought not to go unchallenged. He says that, as a trading organization, his company does not consider itself qualified or required to investigate the conditions under which the timber it purchases is produced. Is a pawnbroker not qualified or required to know whether the goods offered him are stolen? Is the investor solely concerned with the dividend paid, and not qualified or required to know how it is earned? Instances might be multiplied to show the falsity of this principle. Civilization has its responsibilities as well as its privileges.—The REV. T. G. DEVITT, Fleet Rectory, Holbeach, Lincs.

HAPPIER AT WORK

In these dire dark days of the demoralizing dole may I share with your readers a bit of cheer, and perhaps of provocation to some to do likewise? I quote from a letter just received from a woman, whom I have known for many years, which will speak for itself. "I went to do two days' work, but I had to be brought home and I was ill for a week . . . It seems as soon as I try to do a little work I am taken ill. My husband is trying to do a little business on his own. . . . He is only able to give me £1 a week because he has to rent a little place to make the sweets in, so I am 6s. a week short to what I was when he was drawing dole money. But he is much happier."—M. RUSSELL, Rosslyn, Sidcup, Kent.

MOTORISTS' SIGNALS

The new Road Code makes frequent reference to the "appropriate signs" to be made by motorists, but fails to lay down definitions of the signs themselves. Unfortunately, a very large percentage of drivers cause much confusion through ignorance of the correct sign to be made when they intend to stop of their own accord. Instead of the proper circular movement of the hand and arm, intended to wave following drivers on past them, they move the hand up and down, which should only be done to indicate that, owing to a block, or danger ahead, following cars must slow down.—Mr. GEOFFREY E. HOWARD, 32, Bromptonsquare, S.W.3.

FORWARDING OF LETTERS

I have lately retired from practice and have vacated my room in Harley-street. I filled up a Post Office form requesting the postmaster to send my letters to my present address in London. I have now received a printed form refusing to do so on the plea that there are still people remaining in the house. This means I am now dependent on strangers to forward any letters that may arrive for me. This must cause unnecessary delay and possibly much inconvenience and suffering. Unless the object of this regulation is to cause as much inconvenience as possible to the public I can see no reason for it, and although it is Christmas Day I feel no thoughts of good will to the Postmaster-General.—Mr. FRANK MORLEY, 16, Randolph-crescent, W.9.

PROFESSIONAL CRITICISM

It will readily be admitted that conflict of opinion is a frequent help towards the discovery of the truth, and when carried on in a friendly spirit is a healthy mental stimulant. The time and place for criticism and conflict of opinion are of vital importance, as we are reminded by the recent criticisms of one architect on another in *The Times*. It is obvious that the public can only be bewildered by such a proceeding. It is very generally felt by all professional men that the criticism of each other should be in private rather than in the public Press.—Mr. C. F. ANNESLEY VOYSEY, Arts Club.

EMOTION AND ACTION

There seems a tendency in writers on religion to-day to minimize, and in some cases to disparage, the importance of feeling and emotion. I make the suggestion that feeling and emotion alone give validity to thinking and doing. Without the former the latter, no matter how perfect, do not seem to rise in value above the merely mechanical. Emotion is a spur to thought and action, but it is also their reward. Apart from this are they not empty exercises?—The REV. G. CHAPMAN, Keysoe Vicarage, Bedford.

THE SIBERIAN METEOR

Though I have a vivid recollection of the afterglows of 1883 attributed, no doubt correctly (but not, I think, until some time after the last of them had disappeared), to the dust of the Krakatoa explosion, I cannot compare them with the phenomena of the night of June 30-July 1, 1908, which I had not the luck to observe. The evidence now accumulating seems to prove that the latter were caused by the fall of the Siberian Meteor, but hardly that they were due to dust. The distance appears to be too great to allow of its diffusion within the observed limits of time. Moreover, the 1908 illumination was transient; that of 1883 lasted many weeks. Does not Mr. Engleheart's graphic description of a strange quality of golden light waxing and waning many times suggest an electrical discharge in the high strata of the earth's atmosphere resembling those which cause Aurora Borealis?—Mr. H. CARY GILSON, West Chiltington Common, Sussex.

ACCIDENTS FROM SKIDDING

As skidding accidents are getting so frequent is it not time that it were made an offence for a car to have more than two worn-out tires? By worn out I mean tires with the corrugations worn off. It is possible to avoid skidding entirely if a car has even two good tires on it, and I believe any of the modern first-class tire manufacturers would be willing to demonstrate that it is (with ordinary care) impossible to make a car skid if it has four new tires on it. After a skidding accident the first thing that should be examined is the condition of the tires.—Mr. R. H. A. MORTON, The Coppice, Charlton Kings, Glos.

THE TELEPHONE IN ITALY

Canon Jackman has not mentioned all the advantages of the telephone in Italy. The Italian telephone system, which used to be one of the worst in Europe, is now one of the best. Not only can you order a taxi, but you can hire a motor-lorry by giving your address to the exchange and stating what tonnage you want. You can arrange to be called at any hour in the morning you wish. You can be notified of weather conditions in any district in Italy. You can book theatre seats. On giving notice that you will be away from home you can have a record made of all incoming calls, which will be communicated to you on your return. For each of these a nominal charge is made. The telephone service varies according to its potential use to the subscriber. For example, a subscriber in a town of 100,000 inhabitants will pay proportionately more than in a town with 5,000 inhabitants, because the telephone is of greater potential value in the first case than in the second case. In both cases, however, the subscription covers all calls within the prescribed area.—Mr. A. E. PAIN, 9, Kingsway, W.C.

THE PRESS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Mr. Lovat Fraser now tells us that he did not mean what he said, but something quite different. But for the timely intervention of Sir William Ray, your readers would naturally have believed that he meant what he said. Mr. Lovat Fraser now says that he meant to say that the "eight" local committees are not open to the Press—except for the inaccuracy as to the number, he is correct. If he had followed the usual habit of a lawyer and a Scotsman of saying what he meant to say all this difficulty of arriving at what he meant might have been avoided. Also an inaccurate and misleading statement would not have been given publicity.—The REV. H. J. MARSHALL.

THE "CAPITALIST" SYSTEM

Henry Dunning Macleod defined "Capital" as "anything which earns a profit." "Labour" by that token is a form of capital. Soviet Russia which is experimenting with the abolition of "Capital" has succeeded with unconscious scientific generality in depriving the labourer there of his capital. Mr. Arthur Greenwood's statement that he wishes to see the end of the capitalist system may be quite intelligible and definite and yet reflect inaccuracy. If the "State" were to "take over" capital, it would mark a mere transfer and not "the end" of the capitalist system, which would continue under officialdom to the probable unhappiness of the people. But what is the value of reasoning which makes out that a system can be good as a whole although bad in its existing unitary condition? It is no doubt possible to improve the action of the units.—Mr. W. B. LAURENCE, 4, Gerard-road, Barnes, S.W.13.

DINING-CAR FARE

The Rev. W. Williams touches on a point which many would like to see adopted on the northern lines—namely, the abolition of the 4s. five-course luncheon, and the substitution of the 2s. 6d. most excellent one supplied by the Great Western. It is very wearisome to sit through the five-course luncheon, with its minute portions. We do not want dinner twice in the day at noon and at 7 p.m. or so. Mr. Williams wonders how the G.W.R. can do it at 2s. 6d. There is a firm of multiple hotels which gives you as much as you can eat in three courses for 2s. 6d. It must be easy for the railway feeding a greater number. Numberless people cannot afford 4s. a head and take their own food. Food prices have dropped enormously.—Mr. G. M. GRANT.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

CHAMBER MUSIC

A concert of chamber music by the Catterall String Quartet will be broadcast to-night at 9.35 from the National station. Earlier in the evening a "Pickwick Party" programme, written by Mr. Stanley C. West, with music by Miss Marjorie Broughton, will be transmitted, while at 9.20 p.m. a talk on "The Prospects for Disarmament" will be given by Lord Cecil of Chelwood.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, December 29, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich, Shipping Forecast. **10.45-11**:—Getting over Christmas, by Miss Eileen Turner. **12**:—Organ Recital by Edgar T. Cook, relayed from Southwark Cathedral; Edward Reach (tenor). (Time Signal from Greenwich at 1.) **1.15**:—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. **2-2.30**:—A Concert of Vocal Music of special interest to Women's Institutes, by the Wireless Ladies' Choir, conducted by Stanford Robinson. **4**:—Gramophone Records. **4.15**:—Edmund Dupont (violin), Eleanor Marshall (soprano), Dorothy Manley (pianoforte). (Time Signal from Greenwich at 4.45.) **5.15**:—Children: Pianoforte Solos, played by V. Hely-Hutchinson; How I began my Shore Adventure, being the 43th episode from Treasure Island (Robert Louis Stevenson); The Village Band (Lohr), and other Songs, sung by Arthur Wynn; Jock and the Hens, another Story from Jock of the Bushveld (Sir Percy Fitzpatrick). **6**:—Poetry of To-day—18. **6.15**:—Weather, News, London Stock Exchange Report, Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 6.30.) **6.40**:—Bach's Christmas Oratorio, with Gladys Ripley (contralto), Edward Reach (tenor), Stuart Robertson (bass), the Wireless Chorus and the B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Stanford Robinson. **7.5**:—New Books, by Miss V. Sackville-West. **7.25**:—Queen Victoria: an Historical Estimate, by Mr. Godfrey Elton. **7.45**:—A Pickwick Party, a Dickens Dream Fantasy, written by Stanley C. West, music by Marjorie Broughton, produced by Howard Rose, with the B.B.C. Orchestra and the Wireless Chorus (Chorus Master, Stanford Robinson), conducted by Joseph Lewis; George Bellamy, Charles Wingrove, Fred Hayes, Jack Woodgate, Elsie McDermid, Muriel Wilson, Robert Chignell, Bernard Ansell, Frederick W. Lloyd, Kingsley Lark, Joseph Farrington, Lena Maitland, Gladys Palmer, Alexander Sarner, Elsie Ottley, Philip Cunningham, Elsie Griffin, Frances Bowman, Edith Kyte, and Miss Dale Wynn. **9**:—Time Signal from Greenwich, Weather, News. **9.15**:—Shipping Forecast, New York Stock Market Report. **9.20**:—The Prospects for Disarmament, by Lord Cecil of Chelwood. **9.35**:—Ena Forst (soprano), Frederick Thurston (clarinet) Richard Newton (bassoon), Aubrey Brain (horn), Eugent Cruft (double bass); The Catterall String Quartet. **11-12**:—Dance Music from the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2.30**:—National programme. **5.15-11**:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. **11-11.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Helen Taylor (contralto), Maude Gold (violin), Agnes Mill (pianoforte). **1**:—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Victor Olof Sextet; Raymond Newell (baritone), Kathleen Burgess (soprano). **8**:—The Virtues and Follies of Fashion, by Mrs. Doris Langley Moore. **8.30**:—Regional News. **8.35**:—A Recital of Music for Player-Pianos. **9**:—Hubert Aldridge (entertainer); Ola Lilith and Willy Godik in Jewish Folk Songs; Wish Wynne (character sketches); the Neapolitan Players in a musical act; Barbara Allen, a ballad operetta; book and lyrics by Edith Reynolds, music by Gwen Knight, with Ivan Samson and Gwen Knight; Doris and Elsie Waters (entertainers). **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-12**:—Dance Music from the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **2-3**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. Ann and Belinda go back to Toyland, a Fairy Story by Agnes Taunton. Carols by the Clef Trio. Stories from the Hearthrug: How we got Toad-in-the-Hole, by Mildred Forster; William Jones and his Banjo. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Eva Flower (soprano), Geoffrey Wearmley (pianoforte), Frank Cantell (violin). **8**:—London Regional programme. **8.30**:—Midland News. **8.35**:—Organ Recital by Dr. Harold Rhodes, relayed from Coventry Cathedral. **9**:—London Regional programme. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-11**:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **4**:—See Glasgow. **4.30**:—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; James Carr (baritone). From Glasgow. **5.15**:—Children. **5.54**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-11**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12**:—Organ Recital. **12.30 a.m.**:—Gramophone Records. **3.30**:—The Belfast Wireless Orchestra; Beatrix Tinsley (contralto); Albert Fitzgerald (violin). **4.45**:—Dance Music. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Agricultural Market Prices for Northern Ireland. **6.5**:—Music. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.20-11**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **11-11**:—See Glasgow.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1.15**:—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2-2.30**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See Swansea. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-11**:—National programme. **9.35-11**:—The National Orchestra of Wales Light Orchestra, conducted by Reginald Redman; Glyn Eastman (baritone).

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time Signal, Weather, Stock Exchange Quotations, and Gramophone Records. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Irish Language Lesson. **7.45**:—Recitations. **8**:—Concert by the Station Sextet. **8.25**:—Soprano Solos. **8.35**:—Violin Recital. **9**:—Wireless Pantomime by Eva Brennan and Company. **10**:—Music. **10.30**:—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—The Studio Orchestra. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **5.54**:—Birthdays. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-11**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **4**:—Organ Recital. **4.30**:—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; James Carr (baritone), from Glasgow. **5.15**:—Children. **5.54**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-11**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **4**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, from Manchester; Cyril Jackson (pianoforte), from Leeds. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20**:—National Programme. **9.35**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Ernest Potts (harp); Sam Holt (trombone); Charles Birtles (trumpet). **11-12**:—Dance Music, from the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Local News. **9.20-11**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1.15-2.30**:—See Cardiff. **4**:—Mr. Rowe Harding: Welsh Rugby Football Topics. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-11**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.),**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20-11**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—6:—Trio Music and News. 7:—Gramophone Records. 8.45:—Sports Notes. 9:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange. 9.5:—Humorous Review of the Week's Events in Verse. 9.20:—Orchestral Concert. 10:—News. 10.5:—Christmas Stories for Children. 10.30:—Choral Concert.

BELGRADE (432m.), 3kw.—6.30:—French Language Lesson. 7:—Recital of National Songs. 7.30:—Violin Recital. 8.10:—Gramophone Records. 8.40:—News. 9:—Septet Concert. 9:—Violin Recital.

BERLIN (Königs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—12.20:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 4.30:—Talks. 6:—Elementary English Lesson. 6.30:—Agricultural Talk. 6.55:—Weather for Farmers. 7:—Programme from Hamburg. 8:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 8.10:—Programme from Hamburg. 9.10:—News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—3.30:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 4.30:—Programme for Young People. 4.50:—Short Book Review. 5.5:—Walter Niemann Recital. 5.30:—Review of Social Politics. 5.55:—Labour Market Report. 6:—Concert of Light Music. 7.30:—Political Programme. 8:—News and Sports Notes. 8.10:—A Review of Heinrich Mann's Works. 9.10:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music from the Eden Hot

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS

MINOR AILMENTS

SIR G. NEWMAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

Sir George Newman, as Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, makes his annual review of the school medical service in "The Health of the School Child" (Stationery Office, 2s. net).

During 1929 the total of 2,737,327 children who passed under medical review represented 55.8 per cent. of the average attendance. The number of reinspections carried out was 1,808,469. "The percentage of children found to be suffering from definite defects (excluding dental disease and uncleanliness) requiring treatment was 20.8, as compared with 20.1 in 1926, 20.6 in 1927, and 20.7 in 1928. The incidence of malnutrition, particularly in those areas which have been subjected to prolonged and unprecedented industrial depression, has been a subject of particular inquiry by school medical officers. The figures for routine inspections show but little increase in the incidence of malnutrition in the country as a whole, though those for 'specials' indicate that more children have been brought before the medical officers for this condition during the past year. Reports from the individual stricken areas show that there is but little increase in the number of definitely malnourished children, but many emphasize that there is an increase in the number of children of subnormal physique, the so-called 'border-line' cases.

"There is evidence that in certain areas in South Wales the results of prevailing hardship and privation are becoming more evident among the entrants than among the elder children. Dr. Dilys Jones, of the Welsh Board of Health, in an investigation into the nutrition and general health of the mothers and children under five in the industrial areas of South Wales and Monmouthshire, finds there is considerable impairment in certain areas in the physique of infants and toddlers. Generally speaking, however, the assistance provided in the past by the Coalfields Distress Fund, and continued by various voluntary organizations and the local education authorities themselves, has more or less held in check any rapid deterioration in the physique of school children. This situation continues, however, to be one not free from anxiety, and the special measures which have been applied hitherto cannot be relaxed without the danger of a large and rapid increase in the incidence of malnutrition. In the majority of areas not subjected to exceptional industrial distress the nutrition of school children appears to be on the upward grade. The School Medical Officer for London reports that the infants are found to be well nourished, and that they compare favourably with other groups both in this respect and in the matter of personal hygiene.

"If the returns of the school medical service be compared in a general way with those of recent years, the first impression obtained is that both the bulk and character of the disease and disability suffered by children of school age are remaining static. There has been in the last generation a substantial decline in death rates, but very little sign of reduction in sickness rate. This great mass of disease affects about a quarter of the children only. The remaining three-quarters are healthy, normal specimens of humanity. Further, the larger proportion of the sickness is 'not unto death.' There are all too many seeds of far-reaching infection sown in childhood (tuberculosis, measles, rheumatic fever, &c.), but the main stream of 'school diseases' consists of slight and remediable departures from the normal, which if promptly corrected should leave no permanent mark behind. For instance, 850,000 cases of 'minor ailment' were treated in 1929. A generation ago nothing was heard of these cases, which were largely neglected. Now, properly enough, they receive attention. Furthermore, it is undoubtedly the fact that though the percentages of children with certain types of defect show little appreciable change from year to year, nevertheless the average degree of severity is considerably less than formerly. Especially is this so in such conditions as uncleanliness, skin diseases, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and discharging ears. In other words, as the school medical service has become more highly organized, the medical examination of the child has become more intensive and the school medical officer has become more constructively critical of early departures from the normal. The idea of true preventive medicine is steadily permeating the medical work of the local education authority.

PERSONAL HYGIENE

"There is a near factor at work which is profoundly affecting the physical constitution of this generation of school children. The enormous reduction in the infant mortality rate is saving some 40,000 lives every year which would not have been saved a generation ago. The infant mortality rate of 1891-1900 was 153 per 1,000, and the rate for 1920-29 was approximately 74 per 1,000. Meanwhile the birth rate has fallen from 25.5 to 16.3 in 1929. It is obvious that it is not the birth rate only but the enormous advance of preventive medicine and enlightened motherhood which is sustaining our population; and we are now saving the lives of tens of thousands of infants who under former conditions would not have survived. When we remember also that for many years the birth rate has been declining more rapidly among the better physical stocks of the population than among the less physically fit, we cannot fail to recognize that the present generation of school children may be relatively lacking in physical stamina and powers of resistance. In other words, the maintenance of the population in this way and from its present sources is, with all its advantages, one of the factors which, for the present, is tending to modify the physical and mental character of the people. This temporary change (and provided it remains transitory) is not, as is sometimes suggested, necessarily bad in itself, nor a sound reason for not saving infant life. It is part of the cost of saving it, though it makes new demands upon us."

Sir George Newman expresses disappointment at finding how very little systematic teaching in matters of health was being given in the secondary schools of local education authorities, whether for boys or girls. "It is to this neglect that over-pressure and ill-health among secondary school children are all too often attributable," adds the report. "There is relatively little attempt to introduce sex education into school curricula, and this is perhaps not surprising. It is indeed open to question whether direct class instruction in this subject is either advisable or practicable, and no definite recommendations to this effect have been made by the Board. A wholesome view of sex should be induced indirectly by the reasonable teaching of hygiene from a biological standpoint and personal guidance to individuals."

Pleading for a complete school dental service, Sir George Newman states that throughout the country there are 4,000,000 school children in need of yearly dental treatment. At present treatment is actually given to 58.5 per cent., or 2,340,000 children. But with a complete service it would be possible to secure the attendance of not less than 3,500,000 children every year. To give a complete dental treatment would require about 1,500 dentists, an increase of about 800 on existing numbers. The view is expressed that eventually 2,100 whole-time dentists would be required. The additional annual cost of such a service would be £680,000 at the present time, rising steadily to about £1,400,000.

DAMAGE TO WATER PIPES BY TRAFFIC

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD TO MEET COST

There has recently been much agitation in London concerning the damage done by heavy traffic in the streets to pipes supplying houses with water. Great expense has been caused to householders, who have had to bear the cost of repairing the pipes and opening the roadway for that purpose.

A Bill promoted by the Property Owners' Protection Association to transfer this expense to the general body of ratepayers has met with substantial support from many of the metropolitan boroughs, but in view of the Metropolitan Water Board agreeing at its last meeting to undertake this liability by its 1931-32 Bill to Parliament, the association considers it unnecessary to proceed with its own Bill. When the Bill becomes an Act of Parliament all future crushing and damaging of water-pipes in the roadway will be repaired at the expense of the Water Board.

Mrs. Annie Lines, of Dymock, Gloucestershire, was found wandering at Shadwell, E., late on Saturday night, suffering from loss of memory. She was carrying over £500 in £1 and 10s. notes in a leather handbag and a brown-paper parcel. She left home on Saturday morning to attend the funeral of her sister at Wheathampstead, Herts.

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE

TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS

Details of the facilities afforded by the London Ambulance Service, together with instructions for obtaining its help, are given in a circular issued by the London County Council.

Ambulances or ambulance omnibuses, the circular states, are available at any hour of the day or night, including Sundays and public holidays. To call one of them by telephone, in case of an accident or sudden illness in the street, the caller should merely ask for "ambulance" (after dialling "O" where connected to an automatic exchange), and wait for the reply, "ambulance." In non-accident cases the telephone number "City 7200" should be called, because this number is connected to the central call office at the Council's offices on the Victoria Embankment, where applications may also be made by letter, telegraph, or personal call. Letters should be addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, London Ambulance Service, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.

A list of all the Council's ambulance stations is given in the circular, as well as a full statement of the conditions under which ambulances are supplied. Ambulances are provided free of cost for the conveyance to hospitals or private residences of:—

(1) People meeting with accidents or suffering from sudden illness in the streets, public places, places of employment;

(2) Persons meeting with accidents in their homes;

(3) Cases of illness in private houses in which a medical practitioner has certified that the emergency is one of life or death, that no other ambulance is available, and that arrangements have been made for the reception of the patient in a hospital;

(4) Urgent cases of parturient women, whether from home, place of business, or elsewhere, on the application of a qualified medical practitioner or certified midwife, provided that either a doctor or midwife accompanies the patient;

(5) Non-urgent cases of parturition between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m. if letters of admission to maternity hospitals are produced, it being sufficient in such cases for a female friend to accompany the patient.

Free ambulance transport is also provided for patients to be admitted to the Council's infectious diseases hospitals. The cases must come within the list, quoted in the circular, of admissible diseases, and a medical certificate stating definitely the nature of the disease must be handed to the ambulance nurse, who will leave at the house from which the patient is removed a notice stating the hospital to which the case is to be taken and a copy of the regulations for visiting that place.

The Council also provides ambulances and ambulance omnibuses on payment of certain charges for conveying infectious and non-infectious cases between private houses, hospitals (other than the Council's hospitals), nursing homes, and country and seaside resorts, and for examinations, consultations, and treatment by specialists or at special establishments. Arrangements for the reception of the patient in an infectious case must be made by or on behalf of the patient before application is made for an ambulance to be sent. The charge for removal of one patient in private cases within the County of London is 10s., including, if necessary, the services of a male attendant. There are additional rates for more than one patient, for friends accompanying patients, and for long distances.

THE BARNSLEY COLLIERY DISMISSALS

PRIME MINISTER'S HOPE

In response to a telegram from the Mayor of Barnsley (Councillor R. J. Soper) asking help to prevent the dismissal of 2,000 miners at certain collieries near Barnsley, in consequence of the low quota allocated under the Coal Mines Act, the Prime Minister has replied that he has been in communication with the Secretary for Mines, and trusts that a satisfactory settlement will soon be reached under the machinery provided in the Act. Mr. John Potts, the member for Barnsley, in a letter to the Secretary for Mines, has urged the need of reviewing the allocation, and suggested an immediate investigation to avoid either the dismissal or the suspension of about 30 per cent. of the total employees at the three pits involved.

Notices have been issued to 200 men employed by the Choppington Collieries, Limited, Northumberland. In a letter accompanying the notices the firm states:—"Owing to the latest Coal Mines Act our output of coal, in accordance with the quota system, has been reduced by 25 per cent.—120,000 tons per annum less than we raised in 1929 and 1930. In consequence we are obliged to tender you notice. We view our enforced action with the utmost regret, the more so in view of the fact that it was brought about by an Act of Parliament placed on the Statute Book by those who, more or less, pretend to have the interests of the workers of this country at heart." The owners added that their pits have worked full time since November, 1927, and they are still in a position to sell every ton of coal they produce.

Representatives of the North Staffordshire colliery owners and miners met again at Stoke on Saturday to consider the question of a temporary spread-over agreement. After deliberating for two hours the conference adjourned, the miners' representatives desiring to consider certain points that had been raised by owners. The joint conference will probably be resumed this week.

MIDLAND COUNTY BOUNDARIES

ANOMALIES TO BE RECTIFIED

The extraordinary anomalies in regard to boundaries which have existed from Saxon times between the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Gloucester are now to be rectified. Hitherto there have been "islands" entirely cut off from one county by strips of land belonging to other counties, but under the Local Government Act, 1929, the three county councils concerned formulated proposals of a give-and-take nature which they submitted for approval to the Minister of Health. The Minister has just announced his decision, following on an inquiry held at Cheltenham, when several of the parishes involved protested against transference to other counties. Reluctance to sever old ties of local government was the chief objection advanced, but one aged inhabitant of "the debatable land" urged that it was colder in Gloucestershire than in Warwickshire.

The effect of the Minister of Health's decision is that Warwickshire is called on to part with considerably less acreage than its representatives had agreed to abandon. It acquires six parishes from Gloucestershire—one of these, Clifford Chambers, is within three miles of Stratford-on-Avon—and four from Worcestershire, the most important being Shipston-on-Stour, a town which for many years has been "administered" by Warwickshire under a friendly arrangement with Worcestershire. Warwickshire will hand over Ipsley and the greater part of Bickmarsh to that county; and Blockley, Cutsdean, Dayles-ford, and Evenlode, which form four "islands" of Worcestershire in Gloucestershire, will be transferred to the latter county in spite of sentimental objections which had been urged against that course. After due consideration of all the relevant circumstances the Minister has come to the conclusion that Bredon, Overbury, and Conderton should remain in Worcestershire, and that consequently Kemerton must be transferred to that county together with the main part of Beckford. Bidford remains in Shakespeare's county; "piping Pebworth" goes to Worcestershire as being in "the Vale of Evesham," whereas the "parishes on the hill"—Aston Subedge, Saintbury, Weston Subedge, and Willersey—are gratified by being left in Gloucestershire.

The net effect is that Warwickshire receives 10,570 acres from Worcestershire and 8,823 from Gloucestershire, and surrenders 3,474 to Worcestershire.

"AN UNDESIRABLE ALIEN"

JOSEPH ROTENBERG, alias ROBERTS, 45, a Russian, who was stated to have lived at Avenue-crescent, Harehills, Leeds, for the past four years, and for whose arrest a warrant was in existence for the non-payment of arrears amounting to £280 due to his wife under a maintenance order, was before Mr. BOYD at the Westminster Police Court on Saturday for failing to comply with police directions under the Aliens Order. He was arrested in Pimlico. A Liverpool detective-sergeant stated that in 1924 the prisoner was sent to prison for a month for obtaining money by false pretences. He was given money in advance for photographic enlargements, and they were not forthcoming. Mr. Boyd said that the prisoner was an undesirable alien. He had been twice convicted for obtaining money by false pretences and more recently for not complying with the regulations for which he was now again before the Court. He would undergo six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and be recommended for deportation.

POSTAL TRAFFIC AT CHRISTMAS

NEARLY 10,000,000 PARCELS

Christmas postal traffic this year is reported to have been heavier than ever. It is estimated that nearly 10,000,000 parcels were sent through the post during the week which ended on Christmas Day. The arrangements made for coping with this vast traffic appear to have worked satisfactorily. For many weeks before Christmas official notices were issued appealing to the public to post early, and to this appeal there was a fairly general response.

More than 1,100,000 parcels were handled at Mount Pleasant, the principal London sorting office, in the week up to Christmas Day, this number being considerably in excess of the number handled last year. While there has been this general increase in the total number of parcels posted, there has been no corresponding increase in the number of packages that have had to be dealt with in the Mount Pleasant "hospital" for insecurely packed parcels. The fact that the public to-day packs its parcels more carefully and securely, together with the wider public recognition of the necessity for posting early, has rendered less difficult the task of the postal authorities in dealing with the Christmas pressure.

Fog was the principal cause of what delays have been experienced during the week, but fortunately its duration was sufficiently short to enable lost time to be made up.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

MOTOR-COACH SKID IN CANNING TOWN

A man, aged about 55, who up to midnight on Saturday had not been identified, was killed and three persons were injured, one of them fatally, when a motor-coach mounted a pavement at Victoria Dock-road, Canning Town, E., on Saturday evening.

It was stated that the motor-coach skidded on a greasy road, and, running on to the pavement, knocked down several passers-by. The injured persons were taken to the Poplar Hospital and detained. They were Maurice Hare, 13, of Alice-street, Tidal Basin, fractured right leg; John Marshall, 15, Victoria Dock-road, Tidal Basin, head injuries; and Bower Thomas, 38, Victoria Dock-road, Tidal Basin, compound fracture of right leg. Marshall died yesterday.

Miss Dorothy Davis, 23, of Hunter-street, Northampton, was killed when a motor-car in which she was travelling came into collision with another car in St. John's Wood-road yesterday. Mr. Frederick Eyres, also of Hunter-street, Northampton, who was in the same car as Miss Davis, received slight injuries, and was attended at St. Mary's Hospital. The occupants of the other car were only slightly injured.

While crossing the New Kent-road early on Saturday with her two-year-old daughter Joan, Mrs. H. MacDonald, 47, of Faraday-street, Walworth, was knocked down by a taxicab. Mother and daughter were taken to Guy's Hospital, where Mrs. MacDonald was found to be dead.

Ernest Allen, a milk roundsman, of Hambledon, Hampshire, has died in the Portsmouth Hospital from injuries received when his bicycle came into collision with a motor-lorry on Christmas Day.

Police-constable Hugh Miller, of the Birmingham City police, died in the General Hospital, Birmingham, on Saturday, from injuries received when his bicycle came into collision with a motor-car in the Stratford-road, Birmingham. Miller, who was a native of Glasgow, was attached to the Robin Hood police station at Birmingham, and was cycling home from duty early on Saturday when the accident occurred.

A cyclist who was fatally injured when he came into collision with a motor-lorry at Nottingham on Friday night was on Saturday identified as John Albert Wakefield, 27, of Mabel-street, Nottingham.

Three persons were injured when a motor-car overturned on coming into collision with another car at Manor-lane, Lee, on Saturday. Louis Jacob, 32, of Longley-road, Tooting, whose hand was lacerated, was taken to the Lewisham Hospital and detained. His daughter, Patricia Jacob, 3, and Miss Doris England, 29, were taken to the hospital and afterwards allowed to go home.

Mr. A. D. Cowburn held an inquest at North Lambeth on Saturday on the body of Israel Schufer, boot operative, of Abingdon-buildings, Shoreditch, who was knocked down by a privately owned omnibus in Newington-butts, S.E. Rebecca Schufer, the widow, gave evidence, but said she could not remember what happened. Edmund Jones, L.C.C. tramcar conductor, of Melrose-avenue, Mitcham, stated that Mr. and Mrs. Schufer passed behind his tramcar. The woman returned to the kerb, but her husband went on. Henry Bewley, the driver of the omnibus, said that Mr. and Mrs. Schufer were about seven yards away when he saw them. Mrs. Schufer stopped, but her husband ran forward. The omnibus was travelling about 12 miles an hour, and before he could stop Mr. Schufer was beneath the vehicle. The Coroner returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and exonerated the driver of the omnibus from blame.

THE WARWICKSHIRE DISPUTE

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL BOARD'S REPORT

The Coal Mines National Industrial Board in their report, just issued, on the dispute in the Warwickshire district recommend that the agreement of January 5, 1927, with regard to basis rates, minimum percentage, subsistence wages, division of ascertained proceeds, and method of ascertainment should continue in its present terms. The underground working day, they recommend, should be on the basis of a shift of 7½ hours from the last man down to the first man up, with the necessary consequential adjustment of surfacemen's hours. The Board state that they are inclined to the view that the Warwickshire district is one where such reorganization as is contemplated under Part II. of the Coal Mines Act may well be considered.

There is a minority report signed by Mr. Samuel Hare, one of the owners' representatives, which states:—"I consider the recommendation this Board should have made is that the hours to be worked on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday should be 7½, and six hours on Saturday, from the last man down to the first man up, all wages and other conditions remaining the same as in November last."

Commenting on the report, Mr. A. J. COOK, secretary of the Miners' Federation, said that it made the fact quite plain to all in the mining industry that the Board intended fully to observe the provisions of the Act and did not intend to grant a spreadover in any district where a 7½-hour day could be worked without a reduction of wages. I am pleased (he added) that the National Board has shown its impartiality by taking the determined stand it has in the Warwickshire case. This will increase the confidence in the Board by the whole of the miners of Britain. We now look to the Board as a medium for ensuring fair play and justice to the mining community.

DERBYSHIRE AGREEMENT

A joint meeting of South Derbyshire coal-owners and miners has agreed to revert to the agreement in force before December 1, 1930, subject to the spreadover provisions in the Coal Mines Act of 1930. This means a reversion to an eight-hour day with the same rates of wages prevailing before December 1.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY FOR CHILDREN'S TREAT

Charges of having fraudulently converted to their own use money received by them on behalf of the Oldham Unemployed Organization's children's Christmas treat were preferred at Oldham on Saturday against SAMUEL FARROW, of Stoneleigh-street; WILLIE MCKINLEY, of Moorhey-street; and THOMAS MURTAGH, of Huddersfield-road, Oldham. Farrow admitted having altered various amounts received by him and made them appear less than he had actually received. He had in this way converted to his own use £6 14s. 10d. The other two admitted having spent small sums of money in drink after receiving it on behalf of the object named. Farrow was fined £10, Murtagh £5, and McKinley £2.

THE WINTER SALES

PRICE REDUCTIONS IN THE SHOPS

BARGAINS IN HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

A large number of the winter sales begin to-day; others begin to-morrow and Wednesday, and next week and the week after will see further additions to the list. During Christmas week and the preceding week departments which were not immediately concerned with Christmas shopping were very busy marking down their stocks and getting ready catalogues. There will, however, be many things left over after the autumn season and the rush of shopping which have not found their way into the catalogues, and the personal shopper will, as usual, find individual bargains which are the reward of the early comer.

ROBINSON AND CLEAVER, The Linen Hall, Regent-street, begin their winter sale to-day, when their whole stock of Irish linens, handkerchiefs, curtains, lace, fashion goods, and men's clothing will be at sale prices. There are, as usual, some special bargains from their Banbridge factory. These are discontinued designs of regular stock numbers and are perfect goods, which are being sold at a reduction of 6s. 8d. in the £1. Linen damask table-cloths and napkins in various designs and in a number of sizes are subject to this reduction; for instance, a cloth in Empire style, with a scroll border and centre, is reduced from 25s. to 16s. 9d., size, two yards by two yards, and table napkins to match are reduced from 28s. 6d. to 19s. a dozen; other designs and sizes are proportionately reduced. Another factory offer is of 3,000 linen damask table-cloths made to give lasting wear, size two yards by two yards, at 10s. 3d. each, and matching napkins at 10s. 9d. a dozen. There are many bargains in superfine Irish linen damask table-cloths in Sheraton, Game Bird, and other designs, which are well worth the attention of lovers of fine linen. The popular Hardwear quality, in which the yarn fibre is left very strong, is made up in sheets, pillow-cases, and bolster covers at special prices, and there is also an offer of piece linen suitable for pillows and nurses' aprons, 36in. wide, at 1s. 11d. a yard. Hardwear linen huckaback towelling, 18in. wide, is 10d. a yard.

BURBERRYS, Haymarket, begin their winter sale to-day with an array of very seasonable bargains. In accordance with their usual custom during the first month of the New Year, they are offering at low prices stocks accumulated during the past 12 months, and others made from short lengths and cloths which it is not intended to repeat during 1931. Weatherproofs made from wet-and-wind proof gabardine, lined throughout in proofed check, in sizes for both men and women, can be had at 73s. 6d. Women's overcoats in single and double-breasted styles, tailored from fine quality tweeds and home-spuns, are offered at 4 guineas and 5 guineas, although their previous prices ranged from 8 guineas to 12 guineas. Men's tweed overcoats in single-breasted styles, originally priced at 7, 8, and 9 guineas, are reduced to 4 guineas. Double-breasted top-coats made from soft fleeces and West of England coatings, usually 10 to 14 guineas, are reduced to 7 guineas. Lounge suits in Cheviot and Bannockburn tweeds are at 4 guineas, and there are hundreds of plus-four suits much reduced. Tailored costumes for women, for town, country, and sport, usually 10 and 12 guineas, are reduced to 6½ guineas. An illustrated catalogue will be sent on request.

BARKERS, Kensington High-street, begin their sale to-morrow with thousands of bargains in the many sections of their store. In the fashion departments there is the pound motor-coat, wind-proof and weather-proof, warmly lined and fitted with wind cuffs, and in a number of shades and sizes. There is a leather coat at 52s. 6d., a faced cloth coat, fur trimmed in various shades and sizes to fit small, medium, and large figures at 45s., and there are long covering coats with matching skirts at 73s. 6d. A neat skating frock in woollen jersey cloth in a variety of shades for stock and slim figures is 28s. 9d. There are many bargains in frocks for all occasions. Among the fur bargains are white coney evening coats at £3; moleskin coats at £7; beaver lamb coats at £10; natural squirrel coats at £15; and coats in mink marmot at £18. English made pure silk stockings are at 3s. 11d. a pair, and court shoes in patent leather are 10s. a pair. The corset department offers pull-on silk elastic belts at 6s. 11d. a pair. Bargains in household linens include hemmed cotton sheets, 63in. by 108in., at 8s. 11d. a pair, and cream all wool blankets, 50in. by 70in., at 13s. 6d. Hemstitched cotton pillow cases are 2s. each.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE, Oxford-street, begin their sale on Wednesday and continue it until January 31. The bargains will be exceptionally good this year. In the model gown department there are evening dresses in the new styles, materials, and colours from 8½ guineas, and afternoon and outdoor gowns at low prices. Handsome model coats in the mantle department are much reduced, and there is a quilted heavy black satin coat, trimmed with black caracul and lined satin, reduced from 30 guineas to 10½ guineas, and another, an original French model in heavy black satin trimmed with real fox fur, reduced from 48 guineas to 18½ guineas. Coats in various materials, some fur-trimmed and usually from 8½ to 10½ guineas, will be at 4 guineas. In the exclusive tailoring department there are big reductions in beautifully cut suits and costumes with long coats. The remainder of the most successful two-piece of the season in the coat and skirt department, in Yorkshire tweed with dress and long coat collared in nutria lamb, is £5 18s. 6d. In the inexpensive gown department there are English silk washing dresses at 39s. 6d., well tailored day gowns at 94s. 6d. in wool georgette, and bridge gowns in georgette lined Jap silk at the same price. In the small women's department there are many bargains in prettily-designed clothes and in coats and two-pieces. The fur department has some bargains in exclusive furs; six model fur capes and coats in fine furs are reduced from 189 guineas to 98 guineas. There are a few coats in natural nutria, Persian lamb, and squirrel and seal musquash reduced from 98 to 59 guineas, and 15 squirrel coats in natural grey and new dyes reduced from 49 guineas to 39 guineas.

DICKINS AND JONES, Regent-street, begin their sale on Wednesday with some notable bargains throughout their house. There are groups of fur coats at clearance prices. At 19 guineas a collection includes such bargains as coats in broadtail lamb with dyed fox collars to tone. At 15 guineas there are hard-wearing coats in natural musquash, mink marmot, and broadtail lamb; at nine guineas there are coats in ponyskin, musquash flank, grey slink, and other furs, and there are also groups at 7½ guineas, five guineas, and three guineas which contain many useful bargains. Evening wraps in tinsel brocades and plain and fancy velvets, usually from 6½ to 9½ guineas, are at 89s. 6d. A clearance of model gowns for day and evening is arranged in groups of gowns at nine guineas, seven guineas, and five guineas, the first group containing a number of original Paris models marked at half-price or less. In the inexpensive department there are many bargains, and for personal shoppers there is a collection of afternoon and evening dresses and coat frocks reduced from 5½ and 6½ guineas to 59s. 6d. and 79s. 6d. The sale offers for small women include well-tailored coats in plain and tweed materials reduced to two and three guineas. Other bargains are to be found in blouses, dress materials, hosiery, and lingerie.

SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford-street, begin their winter sale on Wednesday. An evening wrap coat in brushed panne velvet, with collar and cuffs of white coney, and lined and interlined, is reduced from 6½ guineas to 70s. A collection of smart day gowns in the model gown salon include some very smart dresses at £5. In the inexpensive gowns department there is a collection of wool dresses in a shot effect of red and blue, reduced from 49s. 6d. to £1, and other collections of frocks are reduced from 94s. 6d. to £2, and from 5 guineas to £3. Thousands of yards of materials are at low prices, in some cases about half; and there are deer skin rugs in the furnishing department at 8s. 11d., and cretonne at 1s. 5d. a yard. In the men's department there are fur felt bowler hats at 5s., and soft felt hats at 11s. 3d. Made-to-measure lounge suits, usually sold at 6, 7, and 8 guineas, are 99s. 6d., and will be fitted once or twice during making. There are some good bargains in suits and overcoats for boys. In girls' clothes there are afternoon frocks for girls from seven to 14 years, formerly 84s., and now at 42s.; and there is a collection of everyday frocks in wool crêpe, stockinette, and printed artificial silk, made to sell at from 30s. to 5 guineas, that have been reduced to 15s. each.

Other sales beginning this week are at The London Glove Company, Cheapside and New Bond-street, and Grafton Furs, New Bond-street, which commence to-day; and Warings, Oxford-street, and Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, which commence on Wednesday.

FUTURE OF PETTS WOOD

CHISLEHURST OR ORPINGTON?

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The future of Petts Wood, the rapidly growing area between Bromley and Orpington, is still undecided. The question whether the area shall remain in the Chislehurst urban district or form part of the proposed new Orpington urban district will have to be settled ultimately by the Ministry of Health.

Petts Wood, which has a new station on the Southern Railway, is close to the beautifully wooded park of the same name, in the centre of which stands the "Summer Time" memorial to William Willett, the promoter of daylight saving.

When inquiries were held by the Kent County Council at Orpington and Chislehurst concerning the urbanization of the Bromley rural district, with Orpington as its centre, and the amalgamation of Chislehurst and Sidcup, there was a sort of "give-and-take" arrangement that a part of the Crays should go to Chislehurst-Sidcup and that Petts Wood should be allotted to the Orpington urban area.

Petts Wood at that time was not sufficiently developed to do anything to arouse public interest in the question, but considerable development has since taken place. A residents' association has been formed, and active steps are being taken to get the estate incorporated in the Chislehurst urban area. A deputation of Petts Wood residents, which has been received by the Chislehurst Urban District Council, has been informed that the council would not be justified in reopening the matter, but that the residents' association were entitled to make representations to the Ministry of Health. Residents feel strongly that Petts Wood has a much greater community of interest with Chislehurst than with Orpington. The Ministry of Health and the Kent County Council have been informed of the views of the association, and further representations will be made in due course.

Meanwhile, some difficulty has arisen between the ecclesiastical authorities and the Bromley Rural District Council in regard to the erection of the temporary church of St. Francis at Petts Wood. It had been hoped that the church would be finished by Christmas Day, and the Bishop of Rochester had been invited to bless it. It appears, however, that Petts Wood is scheduled as a residential area, and that it is necessary to give public notice of any building to be erected, so that objections, if any, can be heard. Some time must elapse before this procedure is completed, and consequently the work of building has been delayed. It is expected that the church will be finished early in the New Year.

RECORDS OF NORTHERN IRELAND

SEARCH AMONG COLLECTIONS IN ENGLAND

The report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records of the Government of Northern Ireland Public Record Office for 1929 has just been published by the Stationery Office, Belfast (Cmd. 121, price 1s. 6d. net). It states that progress has been made with the investigation of Northern Ireland records in external repositories initiated in 1928.

The main collections examined were again those of the London Record Office. The "State Papers relating to Ireland" for 1711-1719 were surveyed during the year, and a detailed catalogue extending to about 45,000 words was made of matters concerning the province contained therein. Attention was directed to the collections of documents possessed by the London companies relating to Ireland, and those of the Drapers' and Vintners' Companies were examined. In both cases documents of interest were found. The Drapers' Company, in particular, possesses a well-indexed and well-arranged collection of records relating to its estates in County Londonderry. Search was also made at Edinburgh in the collections preserved in the Record Office (General Register House) and the National Library. In the former, a remarkable series of documents dealing with the holdings of the Haberdashers' Company in County Londonderry was examined, and arrangements were made for copies and extracts to be taken.

The acquisitions from other than public sources have, the report states, been numerous and interesting. One very interesting donation received consisted of the complete papers of a solicitor's office, contained in 21 sacks and weighing about a ton. Their deposit afforded the long-desired opportunity of investigating to what extent copies of destroyed records are available in such collections. The examination had not been fully completed by the end of the year, but it is already evident that large numbers of copies of destroyed records, including many lost wills, will be obtainable from this source, and the conclusion is more than ever confirmed that a systematic search through all the solicitors' offices of the province, could such be undertaken, would result in a fairly comprehensive reconstruction of the lost records of a testamentary character covering the last 100 years.

SAVINGS CLUB MANAGEMENT

CASES BEFORE MAGISTRATES

FLORENCE WORBY, 51, married, giving an address at Tarville-road, Stoke Newington, was charged on remand at Old-street Police Court on Friday with fraudulently converting £5 to her own use and benefit.

Detective-sergeant Pullen said that Worby ran a loan club. She also ran a clothing club, and last week it was suggested that the money owing to her in connexion with the clothing club would balance the money owing in connexion with the loan club. It was now stated that she had received the money to which she was entitled from the clothing club, but she was still about £80 short.

Mr. SNELL (the magistrate) said he wanted to stop that sort of thing happening. It was easy to get money from poor people for this kind of club. He was going to send the papers in the case to some people for consideration. If Worby made arrangements to pay out the money in the meantime it would be taken into consideration when she next came before the Court.

Worby was remanded on bail for 14 days.

At the same Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Clarke Hall, ROBERT WALKER, described as of Norfolk-street, Islington, and JAMES NUNN, described as of Myrtle-street, Shoreditch, were summoned for the alleged fraudulent conversion to their own use of moneys entrusted to them by members of a Shoreditch loan club.

Walter Oxenham, of Mildmay Park-road, N., said that he was a member of a Shoreditch loan club of which Walker was secretary and Nunn treasurer. He had 10 shares and paid 5s. a week, and there was £13 due to him. The share-out should have been on December 8. He met Walker and asked him about the money, and Walker asked him to wait until January 6, and he refused to do so.

Nunn, on oath, said that he received £15 12s. 6d., and out of that there was a loan of £10, leaving £5 odd. There were other sums also owing by members of the club.

Mr. Oxenham was recalled and said that he had had a loan of £10, but had repaid it.

Questioned by Mr. CLARKE HALL, Nunn agreed that that was so.

Two women gave evidence of having sums of money due to them from the club.

Mr. CLARKE HALL said that the club was very badly managed, but he did not think he should blame those two men too severely as they were not expert accountants. He wished that something could be done in the matter of those loan clubs. The case was adjourned for 28 days.

JAMES ANDREW DUNDAS, licensee of Bakers' Arms, Bugbrooke, was at the Northampton Divisional Police Court on Wednesday committed for trial, charged with converting to his own use £48 16s. 1d., the moneys of members of the savings club at his premises, of which he is treasurer. It was stated that he gave himself up.

BAG-SNATCHING IN THE FOG

Remarking that bag-snatching could not be carried on with impunity, Mr. POWELL, the West London Magistrate, on Saturday passed sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour on WILLIAM MOORE, 24, labourer, of Clarendon-road, Notting Hill, for stealing a handbag and contents from Monceen Huck-steppe, a clerk, of Norland-square, Holland Park. Miss Huckstepe said that she was going home in the fog on the evening of December 17 when a man snatched her bag and ran off. She did not see his face, but two days later she saw her bag at the police station. It had been recovered from Moore. Previous convictions were proved against Moore, and it was stated that there had been several cases of bag-snatching in the district lately.

HASTINGS CHESS CONGRESS

A STRONG ENTRY

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HASTINGS, DEC. 28

The eleventh annual congress of the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club begins in the Waverley Hotel at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening, and will finish on Wednesday, January 7.

Unless there are any withdrawals—and I have no reason to suppose that will happen—the entries for the Premier Tournament are as follows:—

Sir George A. Thomas, Sultan Khan, R. P. Michell, T. H. Taylor, W. Winter, and F. D. Yates, representing England; while the foreign representatives are:—J. R. Capablanca, E. Colle, Dr. MAX EUWE, and Miss Menchik.

We have got into the habit of expecting Capablanca to win the first prize in any tournament in which he is a competitor, and he has done so in the two previous tournaments in which he has competed at Hastings. To add a third success to this record should be within his powers, but Dr. Euwe and Sultan Khan are antagonists to whom he cannot afford to yield even a half point, for half points mean a good deal in a short tournament of this kind.

Dr. Euwe has become somewhat of a popular idol in Holland since he returned from his tour in the Dutch East Indies, and it is difficult to realize that on his previous visit to Hastings—in August, 1919, he was a competitor in the First-Class Tournament, Section "C," dividing the fourth prize with two other players. To be within measurable distance of World Championship honours is the record of his achievement in this last 11 years, and his success has been thoroughly well deserved.

Sultan Khan has caused considerable amusement and much discussion by reason of his adoption of what some critics are pleased to call unorthodox variations in the openings, though the critics have yet to prove him wrong. How far he will go remains to be seen, but he needs very little teaching how to handle the most complicated positions, though he has a strong dislike of a position he can only draw.

Edgar Colle suffers through adhering too much to one variation of the Queen's Pawn opening when he has the white forces, coupled with an equal liking for Alekhine's defence when the conditions are reversed. He has certainly been very successful with this stereotyped kind of play, but one is never sure he ought to be, for the reason that it is not good for a player to get too much into one groove.

This tournament is unquestionably one of the strongest in the history of these congresses and well carries out the Hastings policy of having one or two exceptionally strong players, together with others who are known to possess those qualities which make their play interesting. And it is just that type of player, always young, who can be relied on to put the best man in the world on his mettle.

PREMIER RESERVES TOURNAMENT

In the Premier Reserves Tournament the entries are:—

C. H. O'D. Alexander, A. J. Butcher, A. Baratz, R. J. Broadbent, S. Flohr, L. Illingworth, E. M. Jackson, G. Koltanowski, D. Noteboom, and L. Rellstab.

The newcomer here is R. J. Broadbent, who has done very well during the last two or three years in Lancashire chess circles, though it is an undertaking to meet such an entry in what is practically his first tournament of any importance. Here S. Flohr and D. Noteboom have the best records, with G. Koltanowski and L. Rellstab as the players most likely to trouble them, though C. H. O'D. Alexander, the Cambridge University captain, has some enterprising ideas.

With the Major Tournament and the various sections in the First, Second, and Third Class Tournaments, the total number of players is just 100.

The Congress will be opened at 5.45 p.m. to-morrow, by the Mayor of Hastings.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

WALES, DEC. 28

The Council of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has appointed Mr. T. W. Fagan, M.A. (Cantab.), to the Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry at the College.

News in Brief

Under State-aided housing schemes in Scotland, to November 30, 116,463 houses have been built, and 8,587 are under construction.

Mr. Bertrand Johnson has been appointed Deputy Alderman of

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

OUR FOREFATHERS' BARGES

By CALLISTHENES

We can all know the kind of barge our forefathers used on the Thames, because the same kind of barge is being used to-day. Generations of artists have pictured them as we see them now—slow, capacious, unwieldy. "What was good enough for our grandfathers is good enough for us"—applies to Thames barges.

It would be pleasant as we catch sight of them over Westminster Bridge to believe that the design is static because it is perfect, that between the barges and their work upon the tidal Thames there is the same complete affinity as there is between the wing of an eagle and its wide circling among the mountains.

But this, it appears, is not the fact.

The National Physical Laboratory at Teddington has been going into the matter. They have an experimental tank there which has saved many thousands of pounds to British shipping. Research with wax models has led to improvements in design, in propellers, in rudders. It has suggested alterations in design which have brought in various ships an annual saving in the fuel bill of £1,450, £1,579, £1,271, £1,190 and other lesser sums.

By means of the tank the Laboratory designed a barge of exactly the same capacity as that used on the Thames, but with 40 per cent. less resistance.

It might have been thought that a saving in power so important would immediately have been adopted in these days when freight charges often decide whether trade is to be possible or impossible. But the report from which we take these facts adds: "Not a single British barge-builder has been prepared to change the pattern his forefathers designed." It also adds that an improvement which would result in a lower coal consumption by herring drifters has not been taken up.

It is likely that our barge-builders will have some answer to this charge of costly neglect of the scientific side of their business. They will have some explanation other than a doting and indolent adherence to tradition. But this criticism of the Thames barges puts its finger on what influential observers have declared to be too often the characteristic weakness of British trade and industry in the present intensified world competition.

The Prince of Wales indicated just this type of weakness the other day at Guildhall before he repeated his father's call: "Wake up, England!" Sir Arthur Salter in his recent brilliant articles in *The Times* indicated it when he spoke of the "frozen" methods of British business.

There is no business in this country which can afford to ignore the results of research—whether it be in building barges—or in running a Store. We shall leave the barge-builders to defend themselves, but we shall use the report to make us even more alert than before to see that *in no single operation in this House is intelligence subordinated to tradition.*

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

RNLI

There is

NOT ONE DAY

in the Calendar

which is not the anniversary of an heroic rescue.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES OF THE PAST.
On December 29th, 1917, the Walton-on-the-Naze Motor Life-boat rescued 92 lives from the s.s. "Peregrine," of London, in a gale and snow storm, with a very heavy sea. The Coxswain was awarded the Silver Medal and the Second-Coxswain the Bronze Medal for their gallantry.

THIS WORK HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR 106 YEARS.

Over 62,000 lives rescued.

11 LIVES EVERY WEEK.

YOU CAN HELP

by sending your

5/- TO-DAY

and by remembering the life-boats in your Will. The whole service is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY, *Honorary Treasurer.* GEORGE F. SHEE, M.A., *Secretary.*

Royal National Life-Boat Institution,
Life-Boat House,
22, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

The aristocrat of drinking waters

Perrier

BOOK PUBLISHING IN 1930

AN UNPRECEDENTED YEAR

According to *The Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record* the year 1930 has been the most prolific in the history of British publishing. Financial stringency is said to have had "a stimulating effect on reading, as can be proved from the statistics of public libraries. When money is scarce for the theatre or the talkies, then the joys of the armchair and the book are discovered."

The number of books recorded as issued during 1930 was 15,393, compared with 14,086 during 1929, an increase of 1,307. The most considerable increases were:—Fiction, 198; technology, 137; history, 112; description and travel, 110; biography, 104; science, 100; religion, 99; poetry and drama, 73; sociology, 71; fine arts, 64; with smaller increases in business, military and naval, literature, games, philosophy, agriculture, geography, law, domestic, and education. Small decreases had taken place in juvenile books, philology, and medicine. Fiction again accounted for more than a quarter of the year's total.

Over 1,600 books were published in each of the months of May, September, and October, while over 1,000 books were published in all other months but August and December. The total of 1,659 for September was the highest monthly total for many years. The highest totals in 1930 were:—Fiction, 3,922; juvenile, 1,479; religion, 1,074; sociology, 975; biography, 810; poetry and drama, 796.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

HABIMA PLAYERS IN LONDON

Although most of the London theatres are given up to Christmas shows, several new productions are to be staged in London during the next few days. The first of these to be seen will be *The Dybuk*, which is to be performed by the Habima Players at the Phoenix Theatre to-night. The play will be given in Hebrew, and will be followed on Thursday and Saturday by performances of *Twelfth Night*, *The Crown of David*, and *The Golem*. In the second, and last, week of their season, the Habima Players will be seen in *Jacob's Dream*, *The Eternal Jew*, *The Deluge*, and *As You Like It*. Critics in both Europe and America have declared that the Hebrew language offers no bar to the understanding of the performance of these brilliant artists. "The fact that they play in Hebrew simply does not matter," one critic writes. "Their acting tells everything."

Two or three of the Christmas productions are still to come. At the Fortune Theatre to-night the People's Theatre will revive the very seasonable *Christmas Carol*, a dramatization of the story by Dickens, which has usually been played under the title of *Scrooge*. Mr. Seymour Hicks made one of his greatest successes as the misanthropic Scrooge, a part which Mr. Robert Farquharson will take on this occasion. Mr. Andrew Leigh appears as Bob Cratchitt, Miss Sydney Fairbrother as Mrs. Cratchitt, and Mr. Wilfred Fletcher as Marley's Ghost. *The Christmas Carol* will be followed by Mr. Cecil Clay's popular old skit. *A Pantomime Rehearsal* (which was originally produced at Terry's Theatre nearly 40 years ago), with Mr. Ernest Thesiger as Deedes, Mr. Thomas Weguelin as Captain Tom Robinson, Mr. Sebastian Smith as Lord Arthur Pomeroy, and Miss Sydney Fairbrother as Lady Muriel Beauclere. Both plays are under the direction of Mr. Norman Page.

The Players Theatre is to produce this evening the old Chester pageant, *Noah's Deluge*, and the second Wakefield Nativity, *The Shepherd's Play*. Both pieces are to be accompanied by some special music written by Mr. Jan Mertens. *The Shepherd's Play* was performed some time ago at the Old Vic, but *Noah's Deluge* is not so well known. It is an early dramatic expression of woman's revolt against masculine domination. Noah's wife refuses to enter the Ark, and, as the waters rise, her sons pick her up and throw her on board.

DRURY LANE THEATRE

On Saturday *The Song of the Drum*, a new musical drama, will be staged at Drury Lane Theatre. In view of the fantastic nature of the Eastern scenery, Sir Alfred Butt has persuaded the well-known stage designer, Professor Ernst Stern, to come over from Germany to supervise the scenic side of the production. Professor Stern has, for some years, been associated with Mr. Max Reinhardt, and was responsible for the scenery of *The Miracle*, *Sumurun*, and many other of the most notable Reinhardt productions. Among the 11 elaborate scenes in the new Drury Lane show will be the palace of an Eastern potentate and a polo match with a glowing Eastern background. The principal parts will be played by Miss Helen Gilliland and Mr. Bobby Howes, supported by Mr. Allan Jeayes, Mr. Derek Oldham, Mr. Peter Haddon, Miss Clarice Hardwicke, Miss Marie Burke, and Mr. Raymond Newell.

At the end of Mme. Rambert's season of *ballet* with Mme. Karsavina, which is being presented at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, for three weeks only, Sir Nigel Playfair will produce, on Friday evening, January 16, a new light opera written by Mr. A. P. Herbert and composed by Mr. Thomas F. Dunhill, entitled *Tantivy Towers*. It is hoped that this opera will form the first of a series of operas by English composers and authors, and, since the risk of producing them is very heavy, Sir Nigel hopes that the public will support them.

"THE VELVET MASK"

Another production of special interest will be M. Maurice Rostand's play *Le Masque de Feu*, which will be staged at the Arts Theatre on Friday, January 16, under the title of *The Velvet Mask*. It will be given in an English translation by Mr. Norman Stuart, who is at present working with the French author on another play, with Shelley as the subject. Mr. J. H. Foulds has composed the music for *The Velvet Mask* and Colonel George Hawes is designing the scenery and costumes. The producer is Miss Beatrice Wilson, and Mr. John Wyse is to play the dual part of the Man in the Mask and Louis XIV., with Mr. John Laurie as St. Mars, Mr. Lewin Mannering as Mazarin, Miss Beatrice Wilson as Anne of Arstria, and Miss Margaret Webster as Psyche. The piece, which is in verse, is based on a well-known story, and M. Rostand treats each character as a symbolic figure of human life. Subsequent productions at the Arts will be *The Circle of Chalk*, by Klabund, to be given in an English translation from the Chinese by Mr. James Laver; *The Alchemist*, by Ben Jonson; and Ibsen's *The Master Builder*.

Colonel Satan is to be the title of the new Booth Tarkington comedy-drama, in which Mr. Horace Watson is to present Mr. Henry Ainley and Miss Jeanne de Casalis at the Haymarket Theatre on Wednesday, January 14. While not of a historical or biographical nature, the play serves to portray the character of Aaron Burr, one of the most remarkable and fascinating figures in American history. Burr fought in the War of Independence and was accounted a brave and audacious soldier; but later, in the practice of law and in politics, his life became even more dramatic than it was on the battlefield. His greatest rival at the New York Bar was Alexander Hamilton, and between them a bitter feud developed. In 1800, after many setbacks engineered by Hamilton, Burr was elected Vice-President of the United States, under Jefferson. The feud, however, between Hamilton and Burr still continued, and in 1804 Burr challenged him to a duel, the result of which was that Burr was indicted for murder. From 1808 to 1812 Burr was a wanderer in Europe, and in the play the action is confined to a night in Paris in 1811.

Next month will also see the production in London of Mr. James Bernard Fagan's play *The Improper Duchess*, which is to be presented by Mr. Maurice Browne at Southampton on January 12. Miss Yvonne Arnaud, who recently returned from America, will appear in the title part. It will be remembered that she acted Mrs. Pepys in Mr. Fagan's *And So to Bed*, which had a long run in London four years ago, and was afterwards produced in New York.

"STRANGE INTERLUDE"

Mr. Gilbert Miller and the New York Theatre Guild are to bring Mr. Eugene O'Neill's play *Strange Interlude* to London towards the end of January. *Strange Interlude* has had a great success in America. It will be played in England by Miss Mary Ellis and Mr. Basil Sydney. The last time Mr. Miller and the New York Theatre Guild were associated in London was when *Caprice* was presented at the St. James's Theatre. The theatre for *Strange Interlude* is not yet settled, but it will not be the St. James's, where Mr. Emlyn Williams's play *A Murder Has Been Arranged* is having a successful run.

A particularly interesting selection of plays for presentation next year has also been secured by Mr. Leon M. Lion. They include *The Family Man*, by Mr. John Galsworthy; Luigi Chiarelli's *Fireworks*; Karen Bramson's *Professor Klenow*; Mr. C. K. Munro's *The Two Worlds*; Mr. Frederick Jackson's *Tarleton's Tail*; Mr. Clifford Bax's *The Immortal Lady*; and Mr. Sutton Vane's *Man Overboard*.

Happy and Glorious ends its run at the Gate Theatre Studio on Saturday, and on the following Tuesday or Wednesday Mr. Peter Godfrey and Mr. Charles N. Spencer will present their annual musical melodrama. This year *Little Lord Fauntleroy* has been chosen. It will be embellished with songs of the period, as with *Fashion* and *Ten Nights in a Barroom*. Miss Elsa Lanchester will play the name part, supported by Miss Prudence Vanbrugh, Miss Elsie French, and Mr. Arthur Chesney.

A special attraction for children will be included in the Coliseum programme this week. This is a holiday fantasy entitled *Toyland*. Other contributions to the programme include Miss Kathlyn Hilliard, Mr. Barry Lupino, in a sketch called *Nautical Nonsense*; the Malinoff Four, dancers; and the acrobatic Jovers. At the Palladium there will be Messrs. Layton and Johnstone; Mr. Will Hay and his company; and Mr. Norman Long.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

TO-NIGHT.—*The Dybuk*, Phœnix; *A Christmas Carol*, Fortune; *Noah's Deluge* and *The Shepherd's Play*, Players.

THURSDAY.—*Twelfth Night* and *The Crown of David*, Phœnix.

SATURDAY.—*The Song of the Drum*, Drury Lane; *The Golem*, Phœnix.

FILMS OF ENGLISH PLAYS

"PRIVATE LIVES" TO BE PRODUCED

As most of the talking films seen in London during the last year have been based on American plays and stories, special interest attaches to the announcement that the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Company of America has purchased the film rights of four English plays—*Private Lives*, *The Man in Possession*, *The Way to Treat a Woman*, and *By Candle Light*.

Private Lives, the first of the plays to be filmed, has just ended a very successful run at the new Phœnix Theatre. The play was written by Mr. Noel Coward, who, with Miss Gertrude Lawrence, appeared in the leading part. So far no arrangements have been made as to the cast to appear in the film version. *The Man in Possession*, by Mr. H. M. Harwood, is one of the outstanding successes of the year and was produced at the Ambassadors' Theatre, where it ran for many months, with Mr. Raymond Massey and Miss Isabel Jeans in the principal parts. *The Way to Treat a Woman* had a successful run at the Duke of York's Theatre before being transferred to the new Whitehall Theatre, where it is still running. Miss Marion Lorne has the chief role in the play, which was written by Mr. Walter Hackett. In the screen version the part played by Miss Lorne will be taken by Miss Marion Davies. *By Candle Light* was also a considerable success when it was seen recently in London.

Since the coming of the talking film Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer have presented a number of film versions of well-known English stage successes, notably *The Last of Mrs. Cheyney* and *The High Road*, both by Mr. Frederick Lonsdale, and *The Circle*, which was written by Mr. Somerset Maugham and shown under the title of *Strictly Unconventional*. English actors under contract or who have appeared recently in their productions include Mr. Reginald Denny, Mr. Basil Rathbone, Mr. Ernest Torrence, and Mr. Ralph Forbes. The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer organization, which recently invited Mr. P. G. Wodehouse to America to write dialogue for its screen plays, has arranged for Miss Edna Best to appear in many of its new productions, beginning with a screen version of Miss Fannie Hurst's novel "Five and Ten."

HISTORY OF BOOK PRODUCTION

A DUTCH FILM

(FROM OUR HAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

While many publishers complain that the cinema film reduces the number and character of the reading public, the Netherlands Federation of Publishers is endeavouring to make it a means of increasing interest in books. One result of this is the production of a film which, at least so far as the first, historical, part of it is concerned, is one of the most effective films produced in Holland in recent years.

This film, arranged and photographed by Willem Bon, a pupil and former assistant to Joris Ivens, is entitled *Aout Court* "Book," but its comprehensiveness is in inverse ratio to the length of its title, for it covers the whole history of book production in all its branches from the earliest times until now. Very striking is the reproduction of the cuneiform inscriptions and the rolls of papyrus, while when the period of calligraphy and illumination is reached the pictures become almost dramatic. The picture of the monk hard at work on his vellum and the portrait of Laurens Janszoon Coster, the Dutch inventor of printing; meditating over his discovery, fit in well between reproductions of the earliest printed books in which the illuminations were still made by hand and the earliest woodcut plates and characters. This touch of patriotic pride in the man whose claim to be the first inventor of movable types is still disputed does not in any way reduce the value of the film, although a similar film in England or Germany would probably substitute Gutenberg, Schoeffer, or Caxton for Coster. A number of incunabula are shown, and then, suddenly, by way of dramatic contrast, a modern magazine and all the elaborate processes by which it is produced.

The later sections of the film are less striking, perhaps because the scenario writer and the producer are not very familiar with the life of successful and unsuccessful writers and of successful and unsuccessful publishers. It is a common but erroneous idea that a publisher sits the whole day in an easy chair discussing the merits and demerits of books and turning away disappointed writers whose works are not infrequently much superior to those he accepts with verbose gratitude. This idea should have been censored by the federation which ordered the film to be made. A clever and amusing method of showing the characters of the writers is by allowing the public to see their feet and gait, and this is done extremely well, though with somewhat too much repetition. On the whole, however, the film is well worthy of its subject and of a disciple of Ivens who has yet a personality of his own.

GORNO'S MARIONETTES

"ALI BABA" AT ARTS THEATRE

These puppets must blame their own brilliant past—and a temporary failure to live up to it—if we are inclined to find fault with their new pantomime. They should not have played *Cinderella* two years ago in London, or should have played it less enchantingly. Then we should be unable to see by how much they fall short of possible excellence in *Ali Baba*.

Magnificence is more easily achieved on the puppet's stage than on any other, but the opportunities for magnificence which *Ali Baba* gives seem not to have stimulated the producer's fancy. The revelry in the house of the avaricious Arabian merchant is half-hearted by comparison with the high festivity that reigned in the court of Prince Charming. Morgiana, again, is a characterless heroine by comparison with Cinderella. Nothing that happens to her is more exciting than the duet with her lover. The discovery of the forty thieves in the oil jars is scarcely brought about. And here and there the handling of the puppets is less smoothly expressive than usual. But producer, manipulators, and puppets rise to the height of their opportunities when the time comes for Nadir to cry "Open sesame" and for the rocks to roll aside and for the hero and his henchmen to make their perilous descent into the treasure cave. Then indeed the pantomime goes with the rhythm of a dream fantasy, and becomes an entertainment at which children and their guardians need concede nothing to each other's taste.

Before and after the pantomime there is a performance of variety in which the puppets give us a taste of their true quality. Here a jazz band, a performing circus pony, an absurdly credible concert party chiefly distinguish themselves, and Bil-Bal-Bul once again reasserts his superb confidence in his own ability to outswing all other rope gymnasts in the world.

LECTURES ON TROPICAL HYGIENE

The next series of eight lectures with demonstrations on tropical hygiene, which are intended for men and women outside the medical profession proceeding to the Tropics, will be given at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine by Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. F. Stammers, from January 14 to January 23, from 2-3.30 p.m. A second series of lectures will be given from March 18 to March 27 at 5 o'clock. These courses of instruction, in addition to providing simple rules for guidance in regard to preparation for life in the Tropics and personal hygiene, will also embrace a short account of some of the more common diseases, with advice in regard to measures of protection against such diseases and some guidance in simple methods of self-treatment. Syllabuses and full particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel-street, Gower-street, W.C.1.

THE TOWER OF LONDON

The Commissioners of Works announce that Mr. Allen S. Walker, Extension Lecturer to the University of London, will give a special lecture on "Stories of the Tower" in the Martin Tower at the Tower of London to-morrow at 11 a.m. The lecture will be on popular lines and of special interest to boys and girls home from school. Admission tickets (1s. each), which will include a visit to the Tower (except the Jewel House) after the lecture, may be obtained to-morrow at the Tower of London, or by prior application to H.M. Office of Works, Storey's-gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY

THE YEAR'S REBUILDING

Plans for the rebuilding of the British Museum Library were first announced in *The Times* on New Year's Day of this year, and the first stage of the work is now nearing completion. All four quadrants of the Old "Iron" Library, which surrounds the circular Reading Room, are to be rebuilt in turn, but before this can be taken in hand it has been necessary to find accommodation for the books displaced from the first quadrant to be attacked. No such accommodation existed in the Museum buildings as they stood at the beginning of this year, but a space available was found in the two "Supplementary Rooms" which lay on the east side of the new North Library. Both were very tall saloons built just over a century ago and lined with books from the floor up to a single gallery, and again above that gallery for the few feet a library ladder can reach. Each was replanned in the present year as a four-storey building within the original walls, but allowing for the whole floor space in four successive layers to be occupied by modern steel book stacks on runners

It is this work which is at present under construction. The cases which formerly were fixed there were removed in March, and the books from them supported in temporary cases in the passages and basements of the various Library buildings. Stanchions of steel embedded in concrete were run in each Supplementary Room from the old ceiling to the existing foundations, which were in places reinforced, and the cast-iron girders and woodwork of this ceiling which supported the floor of the Second and Third Egyptian Rooms ("Mummy Rooms") began to be replaced by steel filler-joists run into concrete, which are more fireproof as well as stronger. The mummies were removed and the galleries closed to the public in the spring. Since the joint work of demolition and reconstruction has been proceeding within the shell of the old nineteenth-century walls.

The Supplementary Rooms were each over 32ft. high and 36ft. wide, their length being 55ft. and 62ft. respectively. Now, while the original ground floor has been strengthened, three extra floors of steel filler-joists and concrete have been inserted at intervals of 8ft. above the ground, and a new steel and concrete staircase constructed to connect them. Along the under side of the floors (the ceilings of the storeys respectively below) there have been placed transverse rails from which the new steel book-stacks upon runners are to be suspended, while seven windows are being reconstructed and lengthened from 15ft. to 31ft., so as to light each new floor satisfactorily. The transverse steel joists, which will be covered eventually with a floor of slate, have at present a slight upward curve, rising in the centre like the deck of a ship, in order to bear the strain of the suspended book-stacks. Structural work in the Egyptian Rooms is expected to be completed by the end of February, but the floors for books will not be finished much before the end of March.

The estimate for the first year's work (in which an outside firm of contractors has collaborated with the Office of Works) does not exceed £10,000, and the spring and early summer are likely to be occupied in transferring both books and mummy-cases to the new quarters now made available. The next portion of the Library to be cleared is the north-west quadrant of the Old Iron Library, and it is probable that the removal of books and cases from here will occupy the rest of 1931, since it is essential that no books shall be shifted, even temporarily, into positions which place them beyond the call of the Reading Room and the needs of the staff now engaged in compiling the new British Museum Catalogue.

LEAGUE OF ARTS

SATURDAY CONCERTS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON

The first of a further series of concerts to be given by the League of Arts in the Lecture Theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum took place on Saturday, when the Guildhouse Quartet sang carols. The programme of Saturday concerts is as follows:—

January 3.—R. Graham Carritt. Contemporary Spanish pianoforte music, with an informal talk on the works performed.

January 10.—British Women's Symphony Orchestra (strings). Conductor, Geoffrey Shaw.

January 17.—The Canadian Trio. Anna Nelson (piano), Ida Nelson (violin), Sarah Nelson (violoncello).

January 24.—Vera Towsey and Stuart Robertson. Pianoforte and song recital.

January 31.—Anne Wood and Vivian Langrish. Song and pianoforte recital.

February 7.—Sumner Austin and Nancy Dyson. Song recital.

February 14.—The Westminster String Quartet. Dorothy Ewens, Phyllis Newton, Mary Davy and Dorothy Denling.

February 21.—The Audrey Chapman Orchestra (strings). Conductor, Frank Bridge.

February 28.—Sybil Cropper and Women's Voice Choir. Greek play music.

March 7.—The League of Arts Choir. Conductor, Geoffrey Shaw.

March 14.—Harold Craxton. Pianoforte recital.

March 21.—Dorothy Howell and Elsie Owen. Pianoforte and violin recital.

March 28.—Hebe Simpson and Reginald Paul. Song and pianoforte recital.

April 11.—George Parker. Song recital.

April 18.—The League of Arts Choir. Conductor, Geoffrey Shaw.

April 25.—The British String Quartet. Jessie Snow, Alan Bartlett, Ernest Tomlinson and Edward Robinson.

The above programme is subject to alteration.

The concerts will begin at 3 p.m. and last about an hour. Admission will be free, but programmes will be on sale at the entrance to the theatre, and the League hope that the public will purchase them, in order that some part at least of the expenses incurred may be defrayed.

STRAVINSKY'S PSALM SYMPHONY

Stravinsky's new work, "Symphonie des Psaumes," for choir and orchestra, which was noticed in *The Times* on the occasion of its first performance at Brussels on December 14, will be heard for the first time in this country at the Courtauld-Sargent concert in November next. The performance will be conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent. The symphony is in three movements, Prelude, Double Fugue, and Allegro Symphonique, and embodies verses of the 38th, 39th, and 150th Psalms.

The performance in Brussels was conducted by Mr. Ernest Ansermet and was given during the Stravinsky Festival. At this festival Mr. Stravinsky himself played his own "Capriccio" with orchestra, which he will again perform at the Courtauld-Sargent concerts on March 2 and 3, when he will also conduct "Oiseau de Feu."

ENGLISH PLAYERS IN HOLLAND

The English Classical Players have just returned from a successful tour of Holland, arranged for them by the England-Nederland Society and the English Association of Holland. Their opening performance was given in the new building of the A.M.V.G. (the Y.M.C.A.) in Amsterdam; after which they gave two performances at The Hague, one to the members of the society and one to schools, and two in Arnhem. From there they travelled as far north as Deventer and Groningen, returning for their last performance to Hilversum. In all places they played to good audiences, and the scenes from Shakespeare, and more especially from Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*, were, it is said, received with the greatest understanding and appreciation. In the coming term the English Classical Players hope to visit the schools of Southern Germany.

WORKERS' TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

The Workers' Travel Association, which was founded 10 years ago with the object that those engaged in industry might enjoy the advantages of seeing foreign countries, held its annual reunion at the Albert Hall on Saturday night. Over 4,000 people were present. The organizing secretary (Mr. A. Creech Jones) said that 10 years ago only a small body of people were interested in the scheme, and the association did not have a penny of capital. In this year its turnover had been £250,000, although its capital was still very small. Its membership was about 35,000. Similar gatherings to that in London were held in the provinces, while there were meeting places where those who desired could renew friendships made during the tours conducted by the association.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 6

STAMPS OF THE CONFEDERACY

MR. JOHN DRINKWATER'S COLLECTION

Mr. John Drinkwater, the dramatist, whose hobby is philately, exhibited his collection of postage stamps of the Confederate States of America before the Junior Philatelic Society at Caxton Hall recently.

Speaking on the historical and philatelic aspects of the Confederate stamps, Mr. Drinkwater outlined the important part that they had played in the struggle between the North and the South. He said that one of the first acts of the United States Government after the outbreak of hostilities in April, 1861, was to demonetize the then current issue of postage stamps so as to render invalid the stocks held by post-offices in the seceded States. Deprived momentarily of the means of postal prepayment, the Confederate postmasters created emergency labels and envelopes on their own authority, pending the preparation of a general series for the Confederacy, just as had been done in the United States before the introduction of the first Government stamps in 1847. These postmaster's provisionals were of the most primitive description, being either type-set or very roughly lithographed, and several of them were of very considerable rarity. In September, 1861, official postage stamps were issued in denominations 5 and 10 cents, lithographically printed at Richmond, Va., and adorned respectively with portraits of Jefferson Davis and Thomas Jefferson.

The work of production was carried out in the face of many difficulties, one of the most serious being the scarcity of suitable printing paper, while the frequent threats to Richmond by the Yankee forces necessitated the transfer of the stamp-printing work first to Augusta, Ga., and then to Columbia, S.C. The products of these local printing offices were, however, far from satisfactory, and an agent was dispatched to London, who succeeded in running the blockade with a printing plate and a supply of 5 cents stamps bearing an improved likeness of Jefferson Davis. The tightening of the blockade effectually prevented the importation of further stamps from oversea, and shortly before the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, a rather crude series of engraved adhesives was supplied by a Richmond, Va., firm which served until the end of the war. Although long since demonetized, the postal issues of the Confederate States are numbered among the most interesting relics of the Civil War, and the collection shown by Mr. Drinkwater was remarkable not only for its comprehensiveness but for the illuminating character of its copious annotations.

LATEST ISSUES

The latest addition to the stamp collector's album is a picturesque set of new postage stamps from the French island of Madagascar illustrating types of Hova natives, after the designs prepared four years ago to the order of the Governor-General by the artist, M. Cayon. The subjects of the vignettes comprise respectively the head of a Hova man, two types of native girls, and a native with an ox team. Engraved by Messrs. Mignon and Hourriez, and surface printed by the Government stamp atelier on the Boulevard Brune, Paris, the set is made up as follows:—4 centimes brown and mauve, 5c. green and red, 10c. red and green, 15c. rose-red, 20c. bistre and blue, 25c. mauve and brown, 30c. blue-green, 40c. lilac, 65c. brown and mauve, 75c. deep brown, 90c. carmine, 1 franc brown and blue, 1f. 50c. blue, 2f. terracotta and brown, 5f. violet and brown, and 20f. brown and blue.

The Yuletide charity stamps of 1930 have been augmented by a series of 10 anti-tuberculosis vignettes from Latvia, lithographed in symbolical and portraiture designs by the native artists K. Krauze and A. Apinis, and sold for double face value on behalf of the national institution I.T.A.B. The issue of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the centenary of the union of the provinces of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo into the existing colony of British Guiana in 1831 is under consideration by the colonial Government.

CONCERTS, &c.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
FOURTH HAMILTON HARTY CONCERT
(Second Season).
FRIDAY, JAN. 9th, at 8.15.
WAGNER PROGRAMME
ODA SLOBODSKAYA.
FRANCIS RUSSELL.
NORMAN ALLIN.
HALLÉ ORCHESTRA OF 100
Conductor
SIR HAMILTON HARTY
12s., 8s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., at Hall and IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. JAN. 7th, at 8.15.
LILI KRAUSS
PIANOFORTE RECITAL.
Steinway piano. Tickets, 12s., 5s. 9d., and 3s.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

THE CENTRAL HALL, Westminster.
LONDON JUNIOR ORCHESTRA.
(Post Public and Secondary Schools' Orchestra.)
Conductor:
ERNEST READ.
Thursday, 8th January, 1931, at 8 p.m.
Beethoven Symphony No. 1 in C.
Gluck Overture Iphigenia in Aulis.
Grieg Pianoforte Concerto in A Minor.
Soloists:
VALETTA JACOPI.
MAURICE COLE.
Tickets, 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 2d. Children 9d.

EXHIBITIONS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset, Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s. Children, 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children, 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leic. Sq. CONTINUOUS. SESSIONS COMMENCE 12.30, 3.0, 6.0, 8.30. "JUST IMAGINE." The world in 1980. On the stage, Billy Cotton & his Band, Gerardo & Adair. Reduced prices until 2.30 p.m.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. Continuous, 1-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE," 1.58, 4.28, 6.58, 9.28. Also "Believe It or Not," Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, &c.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. Continuous, 12-11. Jeanette MacDonald & Reginald Denny in "OH, FOR A MAN," 1.50, 5.55, 9.40. Also "So Like a Woman." Gaumont Sound News, &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Gigantic Holiday Laugh Show! "ANIMAL CRACKERS" with 4 MARX BROS. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—*D. Mail.* The Pantomime of the Screen! All Talking, Div., 2.30, 6.0, 8.45. A Comedy Classic. Starts 2.30, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2s. 6d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. Noon to midnight. Grand Outdoor Adventure Story. "BILLY THE KID," with WALLACE BEERY, JOHN MACK BROWN, KAY JOHNSON, KARL DANE. From 11.30 to 1, any seat (except Loges), 1s. 6d.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD CINEMA, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, S. KENSINGTON. Special Holiday Programme for children and adults. "CONQUEST." Empire Journal, Secret of Nature, Cartoon, &c. Daily 10 to 1 and 2.30 to 10; Sundays 2.30 to 10. Admission Free.

KENSINGTON. Western 3577. 2.0 till 11.0. JACK OAKIE and POLLY WALKER in "HIT THE DECK," and Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy Comedy.

LEICESTER-SQUARE THEATRE. Reg. 4666. Daily 12 to 11. Adm. 1s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. VIENNESE NIGHTS. World's Greatest Love Story. On the Stage: BALLIOL & MERTON (Sensational Dancers). Symphony Orchestra.

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily 2.30, 8.30. Sons., 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Cons., 2-11. TOM WALLS, Yvonne Arnaud in "CANARIES SOMETIMES SING": 2.54, 5.9, 7.24, 9.39. Also "Si Si Senor." Gaumont Sound News.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. John Wayne & Marguerite Churchill in "THE BIG TRAIL": 2.45, 4.30, 6.40, 9.10. Also British Movietone News.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2544.) 12-11. 2,000 seats at 1s. between 12 & 1-0p. Tom Walls & Yvonne Arnaud in "CANARIES SOMETIMES SING." 1, 3.50, 6.40, 9.30. Stage: DE GROOT TRIO, with Full Sym. Orch. and Variety.

PLAZA. Supreme Holiday Program: Claudette Colbert Fredric March in "MANSLAUGHTER," 1930's Gigantic Dramatic Climax! All Talking. Laughs Lane in Laugh Riot. Latest Mickey Mouse and Marvellous Stage Show Including: Marcelle and Williams, Dance Sensationalists. Adm. 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON presents with Screen Dialogue "DASSAN." A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch. On the screen: Owen Nares, Dodo Watts, and Jacqueline Logan in "THE MIDDLE WATCH." On the stage: "SANTA'S SURPRISE." Paddi. 9911.

RIALTO, Picc. Circ. (Reg. 2588). LOUIS WOLHEIM in "Danger Lights." 12, 2.25, 4.55, 7.35, 10.15. Also AMOS and ANDY in "Check and Double Check."

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily 12 noon. 'Phone Holborn 3793. JOHN McCORMACK in "SONG O' MY HEART," also "IN GAY MADRID" with RAMON NOVARRO.

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD in 50 MINUTES." See and hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. EVELYN LAYE & John Boles in "ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT." 1.45, 4.20, 7, 9.35. Also British Movietone News Mickey Mouse, &c.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats. MON. and SAT., 2.30. MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2.30. Extra Matinee Thursday, New Year's Day, 2.30. CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Latest Production. *"EVER GREEN."* Musical Show by Benn Levy, Lorenz Hart, Richard Rodgers. "A WELTER OF SPLENDOUR, DELUGE OF DAZZLE."—*Sunday Pictorial.*

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. Nightly, at 8.15. Mats., Wed. & Fri., 2.30. Extra Mat. Thurs., 2.30. TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGGLEY present RALPH LYNN in *"MARRY THE GIRL."* By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller. MARY BROUGH. WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tu., Fri., 2.30. *"TO SEE OURSELVES."* NICHOLAS HANNEN. MARDA VANNE. Preceded by ELIZABETH POLLOCK, "Impersonator."

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) Christmas Season. TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 and 8.15. *THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.* The Famous Farcical Comedy. POPULAR PRICES.

ARTS THEATRE. (Nr. Leicester-sq. Tube.) To-day, 2.45, 8.30, & TWICE DAILY until Sat., Jan. 10. *ITALIAN MARIONETTE PLAYERS.* (Tem. 7544.) PRICES, 4s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. ALL LIBRARIES.

BRIXTON. (0050.) Comical Pantomime. *DICK WH

Imperial and Foreign News

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

HASTENING THE PACE

After its short Christmas break the Round-Table Conference on India will resume its work at St. James's Palace this afternoon, when the Sub-Committee on Reforms in the North-West Frontier Province will meet. The Franchise Sub-Committee reassembles to-morrow afternoon, that on Minorities on Wednesday morning, and that on Federal Structure in the afternoon.

For the Prime Minister and his immediate advisers on policy the holiday did not extend beyond Boxing Day, for on Saturday and again yesterday he was in consultation at Chequers for many hours with Mr. Benn (Secretary of State for India), Mr. Lees Smith (Postmaster-General), and officials and advisers of the India Office. Sir Charles Innes is already *en route* to Rangoon to resume the Governorship of Burma, but other special advisers from India—Sir Malcolm Hailey, Mr. H. G. Haig, and Sir Charles MacWatters—were present, as well as Sir Findlater Stewart (Permanent Under-Secretary for India), Mr. V. J. Dawson, and Mr. S. K. Brown. The work already done was reviewed and much consideration was given to the further means to be taken to assist the Conference to a successful issue of its labours.

COMMITTEE WORK

It is known that the Prime Minister holds it to be of high public moment that the Conference should have completed its great task, in broad outline at least, well before the end of next month, and, if possible, before Parliament reassembles on January 20. To this end he is prepared to hasten the pace, and it is not unlikely that some sub-committee work will be done in the evenings as well as the mornings and afternoons.

Mr. MacDonald's reasons are many. For one thing, prolongation of the Conference proceedings will mean attrition of *personnel*. Not only are the Rulers and Prime Ministers of Indian States anxious to return to the administrative duties they have left, but many of the British Indian delegates have official, business, or family calls which will not brook delay. This week two delegates who have played an influential part in the Conference are leaving. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra will leave on Thursday to take up his duties as chairman of the Central Indian Banking Committee, and Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Moonji's collaborator in putting forward the views of the Hindu Mahasabha, is compelled by private affairs also to leave on Thursday.

In consulting Mr. Benn and others at the week-end on methods of expediting work the Prime Minister was confronted by the continued impediment of Hindu-Moslem differences. The renewed discussions at the rooms of the Aga Khan between a few leaders on both sides, announced in *The Times* last Wednesday, though not formally abandoned, have gone no farther, nor is there any prospect of immediate resumption. The Hindus wish the basis of negotiation to be that of contingent acceptance of the system of joint electorates. The Moslems, on the other hand, are united in claiming that separate electorates should be assumed as part of the terms of agreement.

HINDU LIBERAL'S VIEW

While this is the position after seven or eight weeks of informal negotiation, it would be a mistake to take in consequence a despondent view of Conference prospects. An influential Indian Liberal delegate yesterday strongly opposed the view held in some quarters that the grant of responsibility, qualified by transitional safeguards, should be contingent on Hindu-Moslem agreement. He said that, after all, the question in essence was one of methods of election to the Legislatures and was capable of adjustment within the Constitution. It was not vital to the functioning of the Constitution to have a particular method of election, however desirable it might be on general democratic grounds.

Such a recognition from the Hindu Liberal side that joint electorates are not of the essence of Indian political development is the more significant since the Moslems are known to be prepared to accept constitutional plans for leaving an open door on the question of separate electorates. They are agreed that it should be within the power of any Legislature, Central or Provincial, to change the system and adopt an alternative method if it has the support of two-thirds of the Moslem members of the Legislature. A substantial extension of the franchise may assist materially in the solution of the problem in a Province like the Punjab by more closely relating the proportion of Moslem electors to their majority in the total population.

The diversified problems of the Conference lie at this stage littered all over the Round-Table like a jig-saw puzzle, and it may be hoped that the fitting in of a few of the pieces will make the rest of the work easy and comparatively rapid.

STATES' TRIBUTES

Those who are impatient regarding the rate of progress before Christmas overlook the significance of the outstanding achievement—that of acceptance of the principle of federalism for the "two Indias," and the rough drawing of the legislative foundation. It will be apparent, as plans are further formulated, that the acceptance of this principle raises in concrete form many questions which might otherwise have been left to the leisurely methods of discussion which attend many issues of administrative policy in India. One of these questions which cannot be left unadjusted in a Federal India is that of tributes payable by a number of States to the Paramount Power.

The total amount received by the Indian Exchequer from this source is Rs.72 lakhs (£540,000) per annum. By far the largest contribution is paid by Mysore. It was Rs.35 lakhs until 1928, when Lord Irwin's Government, in response to representations on the subject, reduced the amount to Rs.24½ lakhs. When the Mysore Government made representations to Lord Reading's Government on the subject of a tribute imposed for a century and a quarter, the Maharajah, in a letter to the Viceroy, anticipated the stage now being reached in Indian constitutional development. The only possible and dignified position for Indian States under the Reform Scheme, wrote his Highness, would be one of independent alliance, and from this point of view the subsidies, as tokens of political subordination, should be abolished. Not only was the tribute an economic handicap to the State: it was, "in the new circumstances that are developing in India, an out-of-date humiliation."

The King and Queen will come to London specially from Sandringham on January 12 to entertain the Indian delegates at an afternoon party at Buckingham Palace.

THE LAHORE OUTRAGE

ARREST OF ALLEGED ACCOMPLICES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, Dec. 28

The police to-day made a fourth arrest in connexion with the attack on Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, the Governor of the Punjab, as he was leaving the University after the Convocation ceremony on Tuesday.

The four men now in custody are:—Hari Krished, stated to come from Mardan, in the North-West Frontier Province, who was caught red-handed in University Hall; Rabersingh, the son of the proprietor of *Milap*, a Lahore Urdu daily newspaper, who was studying law at the Lahore Law College, and who is aged about 21; a young Hindu from Mardan; and Girdharilal, who was present at the Convocation and received the degree of Bachelor of Teaching.

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency motored yesterday from Government House to the Albert Victor Hospital, where he was again X-rayed. He sat up in his car with his arm in a sling, and appeared worn, although his condition is reported to be satisfactory. Afterwards he visited Dr. McDermott and Inspector Budh-Singh Budhwan, C.I.D., two of the gunman's victims. He will attend the Lahore Races on Monday and be present at a charity ball in the evening. Dr. McDermott, who is a graduate of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women in Delhi, was at one time house surgeon of the Lady Hardinge Hospital. She was wounded in the abdomen. The bullet was extracted yesterday and she is making satisfactory progress. The inspector was shot through the right arm and right hip.

GUNMAN'S DARING

Later details of the outrage show that pandemonium reigned in University Hall when the six shots were fired. Amid tense excitement the police made two arrests. One man would undoubtedly have been shot if policemen had not sprung on him immediately it was realized what he was trying to do. It is evident that the man who fired the shots had laid his plans well. How he gained admission is still a mystery to the police, but, once inside, he took up a position near the passage by which the Governor was to leave. At the conclusion of the Convocation the Governor left the dais, walked down the main gangway, and turned to the right towards the entrance. It was then that the first shot was fired.

It was a matter of moments only before the 2,000 people in the hall realized what was happening, and when a third and a fourth shot rang out panic seized the audience. Every one, except the police and Europeans, rushed to take shelter. Chairs and benches were overturned and broken in the mad scramble, many students cowered on the floor or trampled on others making for the exits. As the gunman fired, he followed the Governor, and emptied his revolver before he was overpowered. Eyewitnesses agree that it was an utter lack of realization of danger which enabled the miscreant so nearly to achieve his object. The man, from whose hand the revolver was wrenched, gave the name of Hari Krished. Six cartridges and a knife were found on him, but no papers. The revolver bears the name of a Calcutta firm.

Assistant Sub-Inspector Chanan Singh was shot in the face, the lower jaw being fractured. At first it was thought his condition was not serious, but it grew worse, and he died five hours later.

On Boxing Day a large public meeting was held in the Town Hall, when a resolution was passed congratulating the Governor, and a proposal was brought forward that a thanksgiving fund should be started. It was noticed, however, that only one prominent Hindu political figure was present, and it was felt that if the Sikh and Hindu Ministers had attended their presence would have given greater weight to the meeting.

THE EGYPTIAN HOLY CARPET

NEGOTIATIONS IN CAIRO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Dec. 28

According to Egyptian newspapers the Egyptian Consul in Jeddah has been authorized by his Government to discuss its differences with the Wahabi Government, especially those concerning the Holy Carpet, which was formerly sent to Mecca with the annual Egyptians' Pilgrimage. It is also reported from the Hejaz that the Wahabi Government may agree to allow the Holy Carpet to be sent once more, provided that it comes without the escort of Egyptian soldiers and the military band which used to attend its progress.

As a result of the friendly letters recently exchanged between the Wahabi King and the King of Egypt the Wahabi Governor of Jeddah, Hajji Abdallah Ali Rodah, has been in Egypt and has had conversations with Tewfik Pasha Nessim, the King's Principal Private Secretary, and Abdel Fattah Pasha Yehia, his Minister for Foreign Affairs. I understand that the King and his Prime Minister wish to establish relations with the Wahabi Court and that it is possible that an Agreement may be signed during the next few months.

* At present the Holy Carpet, or black embroidered covering for the Kaaba at Mecca, is supplied annually by the Wahabi King. Formerly, it was sent every year with the Mahmal, or richly decorated ceremonial and symbolical camel-howdah, by the ruler of Egypt with the Egyptian Pilgrimage to Mecca. The Holy Carpet was then escorted by a guard of Egyptian soldiers with a military band, which used to take the Mahmal on to Al Medina. It was usually attended by an Egyptian medical mission which did useful work among the pilgrims of all nations, and its arrival in the Hejaz was generally the signal for a lavish distribution of corn among the poorer pilgrims at the expense of the ruler of Egypt. After its suspension during the War, the dispatch of the Holy Carpet from Cairo was resumed, interrupted, and then suspended again owing to difficulties about the admission of the escort. A second Mahmal, escorted by the Emir-ul-Haj, used to accompany the Syrian Pilgrimage which started from Damascus.

LANDSLIP AT ALGIERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALGIERS, Dec. 28

Some native houses were buried here last evening by the sudden collapse of several tons of cliff. About 50 people were at first thought to have been killed, but the number is uncertain.

Part of the German Consulate-General, which is built on a cliff overlooking the port, was carried away. At an Arab wedding, which was taking place at the time, the bride, seven musicians, and several guests were entombed. The bridegroom escaped. Soldiers, firemen, and police are now engaged in rescue work.

For many years natives have been excavating the cliff for building material; and the landslip was due to excessive undercutting combined with the recent heavy rains.

Mr. A. M. Murad, a Bengali Moslem, left KARACHI yesterday for Capetown in a Gypsy Moth aeroplane. He is competing for the Aga Khan's prize of £500 for the first Indian to make a solo flight to Capetown.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE

ARGENTINE ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 28

The visit to South America of Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, has revived interest in the attitude of Argentina to the League.

Dr. Irigoyen, the late President, for reasons difficult to understand, deliberately kept Argentina aloof from the League by refraining from seeking Congressional ratification of his earlier unconditional adhesion after the spectacular withdrawal of his Foreign Minister from the First Assembly.

It is the widely accepted view here that Argentina never has belonged juridically to the League owing to the lack of the constitutional prerequisite of Congressional ratification, in spite of the payment of the quota of arrears arbitrarily made by President Alvear's Government. As Congress is not now in existence the present Provisional Government could not, even if it wished, commit the country to membership of the League, for which Congress sanction is indispensable. On the other hand, Argentina took part in 1928 and last October in the Conferences of the International Labour Office of the League.

Shortly after the revolution General Uriburu, the President, said the position of Argentina in regard to the League would be very carefully studied, although he added surprisingly that active membership necessitated acceptance of the Versailles Treaty. The Federación Nacional Democratica, which is made up of political parties sympathetic to the Provisional Government, includes adhesion to the League in its programme. At the same time, the reference in the League Covenant to the Monroe doctrine offends Argentine susceptibilities.

Sir Eric Drummond arrived here to-day and was officially welcomed. The British Ambassador introduced him to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. To-morrow Sir Eric will be received by the President.

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION IN URUGUAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 28

Sir Eric Drummond's visit to Uruguay may be considered to have been an unqualified success. Nationalist newspapers questioned the political disinterestedness of his tour and criticized the League Council for allowing the Great Powers excessive influence and giving predominance to European interests, but the Press was unanimous that the League should continue to command the support of Uruguayans as the only bulwark of peace.

Speaking at a Press luncheon here, Sir Eric laid emphasis on the shortness of the League's life and its inevitable initial preoccupation with European problems, since Europe was then pregnant with possible trouble. The present economic crisis, he continued, showed how impossible it was for any country to prosper indefinitely while others were distressed.

REACTIONARIES IN TURKEY

OFFICIAL ANXIETY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28

Although the band of religious reactionaries which created the trouble at Menemen, near Smyrna, only numbered six the Government is taking a serious view of the affair. Yesterday the Ghazi Pasha, General Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and General Fevzi Pasha, the Chief of the General Staff, discussed at the Dolma Bagche Palace here what measures must be taken. Ismet Pasha is returning to Angora to-night, while Shukry Kaya Bey, the Minister of the Interior, and General Fakhr ed Din Pasha, the Inspector General of the Army, have gone to Menemen to conduct an inquiry on the spot.

A special tribunal may be set up to deal with the offenders, as it is alleged that the civil and military authorities at Menemen displayed weakness while many of the inhabitants openly supported the reactionaries. Meanwhile 15 persons, including seven sheikhs, have been arrested in Constantinople as it is believed that they have been in touch with the Menemen reactionaries. The whole of the Press and an overwhelming majority of public opinion condemn the reactionaries, but hopes are expressed that the Government will not adopt too stringent repressive measures.

Ismet Pasha has reconstructed his Cabinet. Abdul Halik Bey, Minister of National Defence, has become Minister of Finance, *vice* Sarajoglou Shukry Bey, resigned; Zekiai Bey, Minister of Public Works, has succeeded him in the Ministry of National Defence; and Hilmi Bey, Deputy for Adana, has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

M. COTY'S NEWSPAPERS

AGREEMENT WITH FEDERATION OF FRENCH PRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 28

A settlement of the differences between the publisher of the Coty group of newspapers (*L'Ami du Peuple, Gaulois,* and *Figaro*) and the organization of the remainder of the French Press is announced. This marks the end of a quarrel which has lasted for nearly three years.

In March, 1928, M. Coty tried to publish a new journal, *L'Ami du Peuple,* at a price of 10c., instead of the usual 25c. agreed upon by members of the Federation of French Newspapers. At the last moment Messrs. Hachette, the principal wholesale distributors in the country, refused to take up their contract to handle the newspaper as long as the federation withheld its approval, while the printers refused to fulfil their contract for the same reason. M. Coty replied that he would sell his newspaper at any price that suited him. He found another printer, and, since the kiosks were closed to him, organized a corps of newsvendors of his own. The *Ami du Peuple* appeared on the streets of Paris for the first time on May 2, 1928. In spite of the opposition—or perhaps because of it—the venture was immediately successful.

M. Coty next issued writs against the printers and Messrs. Hachette for breach of contract and against the federation for malicious interference. The federation, on the other hand, started proceedings for the suppression of the new journal. All four cases were heard on January 21, 1929, and all ended in victory for M. Coty, who was awarded damages amounting in all to £15,200. The case against the federation was carried to the Paris Court of Appeal in April this year, and the award was upheld, with a further £1,600 damages for M. Coty. He was ordered, however, to pay £2,400 to the federation on the ground that his campaign against it had been inspired by commercial interest rather than political principle.

It was then that the negotiations out of Court, now successfully concluded, were begun. By the terms of the agreement M. Coty's publications are to be admitted to the kiosks and agencies at their present prices and their present organization is to be maintained. Any future disputes are to be submitted to arbitration. Both sides have agreed to abstain from comment on the final settlement.

ITALY AND GERMANY

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI ON TREATY REVISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 28

A message from Signor Mussolini appeared on Christmas morning in the Nationalist *Tag* alongside one from Herr Hugenberg, the Nationalist leader, who is chief proprietor of the newspaper. The Duce recalled his recent references to the Italian policy of "avoiding war by revising treaties." To insist on the possibility of revision, he added, was by no means a senseless or impracticable demand, for this possibility was expressly mentioned in the League Covenant. Italy demanded revision of the treaties, "not from national egoism, but principally from reasons of justice and morality, which alone could form the basis of a lasting peace between the peoples."

In an accompanying message—like many of those from Hohenzollern Princes, former Free Corps leaders, military chaplains, politicians, and others which filled the Nationalist Press at Christmastide, it was full of veiled references to potential strife on earth if German desires were not met—Herr Hugenberg said Signor Mussolini, by this statement "had brought his country out of the ring of Powers allied against us in the War."

The signs of closer touch between the Right parties in Germany and the rulers of Italy are numerous and clear. For one thing, the newspaper complaints about the alleged oppression of the German-speaking minority in South Tirol, which not long ago were as violent and unremitting as those now being made against Poland, have stopped. At the same time, the comment of the *Börsen Courier* on the possible entry of the Nazis into a German coalition, in its effect both on home and foreign affairs, is worth noting in this connexion. The newspaper writes:—

In the first place, German foreign policy follows its own laws of development, which can no more be dictated by Italy than any other land; and, secondly, even well-disposed observers of the National-Socialists in this country do not contemplate the rule, but the cooperation, of the Hitler Party.

NAZIS AND GOVERNMENT

It is clearly the task of German statesmanship if possible to direct the motive force behind the Hitler movement into useful and constructive channels, and the point is only whether the party is not too deeply committed to extreme courses, particularly in foreign affairs, to be capable of useful cooperation. The pressure which is being brought to bear on the Government to try the experiment, and definitely to cut aloof from the Socialists, both in the Reich and in Prussia, is steadily increasing, and much will depend in the coming months on the Centre Party, which holds the balance of power in all feasible combinations. For this reason particular importance attaches to some remarks on foreign affairs made, in a book preface by Dr. Wilhelm Kaas, the leader of the Centre, to which the present Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, also belongs.

Dr. Kaas says the danger was never greater, that the voice of reason will be drowned by the megaphone of demagogy, and that a sentimental movement of public opinion, in tragic denial of hard realities, will let Germany sink into "a policy of adventures." The fallacies of extreme Nationalism and Bolshevism tend to draw Germany into new and perilous international conflicts. If the many sacrifices which Germany has made since Versailles are not to be in vain, those possibilities must be more actively exploited which "arise from our practically impregnable moral position." Germany, on the basis of the Versailles and other treaties, can demand the fulfilment of binding obligations in regard to disarmament, the protection of minorities, and equality of rights. Germany has a clear moral basis for claims now rejected by the other side as inimical to peace. All German Governments since Versailles have advocated the adjustment of armaments, the rectification of the Eastern frontier, the cancellation of the ban on Austro-German union, the revision of unequal treaties. "Meanwhile," says Herr Kaas, "a group of 'revisionist' States has arisen in South-East Europe, under the leadership of Italy, with which we can certainly work together in many questions, but to which we cannot surrender our self-evident right to choose our own direction, method, and time for our steps."

Dr. Kaas says there is "danger in delay." There is still hope in Germany, at any rate in those circles which have so far supported the policy of understanding and form the responsible majority. The critical phase for Europe will begin "when Germany ceases to hope." It has been the aim of German foreign policy to exclude this tragic possibility. They remain true to this policy, but one thing is clear: "the physical and psychic endurance of every people has its limits. The German Samson will not allow himself to be tied for life to the treadmill of Versailles."

DRUG-SMUGGLING INTO EGYPT

CAPTURES AND CONVICTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Dec. 28

Yesterday at the Ezbekia Court, in Cairo, five drug-traffickers, local subjects, who have been carrying on a big trade in heroin and hashish, were sentenced to the maximum penalty of five years' hard labour each, with a fine of £E1,000 each and the confiscation of their drugs.

The first case was one of hashish-smuggling from Turkey, in which two Egyptians and Dr. Nazim Muhi-ed-Din, who formerly held a high post in the Public Health Department in Turkey, were caught by the Cairene police smuggling into Egypt 238lb. of hashish concealed in large millstones.

The other case was one of smuggling 20lb. of heroin concealed in candles brought from Austria by Joseph Meyers, who is believed to be connected with a large international gang, some members of which were tried in Egypt last May. The fifth man, Michel Halburn, was tried *in absentia*.

A police patrol in Sinai spent Christmas-time following Beduin smugglers who were trying to run hashish across the Sinai Desert into Egypt from Palestine. On Christmas Day the patrol found their tracks near Romani on the railway 25 miles east of the Canal, and sighted the smugglers next morning. A running fight ensued, which ended in the capture of two armed smugglers mounted on camels and 62lb. of hashish.

SPANISH BUDGET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Dec. 28

At a Cabinet Council held last night the Budget estimates for 1931 were examined. The figures cannot be completed for two or three days, but the Government is confident of at least balancing the Budget. The total estimates for revenue are the same as for 1930—namely, 3,700,000,000 pesetas.

The Cabinet approved the arrangements made by the Finance Minister to meet the debt of £1,100,000 due to Messrs. Rothschild and Sons on December 31 in liquidation of obligations incurred by the petrol monopoly company in 1928.

THE OUSTRIC INQUIRY

M. CAILLAUX'S EVIDENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 28

M. Joseph Caillaux appeared yesterday before the Parliamentary Committee investigating the Oustric case, and gave an account of his actions in dealing, as successor to M. Raoul Péret at the Ministry of Finance in June, 1927, with the authorization of French trading in Snia Viscosa shares. M. Caillaux stated that although his personal opinion at the time was that no new foreign shares should be allowed to be quoted on the Bourse while the franc stood as it did, the authorization having already been signed by M. Péret, the matter appeared to be settled. However, at the instance of M. Duboin, as Under-Secretary of State, he had examined the affair as closely as was possible with the documents then at his disposal. He had, in consequence, come to the conclusion that the Oustric Bank, which was to handle the shares, would not succeed in placing any great number of the shares in France. Moreover, the shares were already quoted in London and New York, as well as Rome, the directors of the company appeared to be Italians of good standing, and, finally, a group of speculators in Milan had already been attacking the franc, and it hardly seemed the occasion to offer an excuse for fresh attacks. For all these reasons, he had held his hand, and so the authorization became effective.

Evidence in the same sense was given by M. Coggia, then Chef de Cabinet to M. Caillaux and M. Serruys, who was Director of Commercial Agreements at the Ministry of Commerce. M. Serruys added that he had been against the quotation of the shares from the first, and had continually said so. He said that nothing would have induced him to sign the authorization had he been the Minister concerned.

The recent protests made against the delay in providing the official documents relating to the case have had their effect. It is stated that the Committee is now receiving the fullest assistance from the Departments concerned. The Committee will hold its next meeting on January 5; in the meantime the sub-committee is to continue its work.

SOVIET AND COMMUNIST PARTY

EFFECT OF ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 28

The reorganization of Soviet administrative departments continues. Stalin has been appointed a member of the Council of Labour and Defence, of which Molotoff was last week appointed chairman. This appointment is noteworthy as a second example of the abandonment of the policy, followed since the death of Lenin, of not appointing holders of high party posts to Government positions, and thereby preserving the formal distinction between the Government and the Communist Party and Communist International. Until the present appointment Stalin had held no Government post since Lenin died seven years ago. Stalin remains general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and a member of the presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

FRENCH ECONOMIC SITUATION

DECLINE IN EXPORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 28

M. Germain-Martin, the Minister of Finance, in a statement made yesterday, referred to the special economic position enjoyed by France.

Thanks to a better distribution of the working population between industry and agriculture, France, he said, had seemed to escape the consequences of the world crisis. But during the last few months it appeared that France was beginning to be attacked by the universal trouble. Various countries were restricting their purchases, and French exports were suffering accordingly. A decline in the foreign trade of France was thus inevitable. The last two months especially had brought trials which it had been impossible to avoid. Moreover, they could not disregard those movements of capital which continued to seek investment in France. These accounted for the increase in the reserves of gold held by the Bank of France and bore witness to the confidence placed by foreign countries in the French money and French economic development. The public authorities did not require of the nation anything like blind confidence, and they were aware of the powers of resistance inherent in the French economic machine. He appealed to the country to preserve calmness and to seek in work and energy the best means of an economic recovery.

It is not clear whether M. Germain-Martin referred to any new signs of depression in the export trade of France. The exports for November showed only a very slight decline as compared with those of the previous month, which were higher than those of either June, August, or September, and only very slightly less than those of July. In terms of francs, French exports for the 11 months to November 30, the latest available, amounted to 39,603 million francs, as against 45,660 million francs in the corresponding period of 1929, a decrease of 6,057 million francs. There was practically no change in the value of the foodstuffs exported, but there was a decrease in the exports of raw materials, which accounted for 2,312 million francs, and of manufactured articles to the value of 3,674 million francs. With the sole exception of January, the decline in the value of French exports persisted month by month throughout the year, and was to a large extent due to the universal fall of prices.

From an economic standpoint nothing in the nature of a sensational economic collapse is in sight, either in finance or industry.

SOVIET TIMBER FOR EGYPT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 28

It is reported from Moscow that the Soviet Government has concluded with four Egyptian importers a contract for the supply during 1931 of timber to the value of £4,000,000. The contract was signed in Cairo by the Soviet Trade Representative.

FIRE IN BRITISH STEAMER

Lloyd's Agent at Aden reports that the British steamer Queenmoor caught fire in the Indian Ocean on Saturday and the crew took to the boats. She was later towed by the salvage steamer Preserver into Aden, but late last night the fire was still burning.

Telegrams in Brief

A new Italian cruiser, the Gorizia, was launched at LEGHORN yesterday.

On the conclusion of his visit to UPPER EGYPT King Fuad returned to Cairo on Saturday.

Señor José Manuel Elzaguirre, editor of the ARGENTINE newspaper *La Prensa,* died yesterday.—*Reuter.*

M. Venizelos yesterday visited King Alexander while stopping in BELGRADE on his way to Vienna.

Mme. Cécile Sorel has withdrawn her request to be released from her engagement with the Académie Française.

The EGYPTIAN Government, which intended to buy 10 aeroplanes as the nucleus of an Air Force, has decided, for the sake of economy, to reduce the number to five.

A new newspaper, *Al Fellah el Masri,* to take the place of *As Siyassa,* which was recently suspended, has been issued by the Liberal Constitutional Party of EGYPT.—*Reuter.*

St. Joseph's, the largest English Roman Catholic church in Ottawa, was destroyed on Saturday by a fire, which began when a boy lighting a candle overturned a tray of candles. The loss is estimated at £100,000.

Reuter's ZURICH Correspondent reports that a party of seven ski-ers was overwhelmed on Saturday by an avalanche in the mountains near Saentis. Four managed to struggle out, and the bodies of the three who were buried were recovered later.

At the request of the British Government the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the alleged existence of slavery and forced labour in Liberia has been put on the agenda for the coming session of the Council of the League of Nations.

Over 40,000 persons have this year visited the museum at ZEEBRUGGE, where many exhibits recall the stirring exploits of the British Navy at that port during the War. A piece of land, on which a permanent building will be erected, has been bought by the Zeebrugge Museum Society.

Daily air services are to be resumed on January 1 between MADRID and Seville and Madrid and Barcelona. The weekly service to the Canary Islands, which is also being resumed, will later be changed to a bi-weekly service. The three lines were closed down on October 1 owing to the State subsidy being exhausted.

THE LIBERAL PARTY IN RUMANIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, Dec. 28

M. I. G. Duca, who has several times been Minister of Education, of Agriculture, and Foreign Affairs, and was head of the Rumanian delegation at the Lausanne Peace Conference in 1922-23, was this morning elected Leader of the Liberal Party in succession to the late M. Vintila Bratianu. His election was proposed by M. Dino Bratianu, brother of the late leader and uncle of Professor George Bratianu, the leader of the Dissident Liberals, and was carried by acclamation.

FIRE IN NORWEGIAN PRISON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, Dec. 28

Fire broke out about 5.30 p.m. to-day in the Akershus prison, the largest prison in the country, in the fortress of that name. It was discovered just in time to get out nine prisoners locked in a room on the fourth floor, near where the fire began. Within three minutes all 291 prisoners were got safely out into the prison yard, where they were guarded by soldiers. The fire was put out by the Oslo fire brigade after some hours' work.

Other Foreign News on following page

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POST FREE ON REQUEST.

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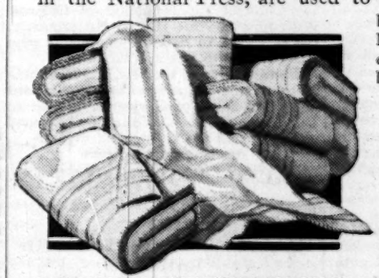
THE year's greatest opportunity! The Barker Sale is a National event awaited by hundreds of thousands of Britishers each year. Its magnitude may be judged by the fact that two large sale catalogues, with a total circulation of nearly a million copies, as well as a host of spaces in the National Press, are used to acquaint customers with a selection of the wonderful sale bargains. Prices are generally lower than pre-War, and quality of merchandise much better. Compare this page!

LINEN SALON SECOND FLOOR



L.D.T.8.—**FINE QUALITY ALL-WOOL WITNEY BLANKETS.**—A huge contract, together with lower wool prices, enables us to make this offer. A really delightful blanket with blue striped heading.
Size 62×84. *Post Free.* SALE PRICE, Pair **28/9**
Size 72×92, pair 37/6 Size 83×98, pair 45/-
Size 95×105, pair 59/6

L.D.T.7.—**COLOURED BLANKETS.** Made specially for Barkers and cannot be procured elsewhere. Fine soft fleecy quality. Finished 4in. wide artificial satin binding. In colours: Blue, pink, rose du barry, gold and almond green. Size 60×80. *Post 9d.* SALE PRICE, each **14/11**
Size 80×100 *Post free* SALE PRICE, each 25/11

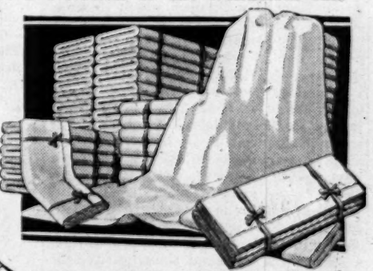
L.D.T.10.—Special Clearing Offer of **500 PAIRS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY PLAIN CREAM ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.** This well-constructed blanket will last nearly a lifetime. Finished with wide cream artificial satin binding. Size 62×85. *Post Free.* SALE PRICE, pair **39/6**
Size 83×98 *Post Free,* 59/6

Less Than Pre-War Price

L.D.T.1.— **HEMSTITCHED IRISH LINEN PILLOW CASES.** A superfine heavy quality of linen pillow case. Hand-drawn thread, hemstitched, corners of cases eyeletted for extra strength. Housewife style or with soft linen buttons. Usually 6/11 each. SALE PRICE, each **3/11**
Post 2d.
Six for 23/6, *post free.*

L. D. T. 11.—**275 DOZEN "OLD BLEACH" ALL LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS,** finished pretty Damask border, 24in. × 40in. Usually 49/6. SALE PRICE Per doz. **35/-**
London's biggest bargains in Quality Linens.

L.D.T.13. 200 pairs only. **FINEST HAND-WOVEN LINEN SHEETS,** in three qualities and several sizes, to be cleared at nearly half price.



L.D.T.4.—**BRITAIN'S GREATEST SHEET VALUE.** One of the largest contracts placed by Barkers for Cotton Sheets enables them to give such wonderful value. The sheeting has been tested specially by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in the bleached state for quality and breaking strain. The cloth is exceptionally strong and durable, the breaking strain on the warp being equal to 249lbs. and the weft 269lbs. Hemmed.
Cut size 70×108. *Post 9d.* SALE PRICE **10/-**
Size 63×108 Per pair 8/11 Size 80×108 Per pair 12/9
Size 90×108 Per pair 14/9
Hand Drawn Thread Hemstitched. 70×108 Per pair 11/-
Size 80×108 Per pair 13/9 Size 90×108 Per pair 15/9

L.D.T.5.—**SUPERFINE QUALITY HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS.** Made from the finest quality flax, beautifully bleached. Spoke hand-drawn thread hemstitch. Size 2×3¼ yards. SALE PRICE, per pair **42/-**
Size 2½×3¼ yards .. SALE PRICE per pair 52/6
Fancy Hand-drawn Thread Hemstitch. Size 2×3¼ yards. SALE PRICE, per pair **45/-**
2½×3¼ yards .. .. .. per pair 55/6

L.D.T.3.— **THE Greatest BARGAIN EVER OFFERED IN TOWELS.** A cream linen pile Turkish Towel that is specially recommended to those who enjoy a friction towel with a thick pile. Size 20×43. SALE PRICE, each **3/6**
Size 56×64 each 14/11. *Post 4d.*

L.D.T.2 **"KENBAR" (REGD.) WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.** Heavy crisp quality Hemmed, size 24x48. *Post 3d.* SALE PRICE EACH **1/9½**
Per dozen, *post free,* 21/-
Size 27×52. *Post 3d.* SALE PRICE EACH 2/3
Per dozen, *post free,* 27/-
Bath Sheets of same quality, size 40×70. *Post 6d.* SALE PRICE each **4/11**
Size 48×78. *Post 6d.* SALE PRICE 6/9

Shop early! **John Barker and Compy Ltd Kensington W8** 'Phone: Western 5432

THE U.S. BANK FAILURES

WORST YEAR ON RECORD

CONGRESS INQUIRY

NECESSITY FOR REFORM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, DEC. 28

When Congress reassembles on January 5, the Banking and Currency Committees of both Senate and the House of Representatives will begin separately and coincidently inquiries into financial conditions in the United States, with some prospect that legislation amendatory of the Federal Reserve system may ultimately be introduced. The House Committee will move in an orbit limited to "branch, chain, and group" banking, but the scope of the Senate inquiry—entrusted in its initial stages to a sub-committee under Senator Carter Glass (Democrat, Virginia)—will be infinitely wider.

It will make a "complete survey" of the National and Federal Reserve Banking Systems, which is "to comprehend specifically the administration of these banking systems with respect to the use of their facilities for trading in and carrying speculative securities; the extent of call loans to brokers by member banks for such purposes; the effect on the systems of the formation of investment and security trusts; the desirability of chain banking; the development of branch banking as part of the national system; together with any related problems which the committee may think it important to investigate." Elaborate *questionnaires* have already been prepared and circulated by the technical advisers of the sub-committee, and an eminent array of bankers and financial authorities will be summoned to give evidence. Something is seriously wrong with a system which is a jumble of State and Federal banking laws, and Congress is at last determined to explore the matter.

EPIDEMIC OF FAILURES

In the years 1921 to 1929 inclusive the supervisory authorities ordered the suspension of 5,640 American banks, with total deposits of $1,721,000,000—an average, it will be observed, of only $35,000 [£7,000] per bank. The year 1926 was the worst of all, with 956 suspensions, involving $272,000,000 deposits, but 1930, for which the figures are not yet fully available, but which will include the recent case of the Bank of United States, will be the worst on record. The country is suffering from an epidemic of bank failures, and it is not enough to ascribe it to long agricultural depression in the West and South, though those be the regions in which the suspensions have been and are most numerous. Nor is it fair to expect that the Federal Reserve system alone could act as a cure, for only a few of the banks that failed were ever members of that system. The trouble is more general, and the least—but perhaps also the most—that Congress could propose would be a correction of the present confusion in supervisory authority, divided as it is between the Federal Reserve Board, the Comptroller of Currency, and the 48 supervisors of the individual States of the union.

The coming inquiry is awaited with nervousness by the banking fraternity, but nervousness is apparent everywhere in these days, and most of all in the Republican Party. Congress will meet again tomorrow week in a worse temper than ever, for the revelation of the furtive attempt of the official Republican National Committee to defeat Senator Norris in Nebraska last November has widened the rift between "Progressive" and regular Republicans, and has once again aroused White House fears of an enforced special session of new Congress. President Hoover is more than ever the child of misfortune, and as such is subject to the iron law of politics, which ordains that bad luck will be more cruelly punished than original sin. He is the titular head of a body whose members are grievously and increasingly at war.

TWO BUSINESS CAMPS

The dispute which arrays "Progressives" and regulars against each other is only one of a number which promise serious division. There is going on a grouping of American business into two camps, one of which may be roughly described as "international" in its outlook and interest, while the other thinks of extreme protectionism and the domestic market as its only salvation. If they fall to fighting, what is to become of the abundant financial support which both have traditionally given to the Republican Party? Some of it might even go to Democrats, if, as is possible, they should nominate such a man as Mr. Owen D. Young in 1932. And there is prohibition, a difficulty a thousand times greater for the Republicans than for the Democrats. The "solid South" will remain Democratic and "dry," but it is so hungry for office that it will certainly swallow a "wet" Presidential candidate—if he is Roman Catholic—and vote with the anti-prohibitionists of great cities; whereas the "dry" West and "wet" East in the Republican ranks are irreconcilably at odds. Senator Borah said recently that 1932 would politically be "chaos," and he is probably right.

The talk of the formation of a third party, with Senator Norris as its leader, should, however, be taken with a grain of salt. The Presidential, as distinct from the Parliamentary, system is inhospitable to third parties, which have their brief day and are then absorbed. Senator Norris made short work of the suggestion that he should lead one. He has other ideas, the chief of which is now no less than an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Electoral College, and providing for the election of the President by popular vote, and he and others will agitate for it in and out of season. Before March 4 arrives more will be heard of omnibus regulation, railway consolidation, regulation of power companies, export debenture for farm products exported, reform of the Federal Court procedure governing the use of injunction in labour disputes, and a handful of other matters equally explosive. There may even be chaos in 1931.

THE TEST MATCH

South Africa defeated England by 28 runs in the first of the five Test Matches, at Johannesburg. This was the forty-fifth Test Match between the two countries and the thirty-fourth in South Africa. It was South Africa's eleventh victory in all matches. A full report appears on page 5.

POLICE STONED IN BOMBAY

CONGRESS DISORDER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, DEC. 28

Riotous disorders occurred in Bombay to-day, when the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee persisted in an attempt to hold a flag salutation ceremony on the Esplanade Maidan in spite of an order forbidding it published by the Commissioner of Police on Saturday.

Police took possession of the Maidan soon after 7 o'clock in the morning, and arrested five members of the "War Council," including two women, when they attempted to hoist the Congress flag. A large crowd which had gathered refused to disperse after the arrests had been made, and the arrival of a small procession of women, carrying miniature flags, served to increase the excitement. It was not until 9 o'clock that the Maidan was completely cleared, and by then repeated *lathi* charges had been made.

When the police were being withdrawn, they were heavily stoned—more heavily than on earlier occasions—and further *lathi* charges were ordered. About 20 police sepoys were injured by stones, and the casualties among the crowd caused by the charges were about 260.

Isolated incidents illustrate the temper of the crowd. Two motor-cars containing Europeans were held up in Cruickshank-road, and violent language was used towards the Europeans. Elsewhere, three Hindus, mistaken for Criminal Investigation Department men, were chased by a crowd and stoned, but escaped.

The *Times of India* suggests that publication of the police notice prohibiting the assembly serves to advertise it and attract crowds, and questions whether such advertisement is essential, as the "War Council" has been declared an unlawful association. The newspaper also suggests that attempts should be made by the public at large, and leaders particularly, to dissuade Congress members from these deliberately provocative acts. If the public showed in every possible way that it did not want these scenes and disorders they would soon cease, because Congress was dependent on public opinion for its continuance.

PICKETS ARRESTED AT LUCKNOW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 28

For some days the shop of Hafiz Abdurrazak, of Lucknow, who has been selling foreign cloth, has been picketed by Congress members. On Friday 25 pickets were arrested near the shop, and yesterday morning a notice appeared warning the proprietor that his premises would be burned down unless he stopped dealing in foreign cloth. During the day 31 more pickets were arrested.

At the opening of the new Congress office at Lucknow yesterday the president of the Town Congress Committee and seven others were arrested. Later, the police raided the business premises of the president and arrested the president of the Boycott Committee and the secretary of the Town Congress Committee.

The United Provinces Government has declared 30 districts in the United Provinces (including Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Meerut, and Agra) notified areas for the purposes of the new Unlawful Instigation Ordinance.

VICEROY IN CALCUTTA

TOUR OF THE POORER QUARTERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28

Accompanied by Mr. Swan, chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, and Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police, the Viceroy on Saturday drove incognito through some of the poorer quarters of Calcutta. He left his carriage frequently and proceeded on foot through the narrow thoroughfares, talking to the inhabitants, who called attention to some of the defects of their houses and to the bad sanitation.

While the main purpose of the visit was to see the sites scheduled by the Improvement Trust for new thoroughfares and other developments, the Viceroy was horrified at the condition of some of the streets through which he passed, piles of refuse and filth having been allowed to lie in the roadways, while sanitation was almost non-existent. This is the concern of the Calcutta Corporation, and the Viceregal party carried away a strong impression of how the primary duties of that body are neglected.

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

The Round-Table Conference will resume its work at St. James's Palace to-day. It is the Prime Minister's hope that the Conference will have completed its task, at least in broad outline, well before the end of January, and, if possible, before the reassembly of Parliament on January 20. Plans to this end are given on page 9, with other Indian news.

"NEW" CHINA AND SIR AUREL STEIN

DEMAND FOR EXPULSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, DEC. 28

The Chinese Cultural Society here, which has greatly hampered the work of the Central Asiatic Expedition and prevented it from going to Mongolia last year, has now petitioned the Government at Nanking for the immediate expulsion of Sir Aurel Stein from Sinkiang [Chinese Turkestan], where he is seeking to trace the ancient route between the Far East and Europe.

The society's pretext for this demand is based on certain remarks derogatory to the new China which, it alleges, Sir Aurel Stein made while raising funds in America to finance his expedition, which is also supported by the British Museum and the Indian Government. In asking for the cancellation of the Chinese passport issued to Sir Aurel Stein last spring the society declares that the British Minister promised that the things found should remain in China, but asserts that it is intended that the originals be sent to Harvard University and duplicates to the British Museum and the Indian Government.

** Sir Aurel Stein has devoted a series of expeditions since 1906 to the exploration of those Central Asian regions through which contact between Western, Far Eastern, and Indian civilization was maintained in the very early times, from the track of Alexander through Baluchistan to the Indus in the west, to the highway built by the Chinese through the arid districts of Turkestan in the East. Not only the Hellenistic conquest, but various subsequent invasions of India and the spread of both Buddhism and Mohamedanism have been traced, and a rich collection made of inscriptions, coins, pottery, manuscripts, and other objects of artistic and archaeological importance. On the present expedition Sir Aurel Stein hoped to find further traces of the highway made by the Chinese 2,000 or so years ago, and to explore the settlements along the route.

THE BURMESE DISORDERS

MESSAGE FROM RANGOON

REINFORCEMENTS ON THE WAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, DEC. 28

The Government of Burma has sent the following message to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners throughout the Province:—

The facts of the Tharrawaddy outbreak are as follows:—The rebels come from villages south-east of Tharrawaddy and north-east of Insein. The rising was clearly organized in advance and started without any attempt to represent grievances. The rebels committed brutal outrages, murdering Government officers, European and Burmese, and private persons without distinction of race or station, and looting guns and destroying property, and have shown themselves outlaws deserving no

sympathy. They can plead no excuse, either on political or economic grounds. It is essential for the peace of loyal and law-abiding subjects that a rising of this kind be dealt with as rapidly as possible and with all the forces at the disposal of Government. Two companies of troops, British and Indian, have already arrived at Tharrawaddy, and a battalion of the Burma Rifles arrives to-day. The police have already achieved considerable success, and the situation is improving daily. The Government intends to continue operations until the rebellion is put down and law and order completely restored. Persons guilty of murder and other outrages will be punished. Please make this widely known, and take the necessary steps to stop false rumours and to restore confidence among the public.

The Governor has abandoned his usual cold weather tour and has returned to Rangoon to hold an official conference about the Tharrawaddy rising. The raiders continue to loot isolated villages and burn forest bungalows, but it is expected that they will meet their fate in a day or two.

Mr. Fields-Clarke's body has been recovered and buried at Tharrawaddy.

In order to allay anxiety in Rangoon official leaflets in the various vernaculars are being distributed announcing that the Government has the Tharrawaddy rising well in hand.

PRINCE GEORGE

ACCIDENT WHILE HUNTING

It was stated last night that Prince George, who was thrown from his horse while hunting with the Belvoir on Saturday, was going along very satisfactorily.

Prince George was galloping across a field at Hose Thorns when his horse put a foot into a small ditch that was full of water. The animal turned a somersault, and the Prince was thrown heavily on to his shoulder, which was later found to be dislocated. He was taken to Melton Mowbray Cottage Hospital, where the shoulder was reset under an anaesthetic, and afterwards conveyed to Burrough Court, the residence of Viscount and Viscountess Furness.

The Prince of Wales was only a short distance away from Prince George at the time of the accident, and went to his help. Having ascertained that the injury was not serious he resumed the hunt, and Prince George was taken in a car to be treated.

This was the first occasion on which the two Princes had been in the hunting field since the King's illness.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

RETURN FROM ABYSSINIA

The Duke of Gloucester arrived in England from Abyssinia on Saturday, reaching Victoria Station from Folkestone at 3.30 in the afternoon. He travelled from Folkestone in a special Pullman compartment attached to the ordinary boat train. He had come overland from Marseilles, and crossed from Boulogne in the Channel steamer Maid of Orleans. With him was Sir Harold Kittermaster, the Governor of British Somaliland, who has returned to England on leave.

Upon arrival at Victoria, where he was met by his Equerry, Captain Howard Kerr, the Duke of Gloucester drove to Buckingham Palace. Yesterday he joined the King and Queen at Sandringham.

FRENCH ENGAGEMENT IN MOROCCO

THREE HOURS' BATTLE WITH RAIDERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 28

A message from Colomb Bechar states that a French mobile column engaged a band of Arab raiders 200 strong at Oglat-Debai, 35 kilometres from Abadla, on Christmas Day, and defeated them with heavy loss, after some three hours' fighting. The raiders were bombed and fired on with machine-guns from the air throughout the next day, until they disappeared over the border.

The raid began late in the evening of December 24 with an attack by the tribesmen on an encampment of friendly Arabs, many of whom, including their chief, were killed. The French losses were four native auxiliaries killed and two wounded, while the raiders left 15 of their dead behind and carried away many more, as well as a large number of wounded.

INVALIDS

Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., who has been lying ill in a Leeds nursing home for several weeks, underwent a second operation on Saturday. It is understood that the operation was of a minor nature, and although Mr. Turner is rather weak his condition was reported last night to be satisfactory. He underwent an operation about a month ago for appendicitis.

Lady Apsley, who is in Cirencester Memorial Hospital as the result of a hunting accident, passed a quiet day yesterday, and her general condition, it is reported, continues to improve.

Sir Charles Wilson, who has been lying ill at Osgodby Hall, Yorks, was stated on Saturday "to have passed not such a good night."

Miss Margaret McMillan is in a nursing home at Harrow, suffering from a nervous breakdown.

MARSHAL JOFFRE

A DANGEROUS ILLNESS

LEG AMPUTATED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 28

Marshal Joffre is dangerously ill in consequence of the amputation of a leg on December 19. The amputation was made necessary by a severe attack of arthritis. From the latest bulletin, issued at 3.30 this afternoon, it is thought that the chances of the Marshal's recovery are slight. The bulletin said that a slight improvement shown this morning had not been maintained, and that the patient was gradually weakening.

Although rumours about the state of the Marshal's health had been in circulation for some time, they had been denied by those nearest to him. The first indication of the true state of affairs, which has come as a shock to the general public, was the following bulletin, issued yesterday:—

Marshal Joffre has been suffering for several months from arthritis of the lower limbs, a sudden aggravation of which called for surgical operation. This [the amputation] was performed by Professor Leriche, who had been treating the patient for some time, in agreement with Professor Labbé and Dr. Boulin. After a temporary improvement, which gave every hope of his recovery, the condition of the Marshal has suddenly become disquieting. In accordance with the Marshal's express wishes the most absolute silence about his illness has been kept.—LERICHE, FAURE, BOULIN, FONTAINE.

M. MILLERAND'S VISIT

The doctors allowed General Weygand and M. Millerand to visit the Marshal for a few moments this morning. Both of them afterwards expressed a guarded optimism. M. Millerand said that the Marshal was in full possession of his speech and mental faculties, and that there appeared to be hope that the worst was over. Unfortunately, as the later bulletin showed, the occasion for their optimism soon disappeared. Moreover, it was stated late this afternoon by a relative of the Marshal that he had begun to lose the power of speech.

It is now known that the Marshal has been in poor health for the last five months. He attended the unveiling of a memorial to his honour at Chantilly on June 21, and was then in good health. A few weeks later, however, he began to complain of pains in the legs, and by August he had difficulty in walking. He rested as much as possible, even abandoning attendance at the meetings of the Academy, in which he has always taken a great interest. His condition grew steadily worse, and in October his medical advisers decided that an operation would soon be necessary. It was decided to amputate one leg, and the Marshal was taken to the nursing home kept by the monks of Saint-Jean-de-Dieu, where he still lies. The immediate result of the operation was satisfactory, but two or three days ago he had a relapse, and his condition became so serious that there could be no further question of keeping knowledge of it from the public.

MANY CALLERS

Ever since the news became known expressions of sympathy and anxiety have come in from every quarter. During the past few hours the nursing home in the Rue Oudinot has been thronged with callers of every condition. Among the many visitors was Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador, who this morning received a telegram from the King expressing his Majesty's deep regret on hearing of Marshal Joffre's serious condition, and directing him to inquire for his Majesty as to the Marshal's progress.

M. Doumergue, the President of the Republic, is in constant touch with the nursing home, while other visitors were M. Briand, Mme. Poincaré, Generals Gouraud and Debeney, Cardinal Verdier, Archbishop of Paris, and the Comte de Castellane, president of the Municipal Council.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Minister of War, M. Barthou, was allowed to see the Marshal late to-night. They have been close friends for many years. Marshal Joffre and M. Barthou exchanged a few words and parted after a farewell.—*Reuter.*

STORMY WEATHER

GALES IN THE SOUTH

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The stormy weather which set in at Christmas was maintained during the week-end by the arrival of two further typical mid-winter depressions from the Atlantic. The first of these became nearly stationary on reaching the Faeroes on Saturday night, and began to fill up after causing severe southerly to south-westerly gales on our North-West coast. In the island of Tiree, off the West Coast of Scotland, the speed of the wind touched 78 miles an hour in this gale, and speeds of over 60 miles an hour were attained in gusts over a wide area in the North-West.

The large amount of air carried northward from comparatively low latitudes on the approach of this depression resulted in exceptionally mild weather on Saturday, even in those districts where snow had fallen on Boxing Day. From Bath a reading of 56 degrees was reported. No sooner had this depression begun to fill up than a renewed fall of the barometer in Ireland indicated the approach of an intense secondary depression early yesterday morning. The new storm centre had reached Ireland by 6 o'clock last night, and, as a consequence of its more southerly track, the stormiest weather was transferred from the North-West to Southern Ireland and England. In South-West Ireland there was a gale throughout the day. At Valentia gusts of about 60 miles an hour were registered in the morning and early afternoon, and wind at 68 miles an hour shortly before 6 o'clock. As the gale extended eastward across England and approached its climax, gusts of nearly 50 miles an hour occurred even at places inland in the South.

Although the storm will probably begin to subside in the South and West early to-day, the wind is expected to remain strong in those parts and to continue to reach a gale at times in exposed places. In the North the wind will probably become stronger for a time as the depression passes away towards Scandinavia and as the direction of the wind becomes westerly or north-westerly.

SOUTH WALES COAL CRISIS

MINERS' APPEAL

ARBITRATION URGED BY OWNERS

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The industrial situation in the South Wales coalfield is critical. The temporary working agreement expires on Wednesday. There is nothing to take its place.

To-day the South Wales Miners' Federation will make its second appeal to the National Board of the industry, claiming, on this occasion, a weekly instead of a fortnightly spread-over of working hours without reduction of wage rates. A month ago the South Wales miners submitted to the Board an appeal for a strict 7½-hour day without reduction of wages and a more advantageous working agreement. At that time the South Wales employers claimed a reduction of wages in any circumstances, but said the reduction would be less if a spread-over of hours were arranged. The Board recommended negotiations on the basis of a spread-over. A spread-over of 11 eight-hour days in each fortnight was arranged for a month. Later negotiations for an extended agreement have broken down.

OWNERS' STATEMENT

The South Wales colliery owners will not be represented at to-day's hearing, and the following statement, which is authoritative in all respects, explains their attitude:—

The South Wales coalowners have been urging the miners' leaders to make a permanent settlement for the past four months, but with no success. This reluctance on the part of the miners' leaders is not difficult to understand, since they have been led to believe that they can get the same wages for shorter hours. Although they have had the facts and figures of the position fully explored at the meetings of the Joint Committee and they know how serious is the plight of the industry, they still seek to have the same daily rate of wages maintained without giving in return the same amount of work a day. And now, apparently, they are going to ask the Board to say that it is fair and reasonable that the owners should pay the same wage for less work.

It is very natural for members of the Government who have brought about this trouble to wish to postpone the crisis, and it is very easy for those who have not to find the money to urge the maintenance of wages. They conveniently ignore the fact that on the figures of the ascertainments of the joint independent accounts for South Wales there is shown a loss of over £4,000,000 in the last four years, and that there are items of cost not included in the ascertainments which have to be borne by the owners and even as prior charges.

In regard to these latter a very striking return has recently been made to the South Wales Coalowners' Association by their official accountants, which discloses the true extent of these excluded costs. It appears that the interest on debentures, bank overdrafts, and other loans amounts to as much as 5½d. per ton upon the whole output of the coalfield. This is, after all, not surprising when it is realized what borrowings must have been necessitated by the losses of the past. In addition to this, there are other items, such as pensions, subscriptions to organizations, costs of maintaining collieries that have been idle more than three months (and, unfortunately, there are many of them), depreciation in excess of income-tax allowance, and other details, all of which amount to a further 2d. per ton, to say nothing of the wasting asset for which no provision at all is made.

It will be seen from this that there is a burden, the weight of which is fully £1,500,000 per annum, which has to be borne by the coalowners without its being taken into account at all in determining the wages of the men, and that the real losses of the coalfield are twice as great as the published figures. In the light of these facts, the anxiety of the owners to reach finality in wage settlement without delay is understandable.

It has been suggested by certain politicians that the marketing schemes should be given time to operate first. The suggestion is rather belated. In any case, when improvement in paying capacity is brought about by these or any other means, the miners will automatically reap the benefit under the wage agreements, which provide that they get about 10d., and the owners 2d., out of every shilling rise. Meanwhile the month of December has been practically wasted. There is no reason, except the existence of the National Industrial Board, why the South Wales questions should not have been disposed of. Now, apparently, the method of spread-over for the temporary period is in dispute. It is contended that the men lose one day's work and one day's pay per fortnight under the system accepted for December. They have to thank the statutory reduction of hours for this. Moreover, it seems that the allocation of output for South Wales will not permit more than, if as much as, 11 days per fortnight for the next quarter. This of itself will raise working costs and increase the losses of the owners.

MR. SHINWELL IN SCOTLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, DEC. 28

Important conferences are taking place in Glasgow to-morrow between Mr. Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, the Scottish coalowners, and the Scottish mine workers. Mr. Shinwell has invited Mr. A. K. McCosh, chairman of the Scottish coalowners, to meet him alone in the morning to discuss the present position, and after that conference he is to attend a meeting of the executive of the Scottish Mine Workers' Union, which has been specially called at his request.

** Speeches by Mr. Shinwell and Mr. Cook appear on page 5.

HOPES OF AVOIDING A CONFLICT

THE SOUTH WALES DEADLOCK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, DEC. 28

The South Wales miners have accepted the Prime Minister's suggestion of a three months' truce provided the spread-over is worked on a weekly basis, while the owners, on the other hand, have renewed their offer to continue the present terms of employment through January, so that in the meantime an effort may be made to arrange a new agreement of a permanent character, and that, failing agreement by January 14, any points in dispute be referred to independent arbitration.

The most hopeful feature of the situation is that neither side wants a stoppage, however imminent it may appear, and it must be conceded that the owners' offer, apart from what the National Industrial Board may recommend to-morrow, affords a breathing space which the miners' leaders, experienced in negotiating tactics as they are, would be extremely ill advised to spurn.

Apart from the coalfield deadlock there are faint signs of a trade improvement in the New Year. The Mannesmann Tube Works, Landore, Swansea, which have been idle since November 15, will be reopened to-morrow. The dispute concerning hours of work and rates of pay has been referred to arbitration. Some departments at the Whitford Galvanizing Works, Briton Ferry, will also be restarted to-morrow, giving employment to 300 men.

Bristol miners, at a mass meeting on Saturday night, passed a resolution declaring their willingness to work the spread-over arrangement, provided that employers withdraw their demand for a reduction in wages.

DEATH OF LORD MELCHETT

MESSAGE FROM THE KING

We regret to announce that LORD MELCHETT, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, died at his home in Lowndes-square, S.W., on Saturday.

In October he had an attack of phlebitis, and had to cancel all his engagements. He had a relapse on Wednesday, and a bulletin issued on Friday night stated that his condition was unchanged and still gave cause for anxiety. The bulletin issued from the house shortly before 10 o'clock on Saturday stated that he had become weaker during the night and that his condition was then grave.

The King, on Saturday night, sent the following telegram to Lady Melchett from Sandringham:—

It is with sincere regret that the Queen and I have learnt of the death of Lord Melchett, and we assure you and your family of our heartfelt sympathy in your irreparable loss. I fully recognize how constantly he devoted his energies to the improvement of the industrial life of the country.

The American Jewish Congress has telegraphed to Lord Melchett's family expressing the deep sorrow and sympathy of American Jewry in their great loss. Mr. Felix Warburg, Mr. Cyrus Adler, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, and other leading Jews in the United States regard the death of Lord Melchett as that of a friend, statesman, and idealist whose death deprives Jewry of one of its greatest champions.

** A memoir will be found on page 12.

THREE BY-ELECTIONS

MR. HENRY MOND'S SEAT

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The death of Lord Melchett will involve a by-election in the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool. Mr. Henry Mond, Lord Melchett's heir, has represented this division since March, 1929, when he retained the seat for the Unionists at a by-election caused by the death of the then sitting member, Mr. A. E. Jacob. The figures then, and at the last general election, were as follows:—

MARCH, 1929	
Mond, H. L. (U.)	9,692
Cleary, J. J. (Lab.)	6,563
Roberts, A. O. (L.)	6,206
U. majority	3,129
MAY, 1929	
Mond, H. L. (U.)	17,678
Cleary, J. J. (Lab.)	9,904
Roberts, A. O. (L.)	9,287
U. majority	7,774

There are now three by-elections pending, the other two being at East Bristol and Fermanagh and Tyrone. The Bristol vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. W. J. Baker, the Labour member, and the writ for the election will be issued this week. Mr. T. J. S. Harbison, one of the two Nationalist members for Fermanagh and Tyrone, died at the end of November, and the vacancy thus caused has not yet been filled.

PROFESSOR MACDONELL

We have also to announce the death at his home at Summertown, Oxford, of PROFESSOR A. A. MACDONELL, the great Sanskrit scholar and Emeritus Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford. He was 76 years of age.

A memoir appears on page 12.

PERSIAN ART

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

A Special Number on Persia and Persian Art, to which H.M. the Shah of Persia contributes a message of appreciation, will be issued gratis with *The Times* on Monday next, January 5. Its main purpose is to serve as an explanatory introduction to the International Exhibition of Persian Art, which will be opened at the Royal Academy on Wednesday, January 7. Here will be displayed a variety of superlatively beautiful objects illustrating 60 centuries of the art of a highly-gifted people.

The exhibition section of this Special Number will contain a general survey of the exhibition and a series of articles by expert writers dealing from the historical and artistic points of view with the principal exhibits—Persian textiles, architecture, ceramics, metal work, miniatures, manuscripts, arms and armour, literature, and rock carvings—which will help the reader more fully to understand and appreciate the priceless treasures which will be seen at Burlington House. These articles will be beautifully illustrated from photographs specially taken of some of the most noteworthy of the exhibits.

As a background to this main section there will be included in the Number a series of articles on Persia and the Persian people, contributed by writers who are well acquainted with the country. Brigadier-General Sir Percy Sykes surveys the history of Persia in an article of great educational value. Among other subjects of absorbing interest which will be dealt with are Persian proverbs; Persian religions; the Shores of the Caspian; the Persian Gulf; Peak Mountain and the cities of the Plateau; Teheran and Isfahan, the new and the old capitals; Falconry and other sport; and Persian gardens. Articles on the Government of Persia and social life; the great oil fields; travel and transport; Church missionary work; education; currency and banking; agriculture; carpet and rug making; fruit growing; and industry and trade will find a place in this section of the Number, which will also be fully illustrated.

The International Exhibition of Persian Art at the Royal Academy will remain open from Wednesday, January 7, to Saturday, February 28, Sundays excepted. The hours of opening are from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., with the exception of Thursdays, when the galleries are open till 9 p.m. Season tickets bought up to January 7 are half a guinea, and after that date one guinea, from 5-6, Cork-street, W.1.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FOR ITALY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, DEC. 28

Signor A. Fattorini, who is the Italian managing director for Messrs. Walter Gilling and Co., is now in Australia with a view to buying wheat on a large scale. He says that Italy is prepared to buy as much wheat as Australia can sell if the terms be favourable. Owing to the poor crop in Italy she wishes to import 2,000,000 tons in order to maintain the flour and macaroni factories, and prefers to buy Australian wheat, which is far superior to Russian, which she did not wish to import.

LAWS FOR 1931

MOTOR SPEED LIMIT

COMPULSORY THIRD-PARTY INSURANCE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Many new laws will come into force next Thursday, and among those people specially affected will be motorists, income-tax payers, poor prisoners, mental patients, hairdressers, and those unemployed persons whose health insurance expires at the end of this year. The following is a summary of the various Acts of Parliament and their provisions which become operative on January 1:—

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT.—Most of the provisions of Part I. of this Act, including those for careless and dangerous driving, came into force on December 1, but the abolition of the speed limit for light cars and the new limits for heavier cars will become operative on January 1. Some little time ago Mr. Morrison gave as his reason for fixing this latter date the fact that the police authorities required more time to organize the mobile police units, towards whose cost assistance is to be given from the Road Fund. Mr. Morrison is making a grant to cover the cost of about 1,000 vehicles.

The speed limits for vehicles other than light cars and motor-cycles will be:—Heavy cars seated for more than seven passengers (motor-coaches), 30 miles per hour; invalid carriages, cars not fitted with pneumatic tires, and cars drawing trailers, 20 m.p.h. For goods vehicles the new limits are:—Cars with pneumatic tires and heavy cars similarly equipped and constructed for the conveyance of horses and their attendants, 30 m.p.h.; cars with soft or elastic tires and heavy cars with pneumatic tires, 20 m.p.h.; heavy cars with soft or elastic tires, 16 m.p.h. Lower speed limits varying from 16 to 5 m.p.h. are provided for all goods vehicles drawing trailers. The maximum speed for a motor-tractor is 16 m.p.h. when not drawing a trailer and 8 m.p.h. when drawing a trailer, provided that soft or elastic tires are used. In other cases the maximum speed is 5 m.p.h. Heavy penalties are provided for exceeding these limits.

The provisions relating to compulsory insurance against third-party risks also come into force on New Year's Day. From then onwards drivers must carry their certificates of security, and produce them when demanded by a police constable. For some time the insurance companies have been working hard on the preparation of these certificates, and these should by now be in the possession of all motorists entitled to them. In most cases the certificates have been issued in duplicate, so that the driver can carry one copy in his car and the other on his person, for production should he be driving a car other than his own. Other provisions of the Road Traffic Act which come into operation on Thursday include Part III., which amends the highway law, and the first stages of the proposals for the licensing and regulation of public service vehicles.

HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' SHOPS (SUNDAY CLOSING) ACT.—This Act provides for the compulsory closing of hairdressers' and barbers' shops on Sundays. It permits Jewish barbers to open on Sundays, provided that they do not carry on business on Saturdays. The penalty for a first offence is £2, and for a second offence £20.

POOR PRISONERS DEFENCE ACT.—This makes better provision for the defence of poor persons in criminal cases. It provides for free legal aid for poor persons committed for trial, and also before courts of summary jurisdiction.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT.—This contains many provisions for new treatment of mental cases. For the first time the reception of voluntary patients into public mental hospitals is authorized.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (PROLONGATION OF INSURANCE) ACT.—Under this Act the Government has undertaken to pay the health insurance contributions of some 60,000 to 100,000 persons who would otherwise have lost their health insurance and widows' pensions rights at the end of the year. The extra cost to the State is estimated at £100,000.

In addition to these Acts, income-tax payers have received or are receiving their demand notes for the payment of the first instalment of income-tax due on January 1. This is assessed at the new standard rate of 4s. 6d. in the pound.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	8.30
Apollo	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.15
Arts	ITALIAN MARIONETTE PLAYERS	2.45 & 8.30
Brixton	DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT	2 & 7.30
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	8.30
Court	A BUSINESS MARRIAGE	8.30
Criterion	A PAIR OF TROUSERS	8.30
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Dominion	ALADDIN	2.30
Duchess	JANE'S LEGACY	8.30
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.30 & 8.40
Embassy	CARPET SLIPPERS	8.15
Everyman	LAND OF THE CHRISTMAS STOCKING	2.30 & 6.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	CINDERELLA	2.30 & 8
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE TOYMAKER OF NUREMBERG	2.30 & 8.30
Little	CAVIARE	8.30
Lyceum	ROBINSON CRUSOE	2 & 7.30
Lyric	TOAD OF TOAD HALL	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	CHRISTMAS SEASON OF BALLET	8.45
New	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Palladium	PETER PAN	2.15
People's	DICKENS' CHRISTMAS CAROL	8.15
Phœnix	THE HABIMA PLAYERS	8.15
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	TREASURE ISLAND	2.15
	THE QUEEN BEE	8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Royalty	NUMBER SEVENTEEN	8.30
Rudolf Steiner	NEW CHILDREN'S PROGRAMME	2.15
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	ALICE IN WONDERLAND	2.30
	WONDER BAR	8.15
Scala	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	RICHARD II.	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Victoria Palace	CHELSEA FOLLIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.15
Wyndham's	SMOKY CELL	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

**EXHIBITIONS,

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south or south-west, fresh or strong, perhaps gale locally, veering; occasional rain or showers; some bright intervals; rather mild, or normal temperature.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled, with showers or occasional rain. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

By the death of Lord Melchett a by-election is caused in the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool, now represented by his heir, Mr. Henry Mond. By-elections are also pending in East Bristol and Fermanagh and Tyrone. (p. 10)

Among new laws which will come into force on Thursday are those provisions of the Road Traffic Act which relate to the speed limit for heavy motor-vehicles and compulsory insurance against third-party risks. (p. 10)

The temporary working agreement in the South Wales coalfield expires on Wednesday, and in the absence of any further agreement a critical situation has arisen. (p. 10)

Preaching in Canterbury Cathedral last night the Archbishop of Canterbury referred to the industrial outlook and called on the nation to meet it with hope, faith, fellowship, and sacrifice by all classes. If necessary there might have to be some lowering of the standard of living as well as the sacrifice of other interests and luxury expenditure. (p. 12)

The report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records of the Government of Northern Ireland Public Record Office for 1929 states that progress has been made with the investigation of Northern Ireland records in external repositories. (p. 7)

Our Trade Correspondent states that for the heavy industries the year is ending very disappointingly. In most of the important industries the lack of orders from Australia, India, and the United States of America is being particularly felt. (p. 17)

The first stage in the rebuilding of the British Museum Library is nearing completion. (p. 8)

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, in a letter to Mr. G. W. H. Knight, Recorder of West Ham, lays emphasis on the need of special caution by motorists when passing tramcars on the near side. (p. 15)

At a meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society at Caxton Hall recently, Mr. John Drinkwater exhibited his collection of postage stamps of the Confederate States of America. (p. 8)

The annual review of the work of the British Broadcasting Corporation states that progress has been well maintained during 1930. (p. 6)

Nearly 10,000,000 parcels were handled by the Post Office during the week which ended on Christmas Day. (p. 7)

A correspondent states that residents at Petts Wood, between Bromley and Orpington, are endeavouring to obtain incorporation in the Chislehurst urban area. (p. 7)

There is published to-day the annual review of the school medical service, compiled by Sir George Newman, as Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education. (p. 7)

An agricultural correspondent discusses large-scale farming, in view of the State-aided experiment provided for in the Land (Utilization) Bill. (p. 15)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Round-Table Conference will resume its work to-day. During the week-end the Prime Minister has had under consideration means to hasten the pace of the proceedings. The Hindu-Moslem deadlock persists, but opposition was expressed by a Hindu Liberal delegate yesterday to the view that the grant of responsibility, with transitional safeguards, should be contingent on Hindu-Moslem agreement. (p. 9)

Four arrests have now been made in connexion with the attempted assassination of Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, the Governor of the Punjab, at Lahore. The Governor's condition is stated to be satisfactory. Later details show that the outrage was planned with great daring. (p. 9)

A bulletin issued late yesterday in Paris said that Marshal Joffre, who is seriously ill, was growing weaker. (p. 10)

The Government of Burma has notified the District Commissioners throughout the Province that vigorous measures are being taken to put an end to the activities of the raiders near Tharrawaddy. It is reported that over 100 of them have been killed and 50 captured so far. The Acting Governor of Burma has returned to Rangoon. (p. 10)

As a result of the many recent bank failures, an inquiry into the banking system of the United States is to be made by both Houses of Congress when they reassemble. (p. 10)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Duke of Gloucester returned to England from Abyssinia on Saturday. (p. 10)

Prince George was thrown from his horse while hunting with the Belvoir on Saturday, and suffered a dislocated shoulder. (p. 10)

SPORT

The Kempton Park Christmas Race Meeting was concluded on Saturday; a meeting was concluded at Wolverhampton. (p. 3)

South Africa beat M.C.C. in the first Test Match at Johannesburg on Saturday by 28 runs. (p. 5)

Arsenal beat Blackpool in an Association football match at Highbury on Saturday by seven goals to one; the Corinthians beat the Bohemians by six goals to three at the Crystal Palace; Chelsea beat Grimsby Town at Stamford Bridge by five goals to none. (p. 5)

Tulse Hill beat Mid-Surrey in a hockey match at Richmond on Saturday by four goals to three. (p. 4)

The Royal Military College have won the "Lafferty" Athletic Cup this year. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—"Tax Selling" in Wall-street; Price Stabilization Plans; Foreign Capital in Switzerland; Demand for Currency Notes; Industrial Debenture Yields. (p. 16)

In Lombard-street on Saturday money was in plentiful supply until to-day. A further large amount was borrowed from the Bank of England for a week at 3½ per cent. Discount rates were steady. Leading Foreign Exchanges were inclined to move in favour of sterling, the New York, Berlin, Swiss, Swedish, and Italian rates all advancing. Spanish and Argentine currencies depreciated. (p. 16)

COAL TROUBLES

The SECRETARY for MINES has gone to Scotland for purposes connected with the coal-mining industry which appear to require explanation. There is in Scotland an agreement to work, until the end of February, eleven eight-hour days a fortnight, without any reduction of the daily rates of wages. Negotiations have been opened for a subsequent agreement to last until next July, when the question of working time must again come under consideration. In South Wales there is a similar agreement which expires next Wednesday; and because the miners there want a different arrangement of the spread-over they have again appealed to the National Board of the industry. The district associations of colliery owners and miners are still entitled to make agreements on such terms as they can arrange to their mutual satisfaction notwithstanding the Coal Mines Act, but the Act gives a right of reference of any dispute to the National Board. To-day the National Board will hear the South Wales miners' case and in due time a report will be made. MR. SHINWELL has prejudged the South Wales case and has apparently decided to interfere in the negotiations in Scotland. Although he is the head of the Department of State charged with the administration of all legislation relating to the mines and with the oversight of the industrial relations within the industry he seems to have thrown impartiality to the winds. He has condemned on his own authority the spread-over arrangements in both Scotland and South Wales as "most unsatisfactory," and has declared that the loss of the twelfth day's wage "must be righted at the earliest possible moment." MR. SHINWELL has thus become a partisan and a self-appointed judge in two cases of wage negotiations of very great moment. He has not even shown the reserve becoming a departmental administrator who awaits the finding of a Board which he himself brought into being with the powers conferred upon him by the Coal Mines Act. According to MR. COOK, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, it is with the object of setting things to the rightness that he desires that MR. SHINWELL will meet the leaders of the Scottish miners to-day. It is to be borne in mind that the Miners' Federation still maintains its veto on the spread-over arrangements now in operation in Scotland and South Wales, although they strictly fulfil the requirements of the Act, and MR. SHINWELL looks like becoming an ally of the Federation in applying its policy in Scotland.

An addition has been made to the embarrassments of the National Board. The Board is not quite as free as it was before to consider the South Wales case on its intrinsic merits because of the knowledge that approval of a fortnightly spread-over arrangement would reflect adversely on the judgment of the head of the Department from whom it derived its existence. No doubt the Board would have the courage to state its opinion, whatever it might be, even in these difficult circumstances, but that would not alter the fact that political considerations have unfortunately been brought to bear on the Board's deliberations. The task of the Board was hard enough without this political complication. It cannot function successfully without the general confidence of the colliery owners; and it will require a great endowment of wisdom if it is by its decisions to persuade owners, already convinced that a national tribunal is a hindrance to good district agreements, that it has a reconciling part to play in the clash of economic interests. Interference by politicians will make that task quite hopeless. Moreover some of the Board's findings have caused misgiving. The Board has not confined itself strictly to questions of wages and hours of work, but has gone further, in one case, to recommend an alteration of the Coal Mines Act in respect of the provisions regulating the production and sale of coal, and in other cases to suggest that particular coalfields require reorganization or more reorganization. Perhaps it will be suggested that these recommendations are in themselves harmless, or, alternatively, that they are worth no more than the paper on which they were first written. But they cannot be treated with so much indifference. The National Board has precise and limited functions. If it goes beyond those functions to propose, even at this early stage, amending legislation, it is getting perilously near political embarrassments of its own making; and if it advises reorganization it is trespassing on the province of the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission, which can at least claim to be as competent as the National Board to fulfil, without external advice, the business which has been put into its hand.

The coalmining industry requires above everything just now the application of a policy of industrial appeasement and political rest. For MR. SHINWELL to declare thankfully that the present agreement in Scotland need only last for another two months is tantamount to instigation of trouble. Furthermore the necessity of preparing for the lapse, six months from now, of the legislation suspending the seven-hour day presages a time of acute political unrest. The prospect is an unhappy one for those who have to carry on the industry. After all, the problem of reducing hours of work and maintaining wages and preserving markets is one for which neither MR. SHINWELL nor the National Board has an answer. If the problem is stated in terms of an Act of Parliament or in the findings of a wages board it is the colliery owners and not Parliament or the wages board or the miners who must work out the sum in pounds, shillings, and pence. Reorganization is demanded, but where the first effects of reorganization are already seen in the closing of pits the miners are loud in protest. So they are when reduced hours of work, entailing reduced output, are seen to entail also reduced wages. The organization of the production and supply of coal is just beginning; the organization of the sale may follow before long. But these are days of transition, and, moreover, days of acute trade depression; and the industry has not suddenly acquired the means of paying more for less work. That is an unpleasant but indisputable fact. Moreover some coalfields are in a worse plight than others. A single rule does not apply equally in all. Time is required to see how things will turn out—a time of respite from agitation and of common resolve to make the best of things as they are in the hope and with the resolve to make them better as soon as possible.

A New Year for Motorists

Because of the different dates on which various sections of the Road Traffic Act have come or are still to come into force it is possible that there may be doubts in some minds about the steps which the owners and drivers of motor vehicles have to take in order to keep within the letter of the law in the coming year. The spirit of the law is clearly defined in the draft Highway Code, which has, however, still to be confirmed by Parliament. That in its general principles it is already well known to and observed by all careful and considerate drivers does not absolve anyone from the obligation of mastering its cautions and recommendations before venturing to drive or walk on the public roads. The suggestion that pedestrians besides getting to know the signals used by drivers should give signals themselves is open to the objection that by giving these signals incorrectly or indistinctly they may make confusion worse confounded and increase instead of lessening the risk of accidents to themselves and others. But with this possible exception the Code directions to both drivers and pedestrians are probably well devised. Meanwhile it is of the utmost importance that all who have not already familiarized themselves with the new regulations of the Traffic Act should bear in mind that, with the exception of one or two sections of Parts IV. and V., the whole of it will be in operation from next Thursday. If, therefore, they have left undone any of the things that they ought to have done, they have little time to lose. The abolition on and after New Year's Day of the speed limit for ordinary motor-cars and motor-cycles does not mean that there is to be any slackening of the law. On the contrary it has been made much more stringent by the regulations against dangerous and careless driving which, with the restrictions on pillion riding and other precautions such as the prohibition of speed trials and motor racing on highways and the provisions as to the physical fitness of applicants for licences, came into force at the beginning of this month. The pains and penalties in the shape of disqualification, fines, and imprisonment for offences against the law—and more particularly for driving or riding to the danger of the public—have been made more severe, and the fear of the consequences ought unquestionably to have a deterrent effect and make for the greater convenience and safety of all using the roads.

Of the obligations that the New Year brings with it for motor drivers and riders, those affecting the securing of licences and insurance against third-party risks—fully explained in an article published in these columns on Saturday—are of immediate concern. On and after next Thursday, when an application for a motor vehicle licence or for the renewal of a licence is made to the authorities the applicant must be able to produce evidence that the provisions of Part II. of the Road Traffic Act of 1930 have been complied with. This evidence will usually take the form of a certificate of insurance or a certificate of security, to be carried by the motorist and produced on application by a police-constable. Whether an owner chooses to insure his vehicle against ordinary risks is his own affair. But the law insists that he shall not be licensed to use it on the public roads unless he can give security that he is able to meet the liability for any personal injury that he may cause to innocent third parties. The necessary security may be either an insurance policy given by an authorized insurer or a bond given by some body of persons which carries on the business of giving securities of a similar kind. Vehicles owned by local or police authorities and certain other bodies and individuals are exempted from this particular requirement of the Act. But with these exceptions no one may use or cause or allow any other person to use a motor vehicle on a road "unless there is in force in relation to the user of the vehicle by that person or that other person, as the case may be, such a policy of insurance or such a security in respect of third-party risks." For the great majority the simplest course is to apply for the necessary certificate to an insurance company, if they have not already received it. The companies and associations, on whom the issue of these certificates is imposing a great deal of extra trouble, are giving loyal cooperation in the working of the Act and are not increasing their premiums. On the other hand there is a small minority of reckless drivers and riders who are not only a danger but also a nuisance to all road users and to all who are insured, because they increase the cost of conducting the business. In view of the brisk competition for all business between insurance offices, mutual associations, and underwriters, it stands to reason that a man who is not able to get insurance on the ordinary terms must be an abnormally bad risk, with an extra bad record, and in that case he ought obviously to be called upon to pay a higher premium than the great majority whom the insurer can afford to regard as merely normal risks. For these careful drivers the necessary procedure is simple and easy. Before January 1, if they have not already done so, they must take out an insurance policy or produce the security of a bond, accompanied by a certificate, showing that they are duly insured against third-party risks. They can then apply to the authorities for the necessary licence, on the receipt of which they are free to drive or ride their motor vehicles on the King's highway, remembering always, if the appalling daily toll of eighteen deaths and nearly 500 non-fatal injuries is to be reduced, that for one and all the motto for the New Year must be Safety First.

Care for the Children

SIR GEORGE NEWMAN'S annual report on the work of the School Medical Service is an encouraging document. It confirms earlier impressions that, in these lean years, the general standard of nutrition of children has not declined. Further, it calls attention to the fact that, while the fall in the birth-rate may, by reason of its unequal social incidence, have reduced somewhat the resistance of the people to disease, that resistance has been maintained by other means, so that there has been no appreciable loss. SIR GEORGE NEWMAN pays a high tribute to the influence exerted by preventive medicine on the one hand and by enlightened motherhood on the other. These agencies are sustaining the population, preventing waste of infant and child life, and securing that the next generation shall enter upon its heritage in a fitter condition of health than has been enjoyed by any earlier generation. When due consideration is given to the difficulties of the present time this may fairly be looked upon as a great achievement.

Special efforts were made during the year to determine the state of the nutrition of children in areas which have been subjected to prolonged depression. The figures for routine inspections showed but little increase; those supplied by intensive investigation indicated that more children than usual had been brought before the medical officers because of the state of their nourishment. "Reports from the individual "stricken areas," it is added, "show that there "is but little increase in the number of definitely "malnourished children, but many emphasize "that there is an increase in the number of "children of sub-normal physique, the so-called "borderline cases." In some areas in South Wales the children entering on school life appear to be less well nourished than the children at school. Generally speaking, however, the help provided in the past by the Coalfields Distress Fund and continued by various voluntary agencies has prevented any rapid deterioration. SIR GEORGE NEWMAN declares that the situation continues to cause some anxiety, and urges that the special measures which have been taken cannot at present be relaxed without great danger.

The Electric Home

Flies seldom give much trouble at Christmas time, in England at any rate. Nevertheless perfect happiness involves looking forward with serene satisfaction, and knowing that not only is the pudding good to-day but that everything will be pleasant next summer as well. It is accordingly a marked addition to the amenities of Christmastide, and a distinct step toward realizing the benevolent aspirations of innumerable Christmas cards, when there is an announcement, as there now is, that the game is up for flies. Electricity, that useful invention, is to be turned against them next summer with devastating results. Instead of the crude and indiscriminating fly-paper or the slow mechanical trap, there will be large plates, covered with jam or marmalade, with nothing to give a hint that fierce electric currents spell death for the fly that alights upon them however momentarily. It is a grand feature of electricity that its force can be graduated and that human beings, even when out of training, can handle with impunity electrified plates that are fatal to flydom. A nation that is in process of electrification is naturally glad to hear of fresh conveniences from a power that is soon to be laid on, as a matter of course, to every home. People who have chiefly thought of electricity as a source of light and heat must extend their views and realize in how many subtle ways it will minister to their comfort in the future. Flies and wasps will be the chief sufferers from the current that will flow through food receptacles. But it is possible to guard also against the human nuisance.

The book of the future, with neatly metalled cover, will protect itself against the stray purloiner, while a simple modification of the current will enable its owner to read it with a gentle tingle of exhilaration which will make exciting books more exciting and relieve the stodginess of more solid fare. The electrified home will, in fact, put at the disposal of host and hostesses a new medium of expression. Chairs that gradually grow strangely warm will cause their occupants to move when many hints have failed, and the hostess whose aim is a rapid circulation of guests will find a few quiet switches a mighty aid. Our reading has long made us familiar with the electrical resources of the homes of international criminals and master minds and all who are conspiring against the world. Buttons are pressed, and visitors find themselves trapped and unable to advance a step. The American police have before now given a painful electric meaning to the phrase "on the "carpet," causing the interrogated suspect to dance uneasily on an increasingly uncomfortable surface. But the obvious deduction has not been made that ordinary decent people also may, in their quieter and kindlier way, enforce their will upon their guests, may solve the problem of the dawdler in the bathroom and, by the help of the electric blanket and the electric bedstead, see that even the most somnolent of their children are always at breakfast at the appointed time. Best of all, perhaps, electricity will do for parents what they do not like to do for themselves, by discouraging the wrong sort of question. The electric questioner is already on the market which answers children's questions by showing a light on the board when the pointer is placed on the correct answer. It is a pleasing invention which mobilizes the scientific delight in electricity in support of useful knowledge; but it will not be complete until the embarrassing or tedious question is rewarded not with an answering bulb of glowing light but with "the sensation of a short, sharp, shock."

THE BIRTH OF AN ACT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Is not the answer to Sir H. S. Theobald's letter in *The Times* to-day to be found in s. 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889?

Your obedient servant,

G. E. HART.

Town Hall Chambers, Uckfield, Dec. 24.

** The clause to which our correspondent refers reads:—"Where an Act passed after the commencement of this Act is not to come into operation immediately on the passing thereof, and confers power to make any appointment, to make, grant, or issue any instrument, that is to say, any Order in Council, order, warrant, scheme, letters patent, rules, regulations, or byelaws, to give notices, to prescribe forms, or to do any other thing for the purposes of the Act, that power may, unless the contrary intention appears, be exercised at any time after the passing of the Act, so far as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation at the date of the commencement thereof, subject to this restriction, that any instrument made under the power shall not, unless the contrary intention appears in the Act, or the contrary is necessary for bringing the Act into operation, come into operation until the Act comes into operation."

GENERAL STRIKES

LEGALITY UNDER THE NEW BILL

LORD BUCKMASTER'S VIEWS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bill was presented to Parliament on December 18 of this year, its purpose being to amend a Statute under the same title passed after the general strike in 1927. The Bill will undoubtedly be the subject of acute controversy in Parliament, where its fate must be determined. Argument about its provisions may therefore be premature, but it is at least important that there should be a clear understanding as to what it proposes, in order that people outside Parliament as well as those within may have an opportunity of forming their judgment as to its provisions. It is not possible, within the compass of a letter, to give a minute and detailed explanation of its terms, but a general consideration may not be without value.

The Act of 1927 declared a strike to be illegal if its object went beyond the furtherance of a dispute within a trade or industry in which the strikers were engaged, or was designed to coerce the Government, and similar provisions were enacted with regard to a lock-out. The provisions of the new Bill are skilfully drawn, and declare that a strike or a lock-out is only illegal if its primary object is an object other than that of furthering purposes connected with the conditions of labour of any person whether or not employed in the trade or industry in which the strike or lock-out takes place; and, further, no person is deemed to have committed any offence, either under the section or at Common Law, until the strike or lock-out has been declared by the High Court to be illegal.

The effect of this is plain. All general strikes are legalized save only those whose "primary object" is outside the area of industrial dispute. Further, if a strike has not for its "primary object" the coercion of a Government this may be its secondary purpose and the means which it may lawfully adopt to secure its primary ends. The result would appear to be that any general strike associated with any trade dispute would be lawful, but a strike to coerce the Government into raising the income-tax would be unlawful. Ample play is, however, given even for unlawful strikes. Such strikes cannot be *ipso facto* assumed to be invalid; they must be proved to be invalid in a Court of Law. Any person, therefore, seeking to challenge a general strike or to render any person liable for acts committed in its furtherance must establish what the object of the strike is and that it is outside the permitted purposes. This is certain to raise a controversy that can only be settled by evidence. Evidence on both sides therefore must be furnished, and with every anxiety on the part of the Court to accelerate a settlement of the dispute no person of experience could be found to deny that three or four weeks would be the minimum of time within which it would be possible for the plaintiff to force the matter to decision. Indeed, as the decision must be final in effect, if taken in what are called Interlocutory Proceedings, it might even be necessary to cross-examine the witnesses, and the decision might be far later extended. During the whole of this time a universal strike might be raging which, even within the terms of the Bill, would be illegal, but, notwithstanding that fact, no person connected with it would be deemed to have committed any offence in respect of such illegality. In other words, a strike, the primary object of which was, in the words of the Act of 1927, designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community, could uninterruptedly pursue its course until the time when the dispute could be forced to decision without any person at any time being made responsible for acts done in its furtherance. I refrain from elaboration, for the purpose of my letter is not to criticize but to explain.

The next important provision relates to intimidation, and is to be found in Section 3. This provides that it is unlawful for one or more persons to intimidate by attending at or near a house where a person resides or works, for the purpose of persuading such person to work or abstain from working. But the definition of intimidation is limited to the meaning that it causes a reasonable apprehension of personal injury to any person or to any member of his family, or violence or damage to his property. This again alters the Act of 1927, where in the definition of intimidation "personal" is not to be found, and omits the definition of injury in the earlier Act, where it included injury in respect of occupation, employment, or any actionable wrong.

The difference between the two provisions can be easily stated. Physical injury and its threats and material wrecking of a man's home are prohibited under the Bill, but the misery that may be inflicted on a man's wife and his children by concerted and continuous insult and abuse is made lawful unless done so as to intimidate a person in his house or place of work or unless it can be said to lead to a breach of the peace, a proviso from the benefit of which children would be obviously excluded, and probably most women as well.

The next provision is the repeal of Clause 4 of the earlier Act, which related to the contributions to the political fund of the trade unions, and exempted any member of such union from being required to make such contribution unless he had indicated his willingness to contribute to such a fund, and restores the provision of the Act of 1913, by which a member was exempted from liability to contribute only if he gave notice of his objection to make such contribution. This is the well-known difference between being assumed to subscribe for political purposes unless express objection is made and being assumed not so to subscribe unless the willingness to subscribe has been expressed in writing. Finally, the new Bill seeks to repeal the provisions of Clause 5 of the Act of 1927, which enabled regulations to be made prohibiting Civil servants from being members of an organization of which the primary object was to influence or affect remuneration and conditions of employment, unless it was confined to persons employed under the Crown, and complied with the provisions of regulations made in accordance with the conditions there set out.

All these provisions seem to me of the highest importance and likely to affect gravely public and private life. To them every person should give attention and upon them make up his mind; and as it often happens that a simple enunciation of political issues in your columns is more readily appreciated than when those issues are diluted in days of debate and spread over pages of print, I have ventured to ask the hospitality of your columns for a statement which has no intentional partisan colour.

I am, &c.,

BUCKMASTER.

1, Porchester-terrace, W.2, Dec. 27.

A PINCH OF SNUFF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your wise article on "The Common Cold" in *The Times* to-day is timely, and will be beneficent wherever read. What we all want is a prophylactic or preventive, at once handy and agreeable, and that I believe we have in a pinch of snuff. After years of observation I am satisfied that the danger of infection, and even of a chill, is reduced to its minimum if, on winter nights, when retiring, we take snuff freely, clear the nose well, and bathe the face in warm water. If this be not done every night, it should certainly be done after sitting in any crowded assembly or carriage. The nasal circulation is stimulated, congestion relieved, mucus flows freely, and poisonous matter is washed away. Incidentally, the mucous membranes of the eye and inner ear participate in the mucous flow, and these organs are benefited.

Yours, &c.,

G. BUCKSTON BROWNE, F.R.C.S.

December 27.

UNREST IN MONACO

A STILL SERENE HIGHNESS

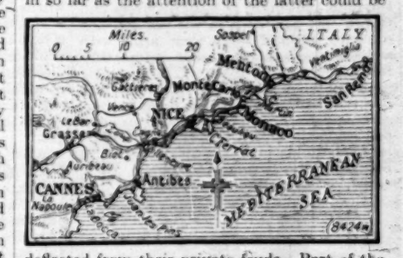
DEMOCRACY AND SCHISM

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONTE CARLO

Monaco is again in trouble. For the third time since 1911 the Constitution freely granted by Prince Albert in that year has been suspended by the Sovereign Prince. Until new elections have been held Prince Louis and his nominated Council of State will carry on the government without help from the elected National Council; and a Communal Delegation, also nominated by the Prince, will do the work of the Municipal and Communal Councils. In short, benevolent despotism steps back for a time into the place which democracy has failed to fill.

The crisis is the climax of the infantile convulsions from which the present National Council has suffered since its birth nearly two years ago. After a campaign against the Prince (and incidentally against the Casino at Monte Carlo), led by prominent members of the native Monégasque community, which forms a minority of the inhabitants of Monaco, the National Council was admitted to a position of legislative control under a system of constitutional guarantees. The new system worked well enough so far as the government of the Principality was concerned. National administration remained for all practical purposes in the same hands. The Ministers of State punctiliously went through the form of submitting their plans for the approval of the elected representatives in so far as the attention of the latter could be



deflected from their private feuds. Part of the national income was removed from the disposal of the Prince and used for much the same purposes as before. The outward forms did not matter very much. Monaco is a small community in which everybody is on nodding terms with everybody else, and political cleavages are more artificial than real.

Thus the new régime was carried on by the old methods on a basis of compromise and personal understanding. The representatives of the Sovereign People asked no better than to forget their quarrel with the Sovereign Prince, which had made rather more noise in the world than expected, and had called forth judgments not wholly favourable to them. The elected Councillors, surprised by the ease of their own success, found the task of responsible government somewhat more hazardous than they had expected, and were inclined to turn for support to the older institutions against which they had declaimed. As M. Piette, the principal Minister of State, philosophically remarked a year ago, there is nothing new under the sun. Yet when Prince Louis returned from his annual stay in France the other day he met at the station not only the decorous formalities of an official welcome and the respectful salutes of those of his subjects who were curious enough to watch his arrival, but the cries and counter-cries of a divided mob. Ardent Royalists hastily surrounded his motor-car, and did their best to drown Republican clamours by their cheering. The Prince, driving quickly away down the hill, left something like a pitched battle behind him, and the Castle on the Rock was girded that night with doubled guards.

DIVIDED DEMOCRATS

This demonstration did not necessarily herald a wave of popular feeling against his Highness. It bore the mark of the latest development in Monégasque politics—the division of the "democrats" into hostile camps. The movement which ended in a breach of the peace nearly two years ago was a united movement so far as it went, with an appearance of spontaneity. Little though they might represent any coherent national feeling, its leaders could plausibly claim that theirs was a manifestation of the popular will. Their demands were in apparent harmony with modern democratic ideals. As such, they were taken seriously and met generously by the Prince and his advisers. The intervention of the Hereditary Princess at a difficult moment completed the establishment of a new understanding between Prince and people and smoothed away high feeling on both sides. It remained for the newly elected representatives of the people to show how they meant to use their power. They had gained all that they had hoped for, and more. Unfortunately they soon came to blows over the spoils.

The National Assembly split into two hostile factions, one led by M. Eugène Marquet, then Mayor of Monaco, who had been a moderate leader of the reform movement, disclaiming any personal feeling against the Prince; the other led by M. Bonaventure, until then M. Marquet's assistant and supporter, who was Deputy Mayor. Perhaps the new wine of democracy went to the heads of the Council. At any rate, they did not settle down to the routine of Office and Opposition as some other legislatures have done. Within a year M. Marquet and M. Bonaventure were at loggerheads. M. Bonaventure resigned from the Council, and his friend Dr. Simon made a bitter attack on M. Marquet in a letter which was published in the Press. At a special meeting of the Council, called to thrash out the dispute, M. Bonaventure, by his own account, was attacked and roughly handled by M. Marquet's friends. His demand for a new election was rejected at a meeting of electors, whereupon M. Bonaventure and his followers withdrew from the Council, leaving M. Marquet, as President of that assembly, in possession of the field.

A CASE BEFORE THE COURTS

Having abandoned the Council Chamber, the Opposition pursued their campaign with increasing bitterness outside. It is in this feud that the Prince has now intervened, and the riot at the station was the first public attempt to make the Monarchy a party issue. Having made conciliation with the Palace their watchword, M. Marquet and his supporters rank as Royalists in the eyes of the extreme group. Their position was strong enough after the secession of the Bonaventure faction, but it has since been badly shaken. M. Eugene Marquet was president of the Société Immobilière de Monaco, a real estate company which was formed in 1923. His relative, M. Henri Marquet, was the manager. At first the company flourished. The shares were freely bought and the capital was increased until it stood at £40,000 in 1926. Later the directors got into difficulties. Successive mortgages on their property led them more deeply into the mire, and at a general meeting held last April they were obliged to admit a deficit of about £5,000. M. Eugène Marquet resigned the chairmanship and M. Henri Marquet was arrested soon afterwards on charges of malpractice.

The affair is now *sub judice*, but pending the verdict of the Courts the Marquets and their friends live under a cloud. The wheel has

turned full circle. The late champions of the people against the tyranny of princes are called upon to explain what they have done with the people's savings. No wonder M. Piette smiles a little ironically from his perennially open window, high above the harbour. While personal quarrels and personal interests flared up into a trumpery likeness of national issues in the excited little town between the mountains, he and a few others, in the cool detachment of the Rock, quietly kept the wheels of State in motion. The Prince, whose paternal régime had been reviled, still watched with a paternal indulgence the antics of his too confident supplanters. He had given power into their hands; it was for them to show how they would use it. The protagonists of democracy must choose in the light of their own wisdom whether they would bear its burdens worthily or let them fall in the heat of their divisions. Not until they had given free proof of their quality would he widen or withdraw their charter.

The Council threw away their opportunity, and the temporary reversal of the movement towards fully representative government is the consequence of their own ineptitude. The period of trial has been less harmful than it might have been elsewhere, for Monaco remains a favoured corner in a less romantic world. Even the wave of economic stringency has not greatly disturbed her. There may be some unemployment in the hotel industry, a little shrinkage of the "luxury trades," but that will pass. Like the rest of the Riviera, Monte Carlo this year had a bumper summer season, and the Blue Trains were crowded to overflowing at Christmas. One man's loss is another man's profit, and the great pleasure centres of the world will always find their quota of revellers.

Whatever storm-clouds may gather on the political horizon, the Bay of Monaco smiles as sunnily as ever to the traveller. The mountain wall which shuts out the cold winds of the North is as warmly ruddy; the sky above it as blue; the pine woods as inviting. What might portend revolution and bloodshed in a harsher setting is here no more than a little swirling wind which makes a gay dancing of leaves at the corner of a sunny street and passes on. The dolls in the painted box come to life and wave their arms with a great show of vehemence before they fall back into their places. The spectator need not quail before their operatic fury nor tremble lest their wooden swords should strike him. What if parties clash and leaders tumble? The spice of conflict lends a stimulating discord to what might be too sweet a harmony.

THE FRENCH ROYALISTS

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF GUISE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 28

The Royalist newspaper *L'Action Français* has published the text of a letter from the Duc de Guise, Head of the House of France, to M. Charles Benoist, of the Institut, in reply to a letter received from the latter on the occasion of the recent betrothal of the Comte de Paris.

The Duke, after a brief tribute to M. Benoist's contribution to the education of the Comte de Paris, refers to the position of France to-day under the Republican system. He finds it seriously wanting in many directions, and is forced to the conclusion that the country can only find its salvation under an enlightened monarch—such as himself. He points out the hopes, the aspirations, the possibilities which lay before France a bare 12 years ago, and finds evidence of bitter frustration in the facts of to-day. France, he says, instead of reaping the rich harvest which offered, is now faced with crushing taxation, a ruinous bureaucracy, economic difficulties, tottering alliances, and, above all, the threat of a class war—an appalling prospect to any patriotic Frenchman.

His Royal Highness proceeds:—

"It is because all the forces of the régime are working against each other. Divided, dividing, it is turned towards fatal struggles. An hereditary monarchy, on the other hand, at once assures the regular and peaceful exercise of power and removes it from the arena of conflict. It introduces into political life the principle of internal peace, strength, and reason for the public good. You see then that nine times out of 10 it is not men I blame. . . . It is the system which is at fault. To-day, not content with dissipating the fruits of victory and shaking the country, it attacks the conscience of public men and the weaker of them yield to the temptations which it has multiplied. This country, wholesome, honest, can hardly recognize itself in them! But it is my duty to repeat the truth . . . that institutions have corrupted men. They must therefore be changed—and that right quickly." The letter, which is signed "Jean, in exile, December 23, 1930," concludes with an assurance of the writer's readiness to assume power in the interests of his country.

PRIORY CHURCH OF ORDER OF ST. JOHN

CLOSED AS A PARISH CHURCH

The Church of St. John, Clerkenwell, was closed as a parish church after yesterday's services, and the adjacent Church of St. James will in future serve as parish church for the now united parishes of St. James and St. John. The Church of St. John, which used to be the Priory Church of the Knights of St. John until the Reformation, was built more than seven centuries ago. Its foundation-stone was laid in 1188 by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, who had come in vain to offer King Henry II. the Crown of the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

After the Reformation the Priory Church passed into lay hands and was used as a library and partly demolished. The foundations of the original circular nave can still be traced. About two centuries ago it was rebuilt on a much smaller scale and served as a parish church for the inhabitants of the streets built on what used to be the estate of the Grand Priory of England.

Since the revival of the work of the Order of St. John in this country a century ago the church has become associated with the successors of its original builders, and will in future serve as the Priory Church of the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, which has its headquarters about 100 yards away from the church in St. John's Gate, the only other architectural survival of the former Grand Priory of England.

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS AND MR. THOMAS

"ORDER OF THE EGG"

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary for the Dominions, was visited at the Dominions Office on Saturday by a number of South African students, who invested him with the "Order of the Egg." The emblem consisted of a number of hen's eggs strung together and placed round the neck of Mr. Thomas by Mr. Jarvis, a member of the deputation, who explained that the decoration was one presented to those who endeavoured to stimulate Africa's trade with the Old Country. In thanking the deputation, Mr. THOMAS said that this South African custom might be an old one, but it was not without precedent—the presentation of eggs to politicians. (Laughter.) He added that his visit to South Africa would live always in his memory. South Africa, as one of the self-governing Dominions, was playing, and was destined to play, a tremendous part in what was called the British Commonwealth of Nations. The words "separation" and "secession" were words of the past so far as South Africa was concerned. South Africa was not only going to be but was now a stabilizing force in the British Commonwealth, and would contribute much in the future to the British Empire.

A man's headless body has been recovered from the sea at Kenfig, near Porthcawl. There was no clue on the clothing, and the body is believed to be that of a man lost from a ship.

Obituary

LORD MELCHETT

A FAR-SIGHTED LEADER OF INDUSTRY

We announce to-day on another page the death, at the age of 62, of Lord Melchett, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, and for long a leader in industrial enterprise and industrial organization in this country, as well as an influential figure in political life. First prominent as an industrialist, through his association with the firms of Brunner, Mond and Co., Limited, and the Mond Nickel Company, already soundly established by his father, he became later, and remained for over 20 years, a valued member of the House of Commons, where for seven years he held Ministerial rank. Later still he appeared once more as primarily the industrialist, this time as one who spoke authoritatively on industrial policy and was in the van of new ideas of industry liberated in the stringent years since the War. Not that his career can be thus sharply divided, for he was characteristically from the beginning, partly from his father's legacy of ideas, partly from his own convictions, an advocate of the rational development of industry. Yet it is true that as he was best known at his death by his connexion with a great rationalized industry, by his efforts to improve industrial relations, and by his ideas for Imperial economic unity, so his last few years will seem distinct from the rest in the reckoning of his contribution to practical economics. For the rest, the country has lost in him a philanthropist and a public servant, and the cause of Zionism a devoted friend.

Alfred Moritz Mond was born at Farnworth, near Widnes, Lancashire, on October 23, 1868. He was the son of Dr. Ludwig Mond, whose scientific investigations and discoveries laid the foundation of the great industrial enterprises with which his son was associated. Indeed, it was the father who, with a commercial genius rare among inventors, successfully exploited in the first instance his own discoveries in relation to the manufacture of alkali by the ammonia soda process, the carbonization of nickel, and the manufacture and utilization of producer gas.

After completing his education at Cheltenham, St. John's College, Cambridge, and Edinburgh University, Alfred Mond was called to the Bar in 1894, and practised on the North Wales and Cheshire circuit. But after a short interval he began to devote himself to the family business. The firm of Brunner, Mond was founded at Winnington, near Northwich, in 1873 by his father, Dr. Ludwig Mond, and Mr. John Tomlinson Brunner. Both these were then young men, respectively a chemist and an accountant on the staff of John Hutchinson and Co., chemical manufacturers, of Widnes. The company steadily developed to one of the largest chemical enterprises in the world, and Alfred Mond became a director in 1895. He applied himself to the problems of management and acquired an increasing dominance in the company's affairs, becoming managing director about the same time as he became managing director of the Mond Nickel Company.

The Brunner, Mond Company was first established to work the ammonia-soda process for the manufacture of soda evolved by the Belgian chemist Ernest Solvay, who had set up works 10 years earlier at Couillet, near Charleroi. Previously the old Le Blanc process was supreme and employed many workers in the Widnes and Runcorn districts. The Mersey Estuary and Cheshire salt districts have proved increasingly advantageous for the development of the alkali industry. The final development came with the electrolytic process, which originated on the Continent, and was developed by the Castner Kellner Alkali Company at Weston Point, on the Mersey. A rival process was successfully worked by the Electro-Bleach and By-Products Company. Both companies were absorbed by the Brunner, Mond Company on the basis of an exchange of shares 10 years ago. Meanwhile the Brunner, Mond Company has developed the manufacture from nitrogen in the air of synthetic ammonia, the foundation of many important fertilizers and chemicals.

Turning to politics in 1906, Alfred Mond was elected in that year Liberal member for Chester. In 1910 he moved to Swansea West, which he represented continuously until 1923. Defeated, curiously enough, in the election which witnessed a moderate revival in the Liberal Party, he found another seat at Carmarthen in August, 1924, but soon found it increasingly difficult to follow the lead which Mr. Lloyd George was giving his party. Early in 1926 he publicly transferred his allegiance to the Unionists, the actual ground of severance from the Liberal Party being the production of a Liberal agricultural policy which he declared to be inherently Socialistic. He retained his seat in Parliament at the invitation of his constituents until he was created a peer in June, 1928.

INDUSTRIAL POLITICS

With diminishing political activity in Parliament—though he remained active outside, specially in coal negotiations—Lord Melchett, as he now was, began to turn seriously to the politics of industry. He liked, indeed, to think of himself not as a business man but as an "industrial statesman," and he set himself now to fill the role. In a book, "Industry and Politics," published at the end of 1927 and composed of a series of essays, he outlined two sets of ideas with which from then on he was to be largely concerned. These were implied, on the one hand, in the organization of industry in large-scale units; and on the other, in the co-operation of the two parties to production as represented by organized labour and organized management.

So far, for the first, Lord Melchett was among the earliest to perceive and take advantage of the modern industrial movement known as rationalization. He was a strong believer in the policy of combination and the fixation of prices. In an effort to avoid the coal strike in 1926, he endeavoured, but without success, to bring the coalowners into a comprehensive selling organization. He was mainly instrumental in amalgamating many anthracite collieries in South Wales under the title of Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Limited, which has an issued capital of nearly £8,000,000, and controls about 80 per cent. of Welsh anthracite. But his biggest achievement was Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, which was formed in December, 1926, and has an authorized capital of £95,000,000, of which about £76,667,000 is issued. This combination includes a very large number of concerns some engaged in the explosive industry, others in dye making, artificial leather, synthetic ammonia and nitrate, salt and soda, incandescent mantles and carburettors, besides many other products. Lord Melchett earned his prominence in the industrial world chiefly as the man responsible for the building up and financing of these huge industrial units, but none of these huge amalgamations can be regarded as old enough to have proved his financial sagacity or his capacity as an administrator of an enormous industrial concern. He was chairman of the Advisory Committee of the International Nickel Company of Canada, and the statements which he occasionally published on his return from visits to the company's property, although they contained little of a concrete nature, showed that he was a man of vision.

An opportunity to put the second set of ideas into action came in the autumn of 1927, when Mond led an endeavour by large employers of labour to give a practical answer to a desire expressed in the Trades Union Congress for effective machinery of joint conference between the representative organizations of employers and workmen entitled to speak for industry as a whole. The leaders of the unions had come to realize, after the general strike of 1926, that they must choose between three courses—breaking down the industrial machine with revolutionary intent; sectional struggles for economic improvement; or deliberate co-operation in the promotion of industrial prosperity while claiming a voice in the direction of industry. They chose the third course. But there was no single organization of employers entitled by its constitution to make a response to the proposal of industrial cooperation. Mond saw that the opportunity was too great to be ignored. If machinery did not exist, machinery must be created. He took the initiative and gathered about him a group of influential industrialists who sent a united invitation to the General Council of the Congress to discussions that should cover the whole field of industrial reorganization and industrial relations. In this way were begun the Mond-Turner conferences—Mr. Ben Turner being the chairman of the General Council at the time—which proved the feasibility and value of cooperation in the examination of industrial problems and also the possibility of reaching broad common conclusions. The conferences prepared the way for direct relations between the General Council and the two large national bodies of employers—the National Confederation of Employers Organizations and the Federation of British Industries. Undoubtedly Mond's motives were at first regarded by many trade unionists with suspicion, but in the conduct of the discussions he won their confidence and trust.

IMPERIAL IDEAS

At this time also Lord Melchett threw his influence into the growing discussion of the economic future of the Empire, a future for which he believed great endeavours worth while. He regarded free trade within the Empire as impracticable; as a business man he was interested only in the present chances of closer trade. And he saw here an opening for the same "rational" methods which he would pursue at home. He would deprive no part of the Empire of the capacity to develop industries of its own; on the contrary he thought "economic" industries in the Dominions should be encouraged. But the economic unity of the Empire was none the less possible if, besides tariff preferences, common action could produce Imperial mergers of great combinations by which production and markets could be scientifically allocated. The hope for British industry, he thought, was large-scale markets; reciprocity only could arrange for these. These ideas he expressed in his book "Imperial Economic Unity," published early this year. Shortly afterwards he returned from a journey to South Africa which had confirmed his views. With the example of Imperial Chemicals Industries to follow, he believed there was nothing to prevent rationalization of several other important industries throughout the Empire, especially the steel industry. He was chairman of the Empire Economic Union.

No account of Lord Melchett's life would be complete without mention of his active interests in the Zionist movement. Early in 1921 he visited Palestine in company with Dr. Weizmann, and on his return spoke enthusiastically of the progress made towards the Jewish National Home. On his retirement from office in 1922 he entered vigorously into the Zionist movement in this country. He was elected joint chairman with Dr. Weizmann of the Jewish Agency, and chairman of the Political Committee, and was also chairman of the Economic Board for Palestine. In 1928 he subscribed £100,000 to the Jewish Colonization Corporation for Palestine. He had also made several contributions to Zionist literature. However, it happened that one of the last acts of his public life was to join in the vehement protests against what he regarded as the reversal by the present Government of British policy towards the National Home in Palestine, and he resigned his offices in the Jewish Agency in October.

In British politics Lord Melchett occupied a quite peculiar position. He made his reputation by a sturdy common sense in dealing with all industrial and financial questions which secured his place in the respect and affection of men of all parties. At first he labelled himself a Liberal because every politician must have a label of some sort, and because, when he first took up politics, the social and fiscal policy of the Liberal Party most appealed to him. He was indeed typical of the man of business who saw that industrial conditions were changing, and who wished them to change so that the maximum of comfort could be enjoyed by all concerned. But he had no sympathy with panaceas, and towards Socialism he exhibited a scathing but reasoned contempt which was bred of the profound conviction that the essential principles of private enterprise were alone permanently right and permanently possible. He was therefore quite easily the most authoritative critic of the theories of the Socialist Party in the House of Commons, because he took the trouble to refute them in a language which everybody could understand and with facts which everybody knew.

WORK IN OFFICE

Thus it came about that this specialist in industry and finance was most eagerly listened to when he spoke more politically—in theory. He himself was fully aware of the paradox, and it was a source of some chagrin to him that his ideas upon industry and finance were always applauded but seldom followed. As an administrator he was certainly a success, though he never obtained full credit for his work. He held the office of First Commissioner of Works from 1916 to 1921, a post which gave him full opportunity to serve on numerous Cabinet Committees. The reputation which he thus achieved for practical good sense caused him to be appointed Minister of Health in the latter year. He had to grapple with the collapse of the Addison housing scheme, and achieved the unpopular task of liquidation with admirable persistence. It was largely due to him that the problem of housing later assumed measurable proportions.

The break-up of the Coalition deprived him of the chance to finish his work, but his political activity was undiminished. In the 1923 and 1924 Parliaments his speeches were models of what a man can do to overcome almost every conceivable natural handicap. He had a bad voice, a bad delivery, and a presence unimpressive to all but the caricaturist. And yet he gave the impression of being not only a master of, but a pioneer in, his subject. As one among a small group, the remains of the Liberal Party, he showed more clearly than ever as a man of independent mind, bound to no party save that of the sensible.

As a man, no more kindly soul ever lived. It was typical of him that he enjoyed thoroughly the numerous caricatures of himself, and was their most ardent collector. He was rather shy with strangers, and in their company was with difficulty persuaded to talk. On such occasions he would sit for hours without further contribution to the discussion than a propitiatory smile. But an economic heresy was a safe draw, and would produce first a disparaging grunt, and then some incisive sentence containing the answer in a nutshell. For in spite of a natural timidity he had enormous confidence in himself and an amazing memory for detail. The little black pocket-book which he produced whenever called upon to utter statistics was very largely a matter of form.

Alfred Mond could never have been a Disraeli because he had not Disraeli's manner nor his accent. What he was, and what he will be remembered as having been, is a man of capability rather than a man of genius, a prominent industrialist, who made a really effective contribution to British political life.

He married in 1894 Violet (afterwards Dame Violet Mond), daughter of the late Mr. James Henry Goetze, and leaves one son and three daughters. The heir to the title, Mr. Henry Mond, was born in 1898 and married in 1920 Amy Gwen Wilson, of Klerksdorp, Transvaal. He was Liberal member for the Isle of Ely from 1923 to 1924, and has been Conservative member for the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool since 1929. He served with the South Wales Borderers in France from 1915 to 1918. He is a director of I.C.I. and Barclays Bank.

Dr. Ludwig Mond's bequest of 42 pictures to the National Gallery, known as the Mond bequest, is now housed in a special room in the Gallery. A considerable part of the cost of this room was borne by Sir Alfred Mond (as he then was) and Mr. Robert Mond, who interpreted the wishes of the testator in a generous fashion. Lord Melchett also purchased in 1929 1¼ acre of land near the Chelsea Town Hall for the erection of new buildings for the Chelsea Health Society, of which Lady Melchett is president.

The funeral will be at St. Pancras Cemetery, East Finchley, at 2.30 p.m. tomorrow. A memorial service will be held afterwards at the West London Synagogue at 5 p.m. The public will be admitted, but some space will be set aside for personal friends and political and business associates. Application for these seats may be made to the Secretary, 35, Lowndes-square, S.W.1.

Lord Reading writes:—

Lord Melchett was one of the foremost personalities of our time. He occupied a quite unique position in the world of industry, economics, and finance, held Cabinet offices, and played an influential part among prominent leading politicians. He had, in addition to his commanding position in the industry of this country, a very great international reputation.

Whatever the difficulties that confronted us as a nation he never faltered in his abiding confidence in the future of this country and of the Empire, and never missed an opportunity of explaining all the possibilities ahead as he saw them. He was profoundly interested in all the problems of the day and never spared himself in his attempts to solve them; in truth he is the victim of his ever increasing activities.

His outlook was of the widest and most varied, his mind was richly stored both by study and by practical experience. His conversation was invariably fruitful of original ideas, and there were few subjects of discussion which did not derive new currents of thought from him. Mere destructive criticism did not satisfy him and he rarely failed to substitute some plan of constructive worth.

Courage, pertinacity, and forcefulness were among his distinguished characteristics, and he possessed a generous and affectionate nature, being incapable of malice or rancour. He was deeply and dearly loved by his family, and those who knew him intimately mourn the loss of a true and valued friend.

PROFESSOR SPIEGELBERG

Dr. A. H. Gardiner writes:—

The announcement in *The Times* of December 24 of the sudden death of Wilhelm Spiegelberg, Professor of Egyptology at the University of Munich, will have come as a severe shock not only to his colleagues but also to a large number of English friends. To the restricted circle of Egyptologists the loss is indeed irreparable, for Spiegelberg was a tireless editor of hitherto unknown Demotic texts, and a seemingly perennial source of new ideas and philological discoveries. Not a fortnight ago a letter from him was received by the present writer evidently written in the best of spirits and breathing that enthusiasm which was one of his most endearing characteristics. In this letter he told how he had embarked upon a concise Demotic dictionary, which would doubtless have taken rank with his "Koptisches Handwörterbuch" as an indispensable manual.

A pupil of both Maspero and Erman, Spiegelberg was a scholar who wrote principally for scholars, though some brochures, like that on Herodotus in Egypt, translated into English by Dr. Blackman, reveal the fact that he was by no means lacking in a talent for popularization. But the chief monuments to his industry will be his numerous publications of texts of the Greco-Roman period and the countless articles which he contributed to learned periodicals. To these great merits as a scholar Spiegelberg added those of a most charming and high-minded personality. He was unrivalled in the generosity with which he disposed of his abundant stores of knowledge, and in the appreciation which he bestowed upon the efforts of his colleagues. Though frank in his judgments, they were given without personal animus, and he not seldom went out of his way to say, both in print and by way of letter, a kind thing that others would have left unsaid. He was frequently associated with Englishmen in his work, often being called upon to edit texts discovered by such excavators as Sir Flinders Petrie, Professor Newberry, and Mr. Quibell.

COLONEL W. S. BIRDWOOD

Colonel William Spiller Birdwood, late Indian Army, died on Boxing Day at Colmer, Midhurst, Devon, at the age of 76. He was one of the younger of the 14 children of General Christopher Birdwood, Deputy-Commissary General of the Bombay Army, and sometime Commander of the Poona Brigade. The most distinguished of them were the late Sir George Birdwood and the late Herbert M. Birdwood, sometime member of the Bombay Government, the latter being father of Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, who retired at the end of November from the Commandership-in-Chief in India.

William Spiller Birdwood entered the Army in 1874. For nearly 20 years he was in the 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, of which regiment he became second in command, and from which he was transferred to the command of the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry in 1896, remaining in command till 1904. He served in the Second Afghan War of 1878-80 as transport officer, and in the Zhob Valley Expedition of 1884 as Staff Officer on the Lines of Communication, and later he had 2½ years on active service in China (Kowloon). After a short period of retirement in 1909 he returned to India and for some years commanded the State Army of the Gaekwar of Baroda. He lost two sons in the Great War. He married, secondly, in 1917, Altha, widow of Cecil Edward Bewes, of Plympton, and daughter of James Barlow Smyth.

PROFESSOR R. E. SMITH

Professor Ravenscroft Elsey Smith, late Professor of Architecture at King's College, London, died at Woking on Friday at the age of 71. He was Professor of Architecture at University College, London, from 1900 to 1913 and at King's College from 1913 to 1920. He was the eldest son of the late Professor T. Roger Smith, and married, in 1904, Ida, daughter of the late Mr. John Harris.

PROFESSOR A. A. MACDONELL

A GREAT SANSKRIT SCHOLAR

We announce on another page to-day the death, at the age of 76, of Professor A. A. Macdonell, Emeritus Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford University, and one of the greatest of modern Sanskrit scholars.

Arthur Anthony Macdonell was born on May 11, 1854, the son of Colonel A. A. Macdonell, from whom he inherited—though he did not use it—the hereditary title of Lochgarry. His education at Göttingen was unusual for a Highland chieftain, but produced in him not only an interest and sympathy with things German, which lasted until the War, but a systematic method of work and research, which he always retained. Coming to Corpus Christi College a little older than the average undergraduate he soon showed his remarkable linguistic ability. He had little difficulty in gaining the Taylorian scholarship in German in 1876, but followed this up by winning the Davis scholarship in Chinese in 1877 and the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship in 1878—a most unusual and brilliant record. It was natural that after taking his degree he should be appointed Taylorian Teacher of German, for he had a wide knowledge of German literature and could speak the language perfectly. This post he held from 1880-99, but meanwhile he at once set to work on his life-study of Sanskrit, and published both his Grammar and his edition of the Sarvanukramani as early as 1886. He was appointed Deputy Professor of Sanskrit in 1888 and succeeded to the Boden Professorship in 1899.

From that time onwards his life was devoted to his duties as Professor, in which he gave an unusual amount of time to the individual tuition of his pupils, and to the production of a series of valuable works on the study of Sanskrit. As a Sanskrit scholar Macdonell was distinguished by his equal enthusiasm for teaching and research. He spared no time or effort to simplify the teaching of Sanskrit; his "Grammar" (first issued in 1886) discards the needless minutiae dear to his predecessors, and is based on the facts of the language, not on the Indian grammarians. His "Sanskrit Dictionary" (1892) is a model of accuracy and of originality in form, while his "Vedic Grammar for Students" (1916) and his "Vedic Reader" (1917) have rendered possible a revival of Vedic studies in their ancient home. In his "Sanskrit Literature" (1900) he presented to a wider public an outline of Vedic and Classical literature written with equal charm and precision.

His Vedic research redeems English scholarship from the charge of neglect of the most fundamental aspect of Indian life and thought. His editions of the "Sarvanukramani" (1886) and the "Brihaddevata" (1904) are brilliant examples of criticism. His "Vedic Mythology" (1897) and "Vedic Grammar" (1910) rank as the foremost authorities on these topics, and the description of the culture of the Vedic age in his "Vedic Index" (written in 1912 in collaboration with his former pupil, Professor A. B. Keith) is so complete and accurate as to leave little for any successor to do. For his final contribution in this field he reserved a translation of the "Rigveda," for which his qualifications were unique, and during tours of research in India in 1907-08 and 1922-23 he acquired a wide knowledge of Indian religious art which he turned to excellent account. In 1927 he published "India's Past," a restatement of Indian mental development as revealed by Indian literature.

His scholarship was of the best English type; his knowledge was wide and sound, his judgment just and sober, and he was eager to make accessible to others the results of his labours. To the mere collection of facts he attached as little value as to the erection of theories on inadequate foundations; the most learned edition of a Sanskrit text seemed to him imperfect if unaccompanied by a translation. He declined to treat obscurity as profundity; he eschewed mere controversy, nor could even the most petulant criticism move him from his unfailing courtesy. He was perfectly aware of the complexity of religion, and declined to follow any single method of interpretation, and hence it is that his Vedic exegesis exceeds in lasting value the brilliant work of Hillebrandt or Oldenberg.

In Indian mysticism and philosophy he took no deep interest, and he was too well versed in the great literatures of Europe to over-estimate the value of Classical Sanskrit poetry. But his learning was wide; he was ever ready to afford any assistance or advice sought by students, whatever the precise subject of their researches; and he spared no effort to train Indian students in the application of the methods of Western scholarship to Sanskrit studies.

Macdonell was naturally a modest and retiring man, who took no great part in politics or university affairs, though he held for many years the post of Keeper of the Indian Institute. As Boden Professor he became a Fellow of Balliol; he was always proud of his connexions with the college and took a close interest in its affairs, though with characteristic diffidence he often preferred to follow the opinion of those whom he felt to be more familiar with the ins and outs of the college policy. His early acquaintance with Germany led him to revisit the country frequently in his bachelor days and he made several tours in canoes on the German rivers in company with Dr. L. R. Farnell, the late Rector of Exeter, which are recorded in two books in a lighter vein, "Camping Voyages in German Rivers," 1890, and "Camping Out," 1892. In 1890 he married Mary Louise, the daughter of Mr. William Lowson, of Balthayoch, Perthshire, and had one son and two daughters. His son, Mr. Alastair Macdonell, was killed in action near Hulluch, in 1915. In later years Macdonell travelled little, with the exception of a visit to India in 1907-8, and again in 1922-23, when he delivered the Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh lectures at Calcutta in addition to travelling for research. The War came as a great shock to him, breaking up his old association with Germany, but even after his son's death he had no bitterness.

Macdonell's name will long be remembered in the history of Sanskrit studies, and those who knew him will not easily forget his wide knowledge and interest in many subjects and his kindly self-effacing geniality.

SIGNOR A. MANCINI

Our Rome Correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—

The death occurred here this morning of the well-known painter Signor Antonio Mancini, who was one of the original members of the Italian Royal Academy. He was born in Rome on November 14, 1852, but went to Naples at the age of 12, and remained there until 1873, during which time he studied painting. Mancini's paintings were characterized by a strong love of beauty and a spirit of serene optimism. He was not, perhaps, a highly intellectual painter, but at least in his "Saltimbanco" has succeeded in portraying the soul of the subject while not departing from his realistic method of treatment.

Our Berlin Correspondent announces that the German physicist, Professor Eugen Goldstein, died in a sanatorium in Berlin yesterday at the age of 80.

THE PRIMATE AND THE NATION

CALL TO SACRIFICE BY ALL CLASSES

NEED OF HOPE, FAITH, AND FELLOWSHIP

The Archbishop of Canterbury preached in Canterbury Cathedral last evening from the text Exodus xiv. 15:—"And the Lord said unto Moses, Wherefore criest thou unto Me? Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward."

The ARCHBISHOP said that on the last Sunday of the year, when according to old custom we met as Christian citizens to learn the lessons of the year that was past and to ask how we were to bear ourselves during the year that was at hand, it was only right and fitting that we should think together of the position of our country, in the midst of which God appointed us to fulfil our citizenship. Assuredly the clouds were still lying heavy and low upon the industrial, commercial, and agricultural life of our people. The Archbishop recalled what he said last year at that time of the problem which lay before the leaders of industry and the fact that more than one million of our people were registered as unemployed.

Alas, those words were still true. Indeed, we might paint the picture in even darker colours, for the oldest industry of all, agriculture, was in a position so grave that in some parts it seemed almost desperate; and that million which appalled our imaginations a year ago had now become more than two millions. Moreover, we had learned that this gloom of depression had spread throughout the whole world. Even the brilliant prosperity of the United States of America knew that the blight had fallen upon it. In those circumstances we could not but ask those whose business it was to look ahead, "Watchman, what of the night?" There were very few who could venture to say that, as yet, there were clear signs of the break of day.

"DELIVERANCE MUST BE WON"

The Archbishop, reverting to the text, said that just as God had a great deliverance for the people of Israel, if they proved themselves worthy of it, so it was with us to-day, but that deliverance must be won. We must fill ourselves with the right spirit, so that, impelled, sustained, and guided by that spirit, we might resolutely and fearlessly go forward. What was this spirit? First of all it must be the spirit of hope. To go about circulating these moans and cries about the fearful condition and position of our industries and our agriculture was only to create a fog, which chilled the heart, benumbed the mind, and enfeebled the will of the people. We must dispel that fog. We must keep the light of hope shining steadily, for not otherwise could this people address itself to one of the greatest tasks in its history.

Secondly, it must be a spirit of faith—faith in the resources which were still within our reach if we had the spirit, the patience, the determination to make full use of them. There were still surely capacities of enterprise and invention among the leaders of our industries, capacities of steady and good sense among our working people, capacities of imaginativeness and foresight among our salesmen. There were still largely undeveloped great resources within the fellowship of the one Empire. What we had to do was to have faith in what God had already given to us, and to believe that if we would only summon, organize, and apply with patience and persistence the resources which were within our grasp, we should not fail.

Thirdly, it must be a spirit of fellowship. We must go forward as one body. We must not think of the problem in terms of class or party, still less of party tactics. We must take from our eyes the point of view of the interest of any single class or trade. Rather we must recognize that it was only in so far as we could realize that we were members of one body that we could win through this time of anxiety.

SACRIFICE BY ALL

Fourthly, and perhaps chiefly, it must be the spirit of sacrifice. Not otherwise could we hope to meet (perhaps next to the great ordeal of 1914) the most serious ordeal our country had ever had to encounter. The sacrifice must be made by all classes and sections, though it be the sacrifice of long conceived opinions. There must be a readiness to view the situation in the light of facts not as they once were, not as they might be, but as they are. There must be sacrifices of long established customs—customs in the management of industry and of agriculture or of the trade unions, sacrifices rendered necessary in order to secure for our industry and for our labour the mobility which was needed to meet the crisis of the time. There might even have to be sacrifice of advantages which certain sections of the community quite rightly at the time secured for themselves but which were no longer consistent with right and fairness to the whole body of the people. There might have to be, though it was hard to say it, some temporary sacrifice of the standard of life which our people had deservedly won on the basis of the past, when production and sale were assured. There must be sacrifice in order to ease the recovery of that basis in future. Not least there must be sacrifice on the part of all, and especially of the wealthier of our people, in the expenditure on amusement and luxuries, not only because the money so expended was sorely needed elsewhere, but because nothing was so exasperating to those who were asked to make sacrifices of the very necessaries of life as to see others indulging in wanton expenditure on luxuries and superfluous amusements, which seemed to them like Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. Thus the spirit of all classes must be salted with sacrifice if it was to keep our people together and give them strength to endure and win through our besetting troubles.

DR. INGE AND THE NEW YEAR

"BRAVE WORDS" FOR BAD TIMES

The DEAN of ST. PAUL'S, preaching at St. Paul's last night, said: "On this last Sunday of the year, at a time when we are all engaged in a sort of spiritual stocktaking, computing our spiritual gains and losses in the last twelvemonth and making new resolutions for 1931, the words: 'To him that overcometh,' forming the refrain of the message to the seven Churches, sound a heroic note. The same old clear call is addressed to each individual soul, the call of battle and the promise of victory.

"For our country the end of this year is, as we know, a time of very deep discouragement. If one listens to men of business, who ought to know, there never has been a time, even in the crises of the Great War, when the outlook for our country looked as black as it does now. We really do not know why this terrible plague of unemployment has fallen simultaneously on the three most highly industrialized nations of the world—England, Germany, and the United States. We have various explanations given. Some say the country is over-populated. That is only to state the fact of unemployment in other words: to say we consider that we are over-populated because the population cannot find work. Others speak of the excessive costs of production; others of the disarrangement of exchanges, the unfair tariffs of foreign countries; these and other explanations are freely given; but the fact is that we do not know fully what the cause of this trouble is.

"I fear, then, that we have hard times ahead of us, but I am also convinced that the Great War proved that we are not a degenerate people, and I think we shall win through this trouble as we have won through others, if we will remember two things—first of all, that warning line of Shakespeare, 'Those wounds heal ill which men do give themselves'; and, secondly, that the only remedy for economic distress lies in the old-fashioned and unpopular virtues of hard work and thrift, public and private. I want to send you forth at the beginning of the year with the brave words, 'To him that overcometh' ringing in your ears."

EX-POLICEMAN BOUND OVER

FREDERICK HERYETT, of Barnet-grove, Bethnal Green, an ex-police-constable of the H Division, was bound over at the Thames Police Court on Saturday on a charge of being found on enclosed premises for an unlawful purpose. Heryett was caught by two policemen endeavouring to open the door of the mess room at Leman-street police station with a screwdriver. He said he was "down and out." Detective-Sergeant Davidson said the man joined the police in 1919, and in October of this year was asked to resign owing to breaches of discipline. He is a widower with two children, and was unable to obtain employment. Telling Heryett that although he had brought the trouble on himself he was very sorry for him, the MAGISTRATE (Mr. F. T. Barrington-Ward, K.C.) reported him to the court missionary with a view to assistance being rendered to him.

THE WEATHER

SHOWERS AND BRIGHT INTERVALS

Meteorological Office, Dec. 28

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A depression north of the Faroes is becoming less intense. A vigorous depression centred off North-West Ireland will probably follow a north-easterly track. Weather will be somewhat unsettled, with occasional rain or showers, and with strong winds or gales at first.

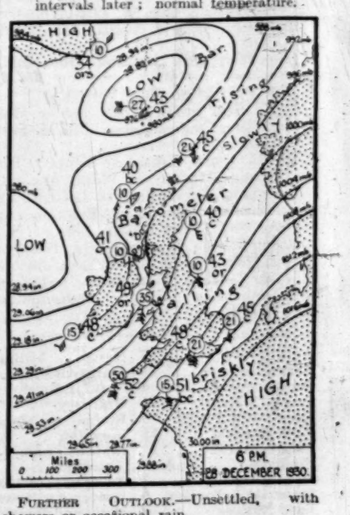
Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., N., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Wind south or south-west, fresh or strong, perhaps gale locally, veering; occasional rain or showers; some bright intervals; rather mild, or normal temperature.

MIDLANDS, W., WALES, ENGLAND, S.W., N.W.—Wind south-west or west, fresh or strong, perhaps gale in exposed places, veering; showers or intermittent rain; bright intervals; temperature about normal.

SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., ISLE OF MAN.—Wind variable, moderate to strong, probably becoming west or north-west; showers or intermittent rain; perhaps hail locally; bright intervals; perhaps becoming colder.

SCOTLAND, MID, N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind south or south-west, fresh to gale; some rain or showers; bright intervals later; normal temperature.



FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled, with showers or occasional rain.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Squally south-westerly winds, 30-35 m.p.h. at the surface, reaching 40 m.p.h. on the coast; 45-55 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Mainly cloudy with occasional rain or showers. Visibility mainly 6-12 miles, but 4,000 yards during rain.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind south or south-west, strong or gale; some rain or showers; brighter later; sea rough.

SOUTHERN NORTH SEA (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Wind south or south-west, fresh to gale; some rain or showers; sea rather rough or rough.

IRISH SEA.—Wind south-west or west, strong or gale, probably veering; showers or occasional rain; bright intervals; sea rough.

Sun rises, 8.8 a.m.; sets, 3.56 p.m.
Moon sets, 1.2 a.m.; rises, 12.11 p.m.
Full Moon, January 4.
Lighting-up time, 4.26 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 7.46 a.m. and 8.46 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, DEC. 27, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1002.5mb. (29.60in.), rising; temp., 48

Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, DEC. 28

The King and Queen, the Members of The Royal Family, Their Majesties' Guests and the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance were present at Divine Service in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Revd. Arthur Fuller (Domestic Chaplain to The King) officiated and preached the Sermon.

The Duke of Gloucester has arrived at Sandringham.

Earl Russell will return to London to-day from the country for the Round-Table Conference.

Lord Moynihan will return to London to-day from Cannes.

Lord and Lady Dunsany left Middleton Park, Bicester, where they had been spending Christmas, on Saturday, and have arrived at Dunsany Castle, Co. Meath.

Lord Howard of Glossop returned to London yesterday from Carlton Towers, Yorkshire. He and Baroness Beaumont will leave for Switzerland on January 1.

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain will return to 58, Rutland-gate to-day from Polesden Lacey, where they have been spending Christmas with the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville.

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Davidson expect to return to London to-day from South America.

There was a slight improvement yesterday in the condition of the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stonor, who has been very seriously ill in London.

Sir George and Lady Bettesworth Piggott have arrived at the Hotel Royal, Nice, where they will remain until after the New Year.

Lady Simon will return to London to-day from Fritwell Manor, and will leave to-morrow to join Sir John Simon on the Continent.

Sir John W. Simpson sailed last Friday in the P. and O. steamship Malwa for Hong-kong and the East. He will be absent from England about three months.

Captain Euan Wallace, M.P., has left London and has joined Mrs. Wallace at Maloja.

Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., left Southampton on Saturday for a lecture tour in the United States and Canada. She will be back on February 6.

Mr. John Marsham-Townshend was unable to be present at the funeral of his grandfather, Sir Henry Bunbury, Bt., on Tuesday, December 23, as he is in India. Mr. Alistair Murray was present at the funeral of Sir Henry Bunbury, representing the family of Mrs. H. W. Bunbury.

Decorations will be worn at the West Norfolk Hunt ball which is being held at King's Lynn to-night.

A gala midnight performance and party will be held at the Plaza Theatre on January 8 in aid of the £5,000 appeal for St. Luke's Day Nursery (affiliated with the National Society of Day Nurseries). The programme will include the first performance of the British International picture, *The Love Habit*, in which Mr. Seymour Hicks acts; and dancing on the stage will follow. Tickets are £3 3s., £2 2s., and £1 1s., and full particulars may be had from the organizer, Miss Mary Pitcairn, 96, Shoe-lane, E.C.4. (City 2521.)

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Perceval Maxwell took place at Inch Church, Co. Down, on Saturday. The Rev. H. N. Joly officiated, and the child received the names of Richard Stephen. The godparents were Captain R. Blakiston-Houston, Captain T. Forde, and Miss Enid James.

FUNERALS

MRS. HORNBY LEWIS

The funeral of Mrs. Hornby Lewis took place on Saturday, the first part of the service being held in Medmenham Parish Church, Marlow. The Rev. A. H. Plaisted officiated, assisted by Canon M. Graves, the Rev. S. M. Winter, and the Rev. H. Willis. The chief mourners included:—Major Beaumont, Mr. Miller, Mr. Edwin Lewis, Mrs. Beaumont (sister-in-law), Major Lynch (brother-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. Neville Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Reid, junior, Major and Miss Rosemary Oakeley, Miss Milne, Colonel and Mrs. Lester Reid, Mr. H. F. Rutter, and Mrs. Dunlop Gemmill. Among others present were:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, Major and Mrs. E. L. Palmer, Mrs. Henry Beaumont, Major and Mrs. Victor Rhodes, Commander C. Bayldon, Captain G. Hamilton, Lady Clayton-East, Mrs. Hungerford, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. C. Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sharman-Crawford, Mr. C. Christie-Miller, Mr. A. L. Lawrence, Mrs. A. H. Osmond (representing South Bucks Women's Conservative Association), Mr. V. Carlile (representing Waifs and Strays Society), and Mr. W. Holtbever.

The burial took place afterwards in the rose garden at Danesfield Park, Marlow.

PROFESSOR T. WIBBERLEY

The funeral service of Professor T. Wibberley took place on Saturday at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, High-street, Kensington. Father William Dillon-Doyle officiated, and, in addition to the family mourners, only a few intimate friends were present. The interment followed at the Catholic Cemetery at Kensal Rise.

THE ENGADINE

The following visitors have arrived:—

ST. MORITZ.—Suvretta, the Rumanian Minister in London and Madame Titulesco, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Blagden, Mr. Arthur Lacey, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ludington, Mrs. FitzRoy Lyons, Miss Lyons. Palace Hotel, Captain and Mrs. Robert Glen, Captain Sandys, Major F. A. Forde, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Clarke, Kulm Hotel, Lady Bond, Mr. Bond, Mr. Justice Maugham, Mrs. and Miss Patton, Grand Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Herbertson Dawson, Lady Peel, Mr. J. Mackay. Carlton Hotel, Captain and Mrs. D. FitzGerald, Captain and Mrs. Gerald Lowry.

POSCHIAVO.—Hotel Kronenhof, Major R. V. M. Garry, Mr. Joseph Addison, British Minister to Czechoslovakia, Colonel and Mrs. H. G. Watkins, Park Hotel, Sir Richard Boord, Mrs. Boord, the Misses Boord, Captain T. W. Hardie, Commander L. H. Bell, R.N.

SAMADEN.—Hotel Bernina, Sir George and Lady Badgeow, Rev. H. B. Foster.

SILS MARIA.—Hotel Waldhaus, Sir John Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, Lady Mildred Fitzgerald, Miss Jane Follet, Lady Eaton, Major A. J. and Mrs. Edmondson, Mrs. Bowen Colthurst, the Misses Bowen Colthurst, Hotel Barblan, Lady Watts, Prebendary A. Chilton, Commander Long, R.N., and Mrs. Long.

MALOJA.—Maloja Palace, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, the Hon. John Lytton, Lady Davina Lytton, Sir Henry and Lady Lunn, Sir Trustram and Lady Eve, Mrs. Eunn Wallace, Judge Crosthwaite and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Major Sutherland.

HISTORIC TREES AT HAYES

In view of the possible development of Hayes Place, Hayes (Kent), the parish council are again urging that certain historic trees, including an oak and a Scotch fir intertwined, planted in 1707 when Parliament ratified the union of England and Scotland, should be scheduled for preservation. Other trees whose destruction, it is felt, would be a grievous loss are the large cedar, immediately west of the house (girth, 19ft.), and an oak and a beech, slightly north-west of the house (girths, 17ft. and 14ft. respectively), reputed to have been planted by Nelson and Wellington. Hayes Place was the seat of William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, and the birthplace of his younger son, William Pitt, who was born on May 28, 1759.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. E. C. PRATT AND MISS HAWKEY

The engagement is announced between Edward Clarke Pratt, of Westways, Chigwell, Essex, only son of Mr. Edward Pratt, of Lannarth, Woodford Green, and the Stock Exchange, London, and Dinah Mary, only daughter of Sir James and Lady Hawkey, of Kebles, Woodford Green, Essex.

MR. W. P. PATTINSON AND MISS SMITH

The engagement is announced between William Pratt, younger son of Alderman Robert Pattinson and the late Mrs. Pattinson, of Lincoln, and formerly of Ruskington, and Elaine Eva Higson, eldest daughter of Mr. Louis W. Smith, M.P., and Mrs. Smith, of Burton Cliff House, Lincoln.

MR. W. L. BATEMAN AND MISS S. JACKSON-BARSTOW

The engagement is announced between William L. Bateman, Royal Air Force, only son of Mr. W. F. Bateman, Deputy Director of Indian Revenue Surveys, retd., and Sybil, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Jackson-Barstow, D.L., J.P., of The Lodge, Weston-super-Mare, and the late Mrs. Jackson-Barstow.

MR. A. VAN DER HORST AND MISS F. BROOKE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Adrian Van der Horst and Faith, daughter of the late Rev. W. I. Brooke and Mrs. Brooke, of 13, St. Peter's-square, W.6.

MR. B. F. DOWLING AND MISS DEVERILL

An engagement is announced between Bernard Francis Dowling, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Dowling, of Slough, and Kathleen Maud Deverill, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Deverill, of Slough.

MR. L. E. C. SIMPSON AND MISS DARBY

The engagement is announced of Mr. Lionel E. C. Simpson, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Coleridge Simpson, of Beeches, Ashurstwood, East Grinstead, and Miss Bettine Darby, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. M. Ormonde Darby, Quinta Rosa, Rose Walk, Purley, Surrey.

MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER C. A. N. CHATWIN AND MRS. PHYLLIS SMITH

The marriage took place at St. Ethelburga's Church, Bishopsgate, on Saturday, of Lieutenant-Commander Cecil Chatwin, Royal Navy, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Chatwin, and Mrs. Phyllis Smith, elder daughter of Vice-Admiral F. C. Dreyer, C.B., and Mrs. Dreyer. Dr. W. F. Geikie-Cobb officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long dress of sapphire blue ring velvet with the waist line defined with gaugings. Her coat of sapphire blue velvet had a high collar of sable-dyed squirrel fur, and her small folded hat of blue velvet was finished with a small bow at the back. She carried a small sheaf of pink carnations and wore a triple row of pearls and a diamond corsage ornament. The best man was Lieutenant-Commander Wynne, R.N., who, like the bridegroom, was in uniform. Fellow officers and friends of the bridegroom formed a guard of honour. A small reception was held by Mrs. Dreyer at 5, Morpeth-mansions.

Among those who attended the ceremony were:—

Mr. H. F. Chatwin, Mr. D. P. Dreyer, R.N., Mr. R. G. Dreyer, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Leggatt, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Eiborne, Lady Gwendoline, Lady Myrtle and Lady Prudence Jellicoe, Admiral Sir Michael and Lady Hodges, Sir Keith and Lady Elphinstone, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Usborne, Commander and Mrs. Sandwith, Master and Miss Sandwith, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Huntingdon, Miss Phoebe Norton-Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Blackett, Captain and Mrs. Fitzherbert, Mrs. Wyndham Fitzherbert, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Shene Clarke, Miss Bevan, Mr. Wilfred Miall, Miss Pinn, Miss Cassidy, Mrs. Lawford, Dr. and Mrs. Linton, Mrs. Armes, Lieutenant-Commander McLaughlin, Mr. J. J. Denison-Pender, Miss Parry, and Mrs. Dillon.

The honeymoon is being spent in Worcestershire, and the bride travelled in a brown tweed coat and skirt and hat to match.

MR. J. V. WHEELER AND MISS SPENCER-PHILLIPS

The marriage took place very quietly at the Parish Church, Kingswear, on Saturday, of Mr. James Vashon Wheeler, eldest son of Mr. J. Wheeler and the Hon. Mrs. Wheeler, of Bitterley Court, Ludlow, and Miss Josephine Spencer-Phillips, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. Spencer-Phillips, of Ridley House, Kingswear, and Riffhams, Danbury, Essex. The Rev. F. J. Burt officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a beige marocain dress with a hat and coat to match, and Mr. F. J. Prescott was best man.

J. W. H. T. DOUGLAS

THE REV. F. H. GILLINGHAM'S TRIBUTE

A memorial service to Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas was held at St. Mary's Parish Church, Leyton, on Saturday afternoon. The Rev. F. H. Gillingham, in the course of an address, said that there were four outstanding traits in John Douglas's character of which he would like to make mention, and, which men, particularly young men, would do well to copy. In the first place Mr. Douglas was extremely modest about his great achievements in the realm of sport. In the boxing world he was at one time supreme, but never did he hear him make a single reference in connexion with his success, and though he (Mr. Gillingham) had played cricket with him for over 25 years on many of the big fields of England, never did he remember him trying to turn the conversation in such a way as to draw attention to his own prowess. Really great men were silent upon those deeds which made them great, and in that connexion John Douglas was a silent man. The second outstanding trait in his character was his dogged determination, his refusal to be beaten, and his whole-hearted perseverance. In his (Mr. Gillingham's) opinion he was not a natural games player, and he knew of many men more gifted than he was who, from want of concentration and application, never reached his standard. He would ever link him up in his own mind as a man who achieved great success by thorough hard work and concentration. In the third place he would like to make mention of John Douglas's loyalty to his friends. He had often said in his lifetime, and he said it now after his death, that if he ever had his back to the wall he would rather have John Douglas by his side than almost anybody he knew, because he felt he would never have let him down, and he would have given all the support that was humanly possible. In the fourth place, Mr. Gillingham continued, he would like to speak of Mr. Douglas's devotion to his father. The father worshipped the son and gave him every opportunity and encouragement to succeed, and when the son had succeeded he never failed to attribute to his father the reasons for his success. He had heard officially that John Douglas might have saved his life, but he went to look for his father and they perished together. His friends would not have expected him to do anything less, and had he done so he would not have been the John Douglas that he gratefully remembered. It could be said of them that they were lovely and pleasant in their lives and in death they were not divided. John Douglas was remembered by them as a great games player, a loyal friend, a devoted son, one who was fearless in opposition and generous in success.

The Bishop of Barking, the Rev. R. Bren, and the Rev. E. F. W. Ames took part in the service, and the lessons were read by Brigadier-General R. B. Colvin, Lord Lieutenant of Essex, and Mr. B. K. Castor, secretary of the Essex County Cricket Club.

Among others present were:—

Mr. H. M. Morris (captain of the Essex County Cricket Club), Messrs. H. W. Franklin, A. C. Russell, D. E. Pope, S. Nichols, J. O'Connor, E. G. Freeman, G. Freeman, J. Kortright, and C. McGahey; Mr. Henry J. Davis and Mr. J. E. Dewhurst (Belsize Boxing Club); Mr. Lionel Bettinson (National Sporting Club), Mr. Mugridge, Mr. J. Cooper, and Mr. E. T. Calver (Amateur Boxing Association), Mr. H. Hughes-Onslow (Amateur Football Association and Corinthians Football Club), Major B. C. Hartley (Army Sports Central Board), Mr. A. S. Hockaday (Armament Supply Sports Club, Admiralty), Sir James Slade (Essex County Football Association), Mr. F. S. Foster (Loughton Cricket Club), Mr. A. B. Logue (Wanstead Cricket Club), Mr. J. C. L. Sharman (Buckhurst Hill Cricket Club), Mr. J. Mann (Woodford Wells Cricket Club), Mr. A. Baldwin Raper, Mr. G. J. V. Weigall, Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart S. Mallinson, Major J. M. Wright, Mr. Herbert Vincent, and Mr. Joseph Francis. Mr. B. K. Castor represented Mr. C. Stewart Richardson (chairman of the Essex County Cricket Club).

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL

At a City Wardmote last week it was authoritatively stated that the suggestion to transfer the City of London School from the Victoria Embankment near Blackfriars Bridge to the site of Merchant Taylors' School, in Charterhouse-square, had been dropped. The central position of the City of London School was such a valuable asset that change was undesirable. The Corporation were preparing to reconstruct the school gymnasium, which had been pulled down in the demolition of adjoining buildings.

HUNT AND COUNTY BALLS

THE SEASON'S LIST

We publish below a list of forthcoming Hunt, County, and Service balls. The list will be revised and repeated every Monday until further notice.

TO-NIGHT.—Llangibby Hunt ball, Westgate Hotel, Newport. (Newman's band).
Gloucestershire County ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Stratford-upon-Avon Hospital ball, Town Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon (Southwick's band).
West Norfolk Hunt ball, Majestic ball-room, King's Lynn.

TO-MORROW.—Montgomery County ball, Town Hall, Welshpool (Newman's band).
Radnorshire and West Herefordshire Hunt Club ball, Garnstone Castle (Pilbeam's band).
The Denbighshire Infirmary ball, Howell's School, Denbigh (by permission of the Governors and the Headmistress) (Clifford Essex band).

DECEMBER 31.—The Tiverton Hunt ball.
The Taunton Vale and West Somerset Hunt ball, Taunton (Newman's band).
Avon Vale Hunt ball, Town Hall, Trowbridge.
Cheltenham Hospitals ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham (Marius Winter's band).
South Wold Hunt ball, Golf Hotel, Woodhall Spa (Mark Sheridan's band).
The Teme Valley Hunt ball, Stanage Park, Radnorshire (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Rogers) (Clabon-West band).
The Durham Foot Harriers Hunt ball, Princess ballroom, Durham.

JANUARY 1.—The Kidderminster and District General Hospital ball, Town Hall, Kidderminster (Newman's band).
West Herts Hospital ball, Ashridge House, Berkhamsted (by permission of the Trustees of the Bonar Law Memorial College and of Major-General Sir Reginald and Lady Hoskins) (1st Embassy band).
Wick and District Basset-hounds, the Pump Room, Bath (Pilbeam's band).
The Bedale Hunt ball, the Officers' Club, Catterick Camp (by permission of Major-General Kirke and the Officers of the Garrison).

JANUARY 2.—The Beaufort Hunt ball, Westonbirt School, near Tetbury (by permission of the Governors).
The Devon and Somerset Staghounds' Hunt ball, the Metropole Hotel, Minehead.
The Royal Berkshire Hospital ball (Clifford Essex band).
The Hambledon Hunt Club ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Pilbeam's band).
The Mid-Kent Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Maidstone.
The North Cotswold Hunt ball.
The Northamptonshire General Hospitals ball, Northampton (Clabon-West band).
The Southdown Hunt ball, Town Hall, Lewes (Marius Winter's band).
Blackmore Vale Hunt ball, Sherborne School (by permission of the Headmaster).
Royal West Sussex Hospital ball, Assembly Rooms, Chichester (Southwick's band).
The Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary ball, the University College of North Wales, Bangor.
The Isle of Wight Hunt ball, the Queen's Hall, Newport.
6th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (T.A.) annual ball, Buxton.
Regimental ball, 5th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Morpeth Hunt ball, Gallowhill.
Cheshire Hunt ball, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Embassy band).
North Norfolk Hunt ball, St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich (Vale Lane's band).
The Essex Union Hunt ball, the Shire Hall, Chelmsford.
Annual Divisional Conservative ball, Saffron Walden Town Hall, Essex (Millar's (Cambridge) band).
The 46th (N.M.) Divisional Signals (T.A.) annual ball, The Mikado, Nottingham.
Wycombe Memorial Hospital annual ball, Town Hall, High Wycombe.

JANUARY 5.—The Wheatland Hunt ball, Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth (by permission of Mr. Gomer Williams) (Newman's band).
Wylye Valley Hunt ball, Spa Hotel, Bath (Newman's band).
The East Sussex Hunt ball, Drill Hall, Battle, Sussex.
Newport (Salop) County ball (Clifford Essex band).

JANUARY 6.—The Eridge Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Tunbridge Wells.
The Middleton Hunt ball, Birdsall House, Malton (by permission of Lord and Lady Middleton).
Brecon Hunt ball, Buckland, Bwlch (by permission of Lady Buckland).
The Portman Hunt ball, Canford School, Wimborne (by permission of the Governing Body) (Clifford Essex band).
The South Durham Hunt ball, Constitutional Hall, Stockton-on-Tees.
Derbyshire Children's Hospital ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby.

JANUARY 7.—The Berwickshire Hunt ball, Manderston (by permission of the Hon. Lady Miller).
The Devon County ball, Poltimore (by permission of the Headmistress) (Newman's band).
The Wynnstay Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Whitchurch (Vale Lane's band).
York and Ainsty Hunt ball, Askham Grange (by permission of Major and Mrs. Wailes-Fairbairn) (Keech-Rosebery dance band).
Cornwall County ball, Truro.
Herefordshire Hunt Club ball, Shire Hall, Hereford (Peter Fielding's band).
Grafton Hunt ball, Manor House, Brackley (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Hayman) (Newman's band).
Old Berkeley Hunt ball, Moor Park (Embassy band).

JANUARY 8.—Glamorgan Hunt Club ball, the Pavilion, Cowbridge (Newman's band).
The Dorset Hunt ball, the Corn Exchange, Dorchester.
The Westmorland County ball, Town Hall, Kendal (Newman's band).
The Suffolk County ball, the Athenaeum, Bury St. Edmunds (Embassy band).
5th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, annual ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby (Conri Tait's band).
The Herefordshire General Hospital ball, the Shire Hall, Hereford (Peter Fielding's band).

JANUARY 9.—5th Battalion, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (T.A.) Officers' annual ball, the Drill Hall, The Lane, Ashburnham-road, Bedford (Embassy band).
The Hurworth Hunt ball, Rounton Grange, County of Gloucester Territorial ball, Victoria Rooms, Clifton, Bristol (Clifford Essex band).
The Mendip Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Bath (Vassie's band).
Chester Infirmary ball, the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Kit-Cat Club band).
The Grove Hunt ball, Town Hall, Retford.
West Kent Hunt ball, the Wildernesse Club, Sevenoaks.
The Crawley and Horsham Hunt ball, the headquarters of the 4th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, Denne-road, Horsham.
The V.W.H. (Earl Bathurst's) Hunt ball, the Bingham Hall, Cirencester (Pilbeam's band).

JANUARY 12.—The Berkeley and Ledbury Hunt ball, the Guildhall, Gloucester.
The League of Mercy "All Age" Fancy Dress ball, Shire Hall, Hereford.
The Albrighton Hunt ball, Chillington Hall, Wolverhampton (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Gifford) (Newman's band).

JANUARY 13.—The Monmouthshire Hunt Club ball, the Rolls Hall, Monmouth (Pilbeam's band).
Craven Hunt Club, Corn Exchange, Newbury.
The Worcestershire Hunt Club annual ball, the Shire Hall, Worcester.
The High Peak Hunt ball, Buxton Hydro (Dick Richards's band).

JANUARY 14.—The Fernie Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.

JANUARY 15.—The Holderness Hunt ball, Burton Constable (by permission of Colonel and Mrs. Chichester-Constable) (Embassy band).
The Bramham Moor Hunt ball.
The V.W.H. (Cricklade) Hunt ball, the Bingham Hall, Cirencester (Clifford Essex band).
United Hunts ball, Savoy Hotel.

JANUARY 16.—The Pytchley Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Northampton.
The Cotswold Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Grantham Hospital ball, the Guildhall, Grantham (Embassy band).
The Radcliffe Infirmary and Oxfordshire

(Continued at foot of next column)

County ball, the Town Hall, Oxford (Pilbeam's band).
Brighton Foot Beagles Hunt ball, Hotel Metropole, Brighton.
Hertford County ball, Brocket Hall, Hatfield (by permission of Sir Charles Nall-Cain).
The Dorking County ball, New Dorking Halls.
The West Street Harriers Hunt ball, Fredville Park, Nonington, near Dover (by permission of Miss Hardy) (Vassie's band).
The Beaumont dance, May Fair Hotel (Marius Winter's band).
Guy's Hospital residents' ball, Grosvenor House, Park-lane.

JANUARY 22.—Melton Mowbray Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Melton Mowbray.

JANUARY 23.—Meynell Hunt ball, Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
Garth Hunt Club ball, Tylney Hall, Rotherwick, Hants (by permission of Sir Herbert Cayzer).
Warneford Hospital ball, Shire Hall, Warwick.
Royal Army Ordnance Corps ball, Savoy Rooms, Southsea.

JANUARY 30.—Cambridge University Conservative Association ball, the University Arms.

FEBRUARY 6.—Oakley Hunt ball, Chicheley Hall (by permission of the Misses Farrer).

FEBRUARY 11.—The Highland ball, Hyde Park Hotel.

FEBRUARY 13.—The Robin Hoods' ball, Palais de Danse, Nottingham (Newman's band, the Robin Hoods' band, and the Metronomes).
North Warwickshire Hunt Club ball, Shire Hall, Warwick.

FEBRUARY 20.—The ninth annual military ball, 5th Bn., K.O.Y.L.I., Mansion House, Doncaster (Conri Tait's band; dancing 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.).
North Somerset Yeomanry ball, Pump Room, Bath.

FEBRUARY 25.—University Pitt Club ball, Cambridge.

FEBRUARY 26.—University United Hunts ball, Cambridge.

MARCH 6.—South Herts Beagles Hunt ball, Town Hall, St. Albans.

MARCH 13.—Clare College, Cambridge, Boat Club Centenary ball, College Hall (by special permission of the Master and Fellows).
The Tedworth Hunt ball, Officers' Club, Tidworth.

APRIL 7.—South Pembrokeshire Hunt ball, Tenby.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

MANY GIFTS TO CHARITIES

MRS. ISABEL LESTER HOWARD, of Great Stanmore, and late of Mill Hill, who died on September 16, left estate of the gross value of £39,134, with net personalty £35,591. She gives:—

£2,000 to Queen Mary's Hospital, East End; £1,000 each to the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road, and the Royal Free Hospital; £500 each to Queen Mary's Hospital for Limbless Men; the Cancer Research Fund; and the Children's House, Bow, E.; £400 each to the Ladies Benevolent Association and the Governesses Benevolent Institution; £100 each to the Not-forgotten Society, Ladbroke-grove; the Hostel for Invalid Women Workers, Denmark Hill; the Victoria Hospital for Children, Tite-street, S.W.; and the Bermondsey Medical Mission; £50 each to the Children's Aid Society; the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, Woolwich; and the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital; £200 to the Cancer Ward of the Middlesex Hospital; £200 to Charing Cross Hospital; £100 to the City of London Maternity Hospital; £50 each to the East End Mothers Lying-in Home and the East London Hospital for Children; £100 each to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for Gentlewomen and Guy's Hospital; £50 each to the Grosvenor Hospital for Women and the Hendon Cottage Hospital; £200 to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street; £100 each to the Hospital for Women, Soho-square; the Ilford Emergency Hospital; the Invalid and Crippled Children's Society Hospital; and the London Fever Hospital.

£300 each to the London Hospital and the Maternity Charity and District Nurses Home; £100 each to the Metropolitan Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital; the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland-road; the Middlesex Hospital; the General Lying-in Hospital, Lambeth; and the Paddington Green Children's Hospital; £50 each to the Passmore Edwards Hospital, New Southgate, N., and the Prince of Wales General Hospital; £300 to Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital; £200 each to the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, and the Royal Waterloo Hospital; £100 each to the Young Women's Christian Association; St. Bartholomew's Hospital; St. George's Hospital; and St. Mary's Hospital; £150 to St. Mary's Hospital for Women, Plaistow; £100 each to St. Thomas's Hospital and to University College Hospital; £50 each to the Victoria Cottage Hospital; the Chelsea Hospital for Women; the Walthamstow, Wanstead, and Leyton Children's Hospital; and the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases; £100 to Westminster Hospital; £50 each to the Children's Convalescent Home, Beaconsfield; the Children's Home Hospital, Brondesbury Park; the Convalescent Home for Poor Children, Hadley; the Invalid Children's Aid Association; the British Home and Hospital for Incurables; the National Sunday School Union Convalescent Home, Clacton; the Sunshine Convalescent Home for Children, Felpham; the Victoria Home for Invalid Children, Margate; and the Bushey Heath Cottage Hospital; £100 each to the School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Surgical Aid Society; £200 each to the Home for Little Boys, Farningham, and Poplar Hospital; £100 each to the Alexandra Hospital for Crippled Children; the National Orthopaedic Hospital; and the Institution for the Blind, Great Portland-street; £200 to the Waifs and Strays, Kennington; £100 to the West End Hospital, Hammersmith; £300 to the Timber Trades Benevolent Institution; £100 each to the Home for Working Girls, Fitzroy-square; the London Orphan School; and King's College Hospital; £200 each to the Musicians' Aid Society; Reedham Orphanage; and the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital; £100 to the Young Men's Christian Association; £200 to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin; £50 to the Children's Country Holiday Fund; and £200 to the Old Folks Home Hostel.

The residue of the property she leaves to the executors to dispose of among friends and acquaintances and for charitable purposes in accordance with her known wishes.

MR. PERCY BROADBENT INGHAM, of Hampstead, and of Lloyd's, E.C., underwriter, director of the London School of Dalcroze Eurhythmics, who died on September 7, aged 60, has left estate of the gross value of £70,647, with net personalty £16,794. He gives:—

£200 to the Dalcroze Society; £500 to Alice Webber, secretary of the Dalcroze School; £200 each to Dorothy Howard, assistant secretary there, and Mrs. Payne, housekeeper there; £200 each to his clerks at Lloyd's who have been in his employ for three years; £100 each to his servants of five years' service.

On the death of his wife he gives:—

An annuity of £250 to the said Alice Webber; and £100 a year to Kate Blanc, housekeeper.

The ultimate residue he leaves as to:—

One-fourth to the First Church of Christ Scientist, Sloane-square, S.W., for providing nursing and general help for the sick poor, and three-fourths to the Dalcroze Society if they be in existence, and if not to any body of persons who, in the opinion of the executors, are likely to use the same for the teaching of the Dalcroze method.

In the event of the lapsing of these gifts through any cause then the ultimate residue is to go to the Corporation of Lloyd's for the benefit of clerks employed there, or in connexion therewith, but should the Corporation not be existent or decline the legacy then the ultimate residue is to go to the Crown for the reduction of the National Debt.

MR. JAMES NEILL, of Sheffield, a former Master Cutler, who died on August 17, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £170,432, with net personalty £162,135.

MR. WILLIAM JEMMETT DAWES, of Jarvis Brook, Sussex, formerly of Tunbridge Wells, who died on September 5, aged 84, left estate of the gross value of £22,221, with net personalty £22,011. The testator left:—

£100 to his sister, Mary Dawes, "which I should like her to apply for the benefit of the Institution for the Blind at Tunbridge Wells in which she is interested."

£200 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MCALL WALKER, Commissary of Ordnance, A.O.D. (retired), of Tunbridge Wells, who died on September 29, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £19,194, with net personalty £17,080. He left:—

£50 to the Salvation Army.

MR. JAMES MORRIS BROWN, of Dundee, retired teacher, who died on August 24, aged 73, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £4,276. He left:—

£1,050 to endow a bed or cot in the Dundee Royal Infirmary in memory of his daughter, Jane Rollo Brown, and a similar sum to endow a bed or cot in memory of his wife, to be named the "Isabella Brown (m.s. Reid) Cot," on condition that the cots are placed adjoining one another and in a ward for women; and subject to other bequests the residue of his property (which is estimated at between £800 and £900) to the Dundee Royal Infirmary, to be used as the directors think fit.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
CHARRINGTON, Captain Harry Julian, late Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, of St. Martin's-place, S.W. (net personalty £4,352)	£5,048
HAWKES, Mr. Robert Cecil, of Hove, formerly of Lee, S.E. (net personalty £3,562)	5,890
HOLLAND, Mr. Hugh Conway, of Croydon, Victoria, Australia, formerly of Flimwell, Sussex (estate in England) (net personalty £4,282)	5,386
HOLT, Mr. Arthur, M.B., C.M. (67), of Chingford, formerly of Enfield (net personalty £4,678)	4,750
MANSELL, Mrs. Mary Amelia (84), of Hythe, widow of Commander Mansell (net personalty £1,911)	1,965
MCCARRICK, Mr. Matthew, of Worksop, builder (net personalty £3,075)	11,025
MIDDLETON, Mr., Francis Phillip (78), of Adlington, Lancs (net personalty £19,619)	21,543
MITCHELL, Mr. James John, of Plymouth, retired licensed victualler (net personalty £2,939)	10,701
MOORHOUSE, Mr. James Edwin, of Skipton, manufacturer (net personalty nil)	10,503
NICHOLLS, Mr. Thomas John, of Chester (net personalty £5,536)	5,630
PEARCE, Mr. William, of Weymouth, left estate "so far as can at present be ascertained" (net personalty £18,935)	19,241
WILSON, Mr. Frederick William Mellor, of Waterloo, Lancs, and of Liverpool (net personalty £14,406)	15,214

PARIS FASHIONS

PARTY DRESSES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

At this season of parties little girls in Paris, though more simply dressed than formerly, are more elaborately dressed than in England. They are more or less in fancy dress, following Kate Greenaway styles, or the fussy full skirts of the crinoline kind, and they are duly fitted out with hand bags. Older girls come out in pale pastel colours. A delicate pink chiffon dress, pin tucked from shoulders to knees, from which it flows wide to the instep, has very short sleeves pin tucked and let loose to form a short frill. The back of the bodice is cut low to a point, the front is rounded and high, a narrow chiffon belt is tied into a bow and ends. A pale green shot taffeta dress has a bertha running round a Victorian shoulder line edged with sequin embroidery, which is repeated on the triple-flounced skirt.

The fashionable evening colours seem to be ruby, turquoise, emerald, and topaz, and the materials are clear chiffon slightly stiffened, or lustrous satin. With a satin dress there may be a satin scarf, narrower in the middle than at the ends, which may be embroidered with sequins or beads. Very long evening wraps are not so fashionable as they were. They have been followed by three-quarter coats, which match the dresses in colour or in material; or a coat may make a sharp contrast, as green on white, white on black. Very long gloves are worn in the evening, usually of suède, white, black, or of the colour of the dress.

At afternoon parties the rule of uniformity is closely observed. With a mulberry colour dress and coat trimmed with dark brown fur, the gloves are brown to go with the fur, whether they are straight pull-overs, or are fastened with two pearl buttons; the hat is brown and the shoes are of brown suède with Louis XV. heels. Gloves, shoes, and hat usually match. With a green dress and coat the hat, bag, gloves, and shoes are of nut-brown suède. With a bright red dress are worn a black Persian lamb coat and cap, with black gloves, bag, and shoes. A flash of red may be given to the cap by a feather or a jewelled pin. Darker stockings—dark beige, dark brown, grey-brown, and grey-black—are now being worn for the winter. The shoes known as pumps, with or without a strap, go well with almost any town clothes; they are of kid, antelope, lizard, shark, or snake-skin, and trimmed with a second material. A new idea is the patent leather sandal with a low heel. Shoes have to be of an elaborate workmanship where fashion rules. A plain, well-cut tailormade costume with handsome shoes is preferable to a handsome costume and inferior shoes. Snakeskin shoes are worn with a brown coat and skirt and a snakeskin belt. Patent leather and suède go together in town shoes, and gloves of suède are likewise encrusted with shiny kid. Belts match shoes and are wider than they have been for some time. Of leather and suède, stamped, encrusted, plaited, or pierced with flower designs, black, white, or coloured, they match or make a contrast with a dress.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

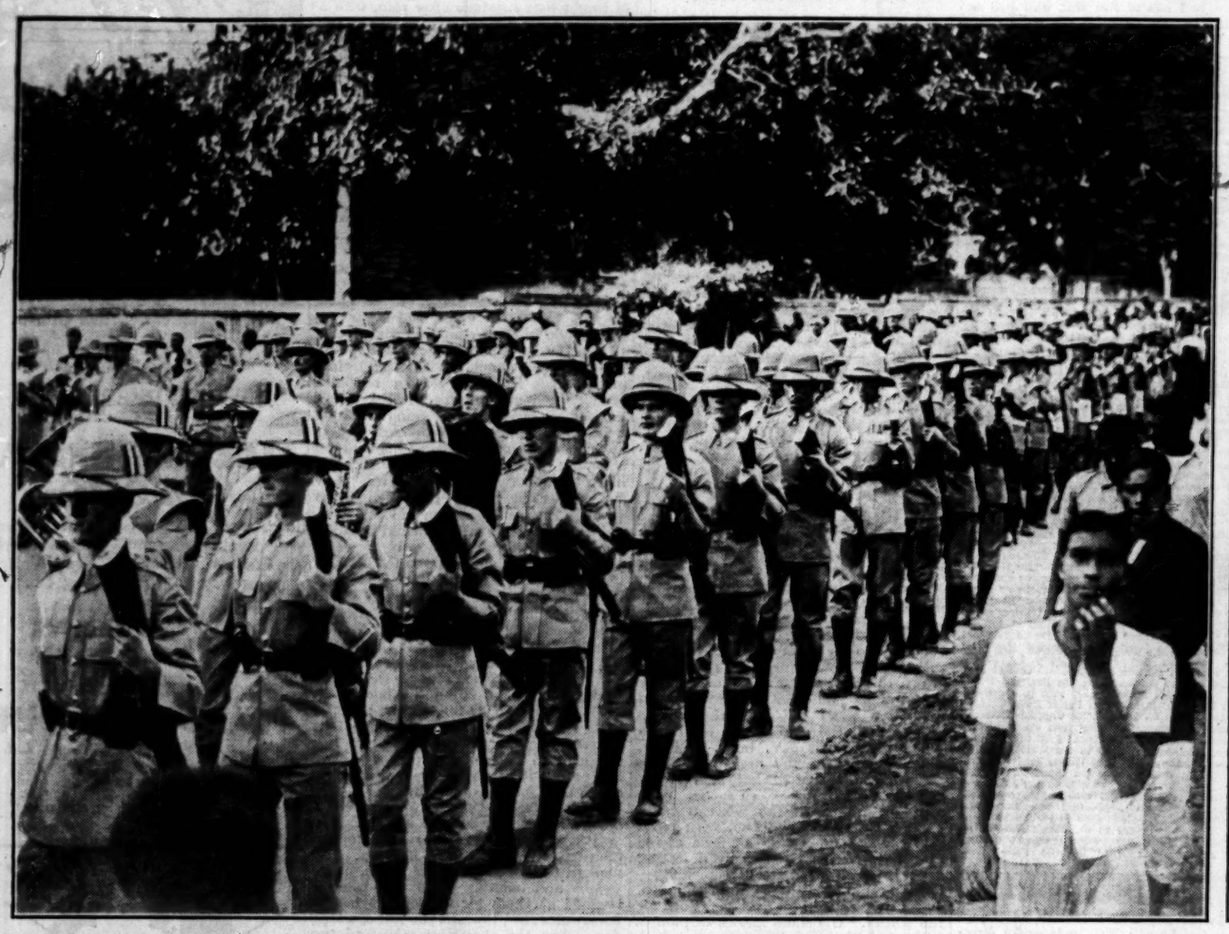
THE ISLINGTON CLERICAL CONFERENCE

The railway companies are allowing reduced fares in connexion with the 104th Islington Clerical Conference, which will be held on Tuesday, January 13, in the Great Hall, Church House, Westminster, S.W. The president, Prebendary H. W. Hinde, vicar and rural dean of Islington, will be in the chair, and the general subject of the conference will be "The Church of To-day and To-morrow." The programme is as follows:—

MORNING SESSION

10.30.—Hymn, Scripture, and prayer. The Archdeacon of London (

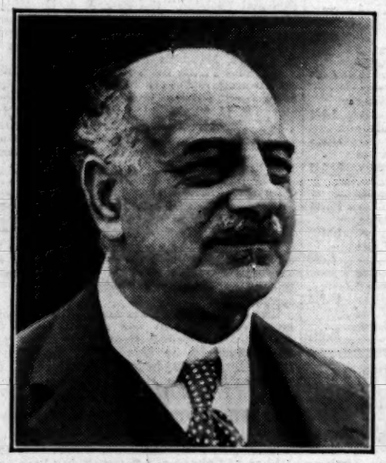
THE CALCUTTA OUTRAGE: FUNERAL OF LIEUT.-COL. SIMPSON



LAST TRIBUTES TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIMPSON.—Two photographs taken at the funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Skinner Simpson, Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal, who was murdered in a raid made by three Bengalis upon the headquarters of the Bengal Government in Dalhousie-square, Calcutta, on December 8. Colonel Simpson was accorded a military funeral. Our pictures show the procession with the coffin on a gun-carriage, accompanied by a company of the 1st Battalion, The Loyal Regiment, and the scene at the graveside as the buglers were sounding Last Post.

LORD IRWIN being greeted by Lady Jackson, wife of the Governor of Bengal, on his arrival at Howrah Station, Calcutta, for his last visit to Bengal during his Viceroyalty.

THE UNREST IN MONACO.—A general view of Monaco, showing the harbour, with La Condamine in the foreground and Monte Carlo on the left. The Constitution has again been suspended, and until new elections have been held Prince Louis and his nominated Council of State will carry on the government of the Principality.



LORD MELCHETT, one of the leading figures in British industry and politics, who died in London on Saturday.

PRINCE GEORGE, who dislocated his shoulder while hunting with the Belvoir Hounds on Saturday. He was thrown heavily from his horse, but his injuries were not of a serious nature.

CRICKET ON THE ICE.—A photograph taken on Christmas Day at Mürren, showing a party of visitors enjoying a game of cricket on the Palace ice rink.

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Agriculture

LARGE-SCALE FARMING

POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

(FROM AN AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

Not the least important feature of the Land (Utilization) Bill now before Parliament is the provision which it makes for a State-aided experiment in large-scale farming. So unusual an addition to a Bill which seeks primarily to extend the small-holdings system has naturally evoked lively criticism and has been subjected to vigorous attacks from more than one angle.

The type of large-scale farming with which this country is most familiar, and the type which the general vagueness of the Government's proposals has led most people to assume is their objective, is open to very serious criticism. It consists simply in the aggregation of pre-existing holdings under a single managerial unit, without radical alteration in the system of farming followed. Where this process is a gradual and natural one, such as takes place when an unusually successful farmer extends his business out of accumulating profits, considerable gains may be forthcoming so long as the directing genius remains in control. But where it is a rapid and artificial one, such as results when a wealthy individual or corporation embarks on a farming adventure with grandiose ideas, any possible advantages there may be are obliterated by swollen overhead expenses and the impossibility of close managerial contact with the details of so complex an organization.

Experiments in large-scale farming along these lines would not only be almost certain to involve great financial loss, but would fail to produce any useful information which is not already available. But if the mere "grouping" of holdings is likely to be both unprofitable and unfruitful, it is nevertheless possible that valuable data might be forthcoming from a complete reorganization of farming on a highly mechanized industrial basis, on the lines suggested by the Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute at Oxford in his recent survey of the future of farming. As this authority points out, the small size of existing farm units makes it well nigh impossible for agriculture to reap the full benefit of modern mass-production methods either in production or marketing. In other words, our farming is still in the village workshop stage, and it is important that we should know whether it can ever reach the factory stage, and whether this transition is the change which is needed to lift agriculture from the slough of despond in which it now lies.

MASS-PRODUCTION METHODS

Taking a broad view, it is not altogether unreasonable to suppose that a large mechanized farm run on specialized lines under expert direction could produce foodstuffs more efficiently and more cheaply than the small mixed farm on which our agriculture is at present based, in the same way that a large well-equipped boot factory can undersell the local cobbler. But no conclusion can be reached until the hypothesis has been translated into actual practice, and it is probable that it is large-scale farming of this type which the Government has in mind as the subject for the proposed experiment.

It is possible, for instance, to envisage a specialized grain-growing farm of 5,000 acres, worked with the powerful tractors and modern machinery now available, and kept in a reasonably good state of cultivation by means of fertilizers and fallows without live stock, a practice which experience has shown to be perfectly feasible. Few buildings would be needed, and no fences or water; buying and selling would be conducted on a wholesale basis; and a labour force of 20 skilled workmen, together with a small headquarters staff, would suffice. The output per acre might not be very high, but working costs would be very much lower than would be the case if the same land were operated as 10 500-acre farms, and even a small margin of profit per acre would yield a good return in the aggregate and enable wages and salaries to be kept at a level which would attract first-class men.

Nor is grain-growing the only possibility, though it certainly seems to lend itself better than most kinds of farming to mass-production methods. There is already more than one example of large-scale potato growing, and the system might be extended to dairying. A group of large herds, maintained cheaply on grassland and milked by machinery, with a central dairy-factory and a mobile labour force for such operations as hay-making, could probably turn out butter, cheese, and other products at a price which would enable it to compete with imports of this nature. The main point is that specialization and mechanization, when carried out on a sufficiently large scale, may be capable of effecting considerable economies; and so long as it is necessary for agriculture to undersell its competitors in order to survive, it is essential that no avenue which may lead to cheaper production should be left unexplored.

THE PRICE OF PROGRESS

Assuming for the moment that the experiment indicates that large-scale farming is an economic success, it is important that the possible effect of any general adoption of the system on the existing rural community should be taken into consideration. The initial outlay will, of course, be large; the cost of the land, the extinction of capital represented by fences and buildings, the purchase of equipment, and the preparation of the land represent capital expenditure far beyond the resources of the average farmer. But new capital will doubtless be forthcoming if it can be shown that large-scale farming has good commercial prospects.

The strongest objection to the system and its greatest drawback from the national viewpoint is the diminution it will cause in rural employment. Depending as it does for its success in great economies in human labour and direction, it will inevitably mean the displacement of many rural inhabitants, landowners, farmers, and labourers alike. It is possible to face the sacrifice of fine hedgerows and the decay of time-mellowed buildings if the loss will make for the ultimate good of agriculture; but rural depopulation is a more serious matter.

Those retained in employment, whether as operatives or departmental managers, will indeed be better off, since they are likely to have both greater earning capacity and better prospects of advancement; but the cost of their betterment will be heavy.

It is for this reason that the site of the experiment should be most carefully selected. The choice of a fertile and well-farmed district would be most unwise, for the displacement of farmers and labourers which it would involve would be a most undesirable feature. Moreover the cost of such land and of its preparation for large-scale working would be so high as to impose a serious handicap on the success of the experiment. A much more suitable trial ground is to be found in the chalk uplands or in the sandy tracts of East Anglia. Here the low cost of the land and the comparative absence of hedgerows, ditches, and buildings would be distinctly in favour of the experiment, while the problem of eviction would be greatly reduced by the thinness of the agricultural population. It is this type of land which is tending to slip out of cultivation at present prices.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE CHRISTMAS MARKETS

The Christmastide auctions of fat stock constitute a really important event in the agricultural year, and serve a very useful purpose in demonstrating the farmer's skill in the production of high-class meat. The customary atmosphere of sociability, however, is apt to obscure the economic aspects of these functions, aspects which are often worthy of careful consideration. It is, for instance, open to question whether the Christmas trade is not over-supplied. Certainly the consumer is inclined to dip a little deeper than usual into his pocket, and there are few households which do not make a special effort to secure liberal fare at this season. But the extra demand begets a larger supply, and the auctions come just at the right time for stock which came half-fat off the grass and which have been topped off during the last 10 or 12 weeks. It is a fairly common experience that animals which are pushed less rapidly to maturity and which are marketed a few weeks after Christmas show a better profit to the producer. Another point which was generally observable this year, and one which was especially emphasized by the Smithfield auction, is that the trade definitely demands small joints. Prime light-weight animals have sold very well, especially in the North, but anything over 10cwt. in the case of cattle, or 70lb. (dressed) in the case of sheep, has been apt to prove a disappointment to the seller.

MERINO SHEEP

About 20 years ago there were three or four flocks of merino sheep in England and one in Scotland. These have all been dispersed with the exception of one, about which information is now being sought by a pedigree stock-breeder in Bedfordshire. It is understood that as late as 1922 Mr. W. F. Campbell, Brantbridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex, still maintained a flock of these sheep. Many attempts to revive merino sheep breeding in this country have ended in failure. The Corriedale (New Zealand) breed of sheep is represented by only one flock in Great Britain, that owned by Mr. James Piper, Letham, Buratisland, Fife.

WET WEATHER WORK

The present winter has been most discouraging to those who like to maintain an atmosphere of activity in their farming operations and utilize every possible day. Cold, frosty weather is often welcomed, since it enables carting about the fields to be done without injury to the land or undue strain on horseflesh. But the mild weather of the current season, with its intermittent rain, has few advantages to offer. Traditionally, farmers are accustomed to "make work" for their permanent employees during the slacker months rather than pay them off, but the present financial stringency has perforce brought about many dismissals, many of them as little desired by the employer as by the employee. Even so there are many men, other than the regular stockmen, to be kept in activity in or about the buildings until the weather is more favourable for field work, and good management is needed to turn this labour to useful account. Implements should have first claim, since they are apt to be thrust away hastily at busy periods, and this neglect is a fruitful source of subsequent loss, both in time and money. Drills and manure distributors require special attention before the spring sowing commences, but it is not too early to overhaul haymaking machinery. Given a well-lighted shed or barn, much useful work can be done with waste oil, grease, a stiff brush or two, and appropriate spanners. When the implements have been seen to there is always harness to be cleaned and repaired, and sacks to be mended; manure-bags are not worth a great deal of trouble, but the sound ones, if washed and dried, have some commercial value, and are at any rate useful on the farm.

THE "BUTTER-BREEDS"

The landing in this country of one of the most valuable Guernsey bulls which the United States have produced is an unusual event which will evoke not only keen appreciation of the generous spirit of the American citizen responsible for the gift, but a renewed interest in the Channel Island breeds of cattle. Both Guernseys and Jerseys are held in high estimation in many countries in which dairy-farming is conducted on modern lines, where they are maintained in large numbers by working farmers as well as by those who are in a position to engage in showyard work and record-making. The fact that they have never attained much popularity among farmers in this country is due to three factors: the common, though largely erroneous, belief that they lack hardiness and disease-resistance; the practice of selling milk by bulk rather than by butter-fat-content; and the very general preference for dairy-cattle which can produce meat as well as milk. Without for a moment decrying the virtues of our native breeds, or denying the economic advantages of dual-purpose cattle under certain conditions, it must be recognized that the Channel Island breeds have certain merits which may yet bring about their more general distribution. The high butter-fat-content of their milk makes them singularly valuable for the production not only of butter but of milk which has a high sales-value in the better-class retail trade; and their purity of blood results in a remarkably close adherence to type.

FARMYARD MANURE

In the new pamphlet issued by the Royal Agricultural Society concerning research in 1929, Sir E. J. Russell discusses "Soils and Fertilizers" and raises the old controversy as to the respective merits of farmyard manure and artificial fertilizers. The broad results of experiments at Rothamsted are that farmyard manure maintains the fertility of the soil better than any ordinary combination of artificials, leads to less variation in yields from year to year than artificials, and causes less disturbance in quality as the yields increase than would be brought about by defective combinations of artificials. Danish experiments reveal that there is rapid loss of fertilizing value when farmyard manure is left lying about on the soil.

MILKING MACHINES

Having closely investigated the milking of dairy herds with machines the authorities of the West of Scotland Agricultural College announce that with efficient operation there is no significant difference in yields of milk and butter fat obtained by hand and machine milking. Young cows, unaccustomed to hand milking, take very kindly to the machine; old cows do so less rapidly. When properly operated the milking machine has no deleterious effects upon udder or teats, but with indifferent operation it may cause congestion. The milking machine, it was found by the authorities, had a beneficial effect in relieving congestion of the udder in newly calved cows. It is stated that speed of operation should be altered to suit the individual cow. The efficiency of the operator is of greater importance than the type of machine used. The investigators are certain that where wages are high the cost of milking per cow is less by machine than by hand in a 40-cow herd, but where wages are low the herd must be over 60 before the installation of a milking machine is justified economically.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP

The prolonged spell of wet weather has saturated the soil and made even dry grassland soft on the surface. On low-lying meadows sheep have been for some time past very lame with foot rot. This ill has been much more general of late years and is the cause of considerable loss to farmers. The business of paring and dressing the hooves of large flocks is a dreary affair, and as an alternative some owners nowadays adopt the system of driving their sheep through specially constructed troughs containing a solution of blue vitriol or some other equally effective dressing.

DIRECT CONSUMPTION PRODUCTS

The suggestion has often been made that farmers would do well to devote much more attention to products that have a direct consumption value, such as milk, butter, cream, poultry and eggs, potatoes, fruit, and certain vegetables. It must, however, be remembered that some of these products, such as milk and potatoes, are particularly subject to marketing difficulties, owing to excess production and lack of organized disposal. In the case of milk the difficulty may conceivably be met in part by improved marketing and in part by inducing the public to consume liquid milk more on the scale per head of the population that prevails in other countries. The main trouble as regards the price of potatoes arises when our own crop is greatly above the normal requirement of round about 4,000,000 tons for human consumption—that is, in a year of a bumper crop. Imports of mature potatoes would appear to be only considerable when prices are high—that is, when our own crop is under average or below the normal requirement. The position of early new potatoes is a different matter, as the imports and the high prices obtained for them do not directly compete with our own early crop, which is not then ready. In regard to butter and cheese we are, of course, definitely subject to competition with oversea products at prices which we can hardly expect to meet. In the last 20 years enormous strides have been made in the production of eggs and poultry, and since the introduction of the marking of imported eggs and the marketing of our own eggs under the National Mark poultry keeping has been placed on a much more satisfactory tooting.

EUROPEAN AIR MAILS

The Postmaster-General announces that owing to the cancellation of flights by the air companies concerned, the Belgian night air mail will not operate on the night of December 31, and there will be no air mail dispatches to Scandinavia, Northern Europe, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, or North Africa on January 1.

FUTURE OF POULTRY INDUSTRY

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The economic position of the poultry industry has been sufficiently favourable during the last few years to attract general attention and a considerable number of adherents. Expansion is still apparent among farmers, and it may be assumed that the Government's small-holdings scheme will bring many more recruits; so that some attention should be given at this time to the economic problems which are likely to arise in the future. These may be divided into two classes—productive and commercial, with a close connexion between the two. It is, for example, recognized that production costs must be reduced to meet the inevitable drop in produce values; but at the same time it is for the industry to consider whether egg prices—at least those paid to the producer—cannot be maintained by the adoption of schemes for organized marketing.

A hindrance to marketing reform among the rank and file is the wide margin between the prices paid to producers and those paid by consumers. The fact that eggs for which the producer receives 1s. 9d. a dozen are sold in shops at 3s. or more appears to many people to be due to marketing methods which entail heavy costs in handling; and it is forgotten that producers have no control over distribution, and often compete with one another in a market in which the dealers are in a position practically to dictate their own terms. There appears to be no hope whatever of reducing the margin between producers and consumers' prices until producers evolve something in the nature of effective organization; for which reason it is perfectly clear that marketing must be made up-to-date if the poultry industry is to provide as favourable opportunities for commercial expansion in the future as during the last few years.

The practical problems of poultry husbandry are mainly bound up with incubation, rearing, and the replacement of laying stock. There can be little doubt that the large hatcheries, operating the very latest type of mammoth incubators, may play an important part in reducing hatching costs; and it is significant that some of the more advanced hatchery proprietors are laying themselves out to supply chickens of a higher productive class—and at a lower cost—than the average commercial poultry-keeper could produce for himself. There are indications that the hatchery business may extend in the direction of supplying half-reared chicks and fully-reared pullets, the idea being that large plants operating the battery system of brooding can raise chickens or pullets much cheaper than the general practitioner can do it for himself. The next two or three years may bring about a revolutionary change in this direction, and we may see many commercial egg-producers devoting accommodation and labour entirely to the task of managing laying stock, recruiting their flocks either with chickens that have passed the critical stage of rearing, or with pullets of three to four months that can be run on to the laying stage with the most economical style of housing. It is just a question whether it will pay commercial egg-producers to adopt this method of replacement, and it depends mainly upon the ability of the hatchery people to supply the right class of stock at economic prices.

Lancashire poultry-keepers have been discussing the question whether it pays to keep commercial laying stock for two or more years; and, while there is much support for the contention that it is uneconomical to replace pullets after one year's production, it would seem that the length of a hen's career of profitable production depends both upon the breeding of the stock and the feeding of the pullets.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE LAYING TRIALS

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD FEEDING

In presenting the final report of its second egg-laying trial the Cambridgeshire Education Committee emphasizes the fact that the figures indicate wide variation between the best and the worst poultry, not only in the trial but in the county generally, and it points out that while these variations indicate the scope for greater efforts in selection, selection alone will not bring the desired results unless accompanied by good feeding and management. In the 1929-30 trial, in which 150 pullets were entered, the average production was 189 eggs a bird in 48 weeks, compared with 184.6 in the previous season. White Wyandottes averaged 204.2, Rhode Island Reds 194, and White Leghorns 193.3. The eggs realized an average price of 1.54d. each, totalling £178 10s. 4d., so that each pullet produced eggs to the value of 23s. 9½d. Feeding costs averaged 9s. 3½d. a bird, and each hen gave a gross profit of 14s. 6d.

Several items of interest crop up in connexion with the feeding. The food consumption, totalling 95.6lb. a bird, or 4.4oz. a day, was a little higher than in the previous trial, and it is suggested that this may be accounted for partially by the higher average production of eggs; though it might as reasonably be suggested that the higher food consumption resulted in a bigger egg output. The cost of feeding was only 1d. a bird less than in the 1928-29 trial, so that the reduction in foodstuff costs does not appear to have been felt in this, as in other laying trials. The birds consumed about ½oz. of grain for the morning feed, ½oz. of wet mash at midday, and 1½oz. of grain in the evening, the balance of the food consisting of dry mash, which was available in hoppers all day.

MILK RECORDING

PROGRESS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY

LORD BATHURST, the retiring president, who presided at the annual luncheon and prize distribution of the Gloucestershire Milk Recording Society at Gloucester last Monday, said that in October, 1925, there were 80 members and 85 herds, with an average milk yield per cow, for the full year, of 7,256lb.; in 1929 the membership had increased to 107, the herds to 116, and the average yield to 7,370lb. This year there were 109 members and 117 herds; that, he thought, was satisfactory but slow progress, and he hoped the society would grow, because in a large county like Gloucestershire 109 members were not really enough. The finances had been found to be so good that the society was able to give a rebate of 3d. for every cow on the recording list; if they could do that it was evident the society's affairs were well managed, and he would like to rub in the point that if they had more members they would probably get still greater reductions in future years. Lord Bathurst said his term of office expired that day, and Mrs. Gwynne Holford had consented to take the presidency.

The report of the judge (Mr. A. M. B. Criddle) stated that the general management, feeding, cleanliness of cowsheds, dairy premises, utensils, &c., were generally very good indeed, while pedigree and milk records were very creditable.

Mr. T. B. SCHOFIELD said that they were moving towards a total of 200 milk recorders in the county, but even 200 was not enough. In these times the farmer ought to know, or try to find out, what was the cost of producing his milk, or anything else he had to sell, and that was not possible unless the milk was weighed. There was no objection to farmers recording on their own, providing they did it carefully and conscientiously, but there must be very many men milking cows in Gloucestershire who could learn a lot by joining the society.

Prizes were distributed as follows:—

Class A (for 15 or more full-year cows).—1, C. Mogg, British Friesians, 2,835 points; 2 and Shorthorn Cup, Troughton Brothers, Shorthorns, 2,800 points; runner-up for Shorthorn Cup, J. H. Clifford, 2,679 points.

Class B (for under 15 full-year cows).—1, Makbar Gold Cup and Silver Challenge Cup, Lady Eyres-Monsell, Jerseys, 2,923 points; 2 and special for best bull and special for best young stock, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Red Polls, 2,650 points.

The highest average yield in the society was registered by Mr. R. A. Gaze, this being 13,596lb. with British Friesians, which secured two cups, while Mr. E. Hanks took the cup for the highest individual yield of 20,442lb., with Pied Powder Puff, a British Friesian. Mrs. Gwynne Holford offered a cup for competition at the society's milk recording sale.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of sums of £13 and £4.

DOG SHOWS IN 1930

ENTRIES WELL MAINTAINED

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

Considering the heavy taxation and the deplorable condition of industry, it would not have been surprising if entries at dog shows had fallen away to some extent, and it is encouraging to know how well numbers have been maintained at the more important fixtures. Some of them showed an advance on last year, and where there has been any diminution it has usually been attributable to a reduced classification. The state of unemployment has had most effect upon the smaller afternoon and evening shows, the principal support for which comes from the working classes. Many of the more successful breeders among the workers have reason to be grateful to their dogs, which help to tide over hard times, for there is always a market for the best at remunerative prices. In fact sometimes more is earned by dogs than by ordinary vocations.

That fewer shows have been held during the closing year may not be a disadvantage, though everyone is anxious that the smaller exhibitors should have every opportunity of trying their dogs against their equals, without having to enter them in the more exacting competition of championship and open events. In all probability the decrease in evening and members' shows is the result of trade conditions, and they will recover with the return of better times. Fifty championship and more than 300 open and limited shows in the year afford ample scope for ambitious exhibitors.

So far as can be estimated, the number of pedigree dogs registered at the Kennel Club this year will be about 50,000, which compares with fewer than 20,000 in the best pre-War period. Those who took an active part in the shows of the earlier time cannot fail to be impressed with the remarkable progress that has been made. Not only have many new breeds been added, but the majority of the older have been strengthened. Several, I regret to say, have been submerged in the tide of innovations, though, as a rule, the newer breeds have gained a place by attracting admirers who had not exhibited to any extent previously. The majority of those who took up Alsatians with so much enthusiasm were beginners. This breed, by the way, is to be known in future simply as Alsatians, the Kennel Club having sanctioned the dropping of the words "wolf dog," which were misleading or worse, a good deal of prejudice having been created by the belief that they contained the blood of the wild animal.

Now we have learned more about their history we are satisfied that they were made from several strains of German sheepdogs. Those that came to us before the War betrayed their origin in their appearance, looking like sheepdogs with erect ears. The greater reach and smooth, effortless gait now so characteristic are developments of later years. The craze for size, that at one time threatened to make them nearly as tall as Great Danes, has subsided, and efforts are being made to get more workmanlike proportions. British shepherds, at any rate, have a decided preference for really small dogs, such as the Border collies, which are not so likely to alarm the sheep. The ideal worker accomplishes his object by gentle methods, using diplomacy instead of force, coaxing instead of threatening. Alsatian registrations have declined this year, and so have those for Airedales.

The position of the fine black-and-tan terrier is not satisfactory, and efforts should be made to restore the prosperity of a breed that is a general favourite among a wider public. Perhaps the success of Mrs. O'Neill's Matador Mandarin at Birmingham may serve as an advertisement. After receiving the challenge certificate for his sex one day, the next he was made the best of all breeds. The fact that Mrs. O'Neill bought Mandarin simply as a companion is a reminder that well-bred puppies for which a few guineas have been paid sometimes grow into show specimens, whose worth is never ascertained. The only way to find out is to exhibit them. Mr. Cruft's show is a favourite with beginners, and no doubt the catalogue on February 11 and 12 will contain many unfamiliar names. The list of judges that has been issued will command confidence. Foreigners have been engaged for several breeds, and Lorna Lady Howe has promised to take Labradors, which have a comprehensive classification. Mr. Cruft selected his date with much discrimination, the middle of February being particularly convenient for owners of gundogs.

Terriers will be prominent next month, when the annual show of the National Terrier Club will take place at Olympia on January 14. On the preceding day there will be a specialist show organized by the London and Provincial Kerry Blue Club and the Kerry Blue Club of England, in the Handel-street Drill Hall, Bloomsbury.

POPULAR FOX-TERRIERS

WINNERS AT MANCHESTER SHOW

Entries from a wide area, bounded by Scotland, North Wales, and the whole of the Midlands, totalling 1,650, and constituting a post-War record, were received for the show of the Chorlton-cum-Hardy and District Canine Association, held at Belle Vue, Manchester, on Saturday. Fox-terriers, both wire-haired and smooth, were the most popular exhibits among more than a score of varieties on view, and competition for the special awards was very keen.

The president's cup for the best animal was won by Mr. W. R. Eadington, of Prestbury, Cheshire, with his English setter Maesydd Mustard, the Alport Cup going to Mr. R. H. Upton, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, with his flat-coated retriever Ch. Tosca British Maid. The fox-terrier cup was won by Woodsmoor Chevalier, a smooth-coat owned by Mr. H Herbert Harcock, of Poynton, Cheshire. Warrock Sunshine, a Pomeranian, owned and bred by Mrs. E. K. Milne, of Levenshulme, Manchester, was the winner of the champion trophy preserved for this class, while the Bennett Cup for the best puppy of either sex bred and owned by a member of the association went to Miss F. Lees, of Northenden, Cheshire, for her Chow Chow Typhoo Tipps.

COCKER SPANIEL FIELD TRIALS

The Cocker Spaniel Club held its second field trials of the season at Shardeloes, Amersham, Bucks, on Tuesday, by invitation of Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt-Drake and the shooting tenants. Awards:—

All-aged Stake.—1, Lorna Lady Howe, Idsworth, Horndean, Hants (Banchory Rachael); 2, Mr. H. S. Lloyd, Swakeleys Farm, Ickenham, Middlesex (Tiptoe of Ware); 3, Dr. W. J. Dawson, Newtownhamilton, Co. Armagh (Dusk of Fews). Reserve and Certificate of Merit.—Miss J. Wykeham-Musgrave, Barnsley Park, Cirencester (Poddle Crusty). Certificates of Merit.—Mme. Nielka, Old Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex; Commander A. M. Willoughby, Norton Hall, Gloucestershire; Miss J. Wykeham-Musgrave and Mr. E. Frampton, Tarrant Keynston, Blandford.

Novice Stake.—1, Miss J. Wykeham-Musgrave (Poddle Crumpet); 2, Dr. W. J. Dawson (Mazurka of Fews); 3, Mme. M. Nielka (Brighteye of Paddockhurst). Reserve and Certificate of Merit.—Major E. R. Thompson, New Ash, Altrincham (The Dazzler). Certificates of Merit.—Mr. E. Frampton and Miss Tetley, Five Diamonds, Chalfont St. Giles.

The Auchencairn Challenge Cup, presented by Sir Meyrick Hollins for the best dog in the open stake, was gained by Banchory Rachael; and Miss Wykeham-Musgrave, with Poddle Crumpet, won two challenge cups.

NAVAL TELEGRAPHIST'S THEFT

At the Tower Bridge Police Court, CHARLES HENRY ADRIAN SAUNDERS, 22, naval telegraphist, of St. Agnes-place, Kennington, was charged on remand, before Mr. Oulton, on his own confession, with breaking and entering 19, Tower Bridge-road and stealing £229 from a safe, the money of John Best, Limited, butchers. The charge was reduced to one of larceny, to which Saunders pleaded "Guilty." Evidence had been given that Saunders, who was home on leave and had spent the night with his wife, a cashier at the prosecutors' shop, got up early on the pretence that he was returning to Chatham, took the keys of the shop from her bag, without her knowledge, went to the shop, took the money, and returned home, telling her that he had been refused admission to the railway as he was not in uniform. By some means he also returned her keys without her knowledge, and, later, went back to Chatham, where he bought a motor-cycle for £58. Mr. OULTON said the two good features in favour of the defendant were that he had not been convicted before and had borne a good character. The bad features of the case were that having committed the theft he cast suspicion on his wife and then on the master-at-arms of his ship. He must go to prison for five months, with hard labour.

It was stated at Brighton Police Court on Saturday that Henry Clements, who was to have been charged with being drunk and incapable, had died in hospital since arrest.

MILK PRODUCTION

PRICES FOR THE SURPLUS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having read with deep interest the recent correspondence in your columns relating to the Agricultural Marketing Bill one is forced to the conclusion that no adequate rationalization is possible without a measure of the kind. The Bill, as at present drafted, if not presenting a complete solution, does at least pave the way, particularly in the milk industry, which, with its partially "sheltered" market, presents the most hopeful field for initial endeavour.

It is not with the underlying principle of the Bill that one should disagree, but with its proposed application. Surely Dr. Addison would be well advised, at any rate as far as the milk industry is concerned, to leave scope in his Bill for the setting up of a Board, not composed of producers only, but comprising the pick of the brains of both producers and distributors—an ideal marriage of "Production" and "Sales," the two essential complements in any business enterprise.

Again, one gathers it is proposed to grant funds for the setting up of farmers' creameries to deal with surplus milk, when the problem is not one of lack of creameries, but rather that under existing milk price fixation they cannot afford to function.

The crux of the matter is that, although the bulk of home-produced milk is sold in the sheltered liquid milk market at prices which afford suppliers and distributors a fair return, the surplus—an ever-growing factor—when made up involves the creameries, competing as they are in the unsheltered world market, in unbearable losses. When one considers that yearly imports of dairy products are equivalent to three times our total milk productions, it is obvious that a national scheme for more equitably balancing the purchase price of milk as between its two possible outlets is not only essential but would permit the setting up of a primary industry of vast national significance.

I envisage the formation of a fully representative Milk Board to whom all businesses handling milk would render monthly an audited statement showing in each case the total gallonage sold for liquid consumption or made into goods. Each year monthly prices for liquid milk based on fixed retail prices, providing legitimate margins to the retailers, would be agreed, as also a formula for arriving at the manufacturing value of milk—for instance, the average price of Colonial cheese, less 2d. From the gallonage returns and these price scales a pooled price, being the true or economic value of milk, would be worked out, promulgated monthly by the Board, and paid universally to suppliers by their respective buyers.

It is self-evident that, owing to the incidence of the manufacturing value, which would usually be about 7¼d. per gallon, unless every drop of milk produced was absorbed by the liquid milk market, the universal price would always be slightly below the liquid milk value. For example, if in March the liquid milk and manufacturing values were 1s. 4d. and 7¾d. per gallon respectively, then the universal price would probably work out at 1s. 3¼d. Having agreed that they could afford to pay 1s. 4d. for their milk, retailers would be 2d. (1s. 4d.—1s. 3¼d.) in pocket over and above their margins, and would be required, therefore, to disburse this sum to the Pool, while, on the other hand, creameries who had paid 1s. 3¼d., that is 7¾d. (1s. 3¼d.—7¼d.) in excess of what they could afford, would receive a rebate of this amount per gallon. The formula used for arriving at the universal farmers' price is such that the sum total of liquid milk contributions would always equal that of manufacturing rebates, thus guaranteeing from the outset the Pool's ability to meet its engagements.

Under such a system, possible only in conjunction with the Marketing Bill, suppliers and creameries could plan ahead, assured of stabilized prices and markets for all their produce, while retailers enjoyed fair margins in a market undisturbed by free surplus and insane price-cutting.

The N.F.U., who without any really constructive contribution have turned down Dr. Addison's proposals for their assistance, would, in my opinion, be well advised to reconsider their negative and uncompromising attitude, and show in cooperation with the rest of the trade that spirit of self-help which has in the past so strikingly characterized our national development.

Yours faithfully,
VALDER GATES.
West Mount, Wodeland-avenue, Guildford.

SUGAR BEET SUBSIDY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of December 22 Mr. D. G. Somerville, M.P., is hitting agriculture when it is down, in a very unfair way. Moreover, he is playing the part of Satan rebuking sin, with the charge against the sinner not proven. Let us see who is exaggerating by the measure of ordinary business facts and common sense.

Major Pratt stated the fact that our sugar bill is £17,000,000 less than three years ago, and drew inferences on these grounds that the production of sugar (this year 9,000,000cwt.), being equal to approximately one-third of our imports, or one-fourth of our consumption, is a main factor in reducing the price of sugar in this country to-day. Messrs. Tate and Lyle (an accepted authority on this matter), in their two Annual Reports, attach great importance to the subsidizing of sugar production, and credit the principle with being the chief cause in the reduction to present price levels, and bringing about many other industrial activities and benefits.

Mr. Somerville states that this successful achievement is, so far as its utility is concerned, "a mere drop in the ocean," as it only represents one-sixtieth of the world's production. Surely he has not taken into account that it is the world's surplus, and the extent of its own need to purchase abroad, that a dependent importing country is concerned with, and upon which the incidence of its own competitive power is exerted.

The price of sugar to-day is profoundly affected by the addition of 9,000,000cwt. to the world's total surplus. Foreigners have their surplus which they must force by lower prices into this country; it is their chief great open market for it. We produce more and require to buy 25 per cent. less, and if they are to sell the same amount to us it can only be at a heavy reduction. From this reduction we, as a nation, are deriving enormous benefit. On a world market basis, the addition to an existing surplus is the most potent influence that can be brought to bear on the price position, and it becomes doubly so when that increase is in the hands and under the control of the world's most needy buyer, ourselves. Let credit be given where credit is due.

Yours faithfully,
SIDNEY HOLE, Delegate for East Sussex N.F.U.
Yew Tree House, Albourne, Hassocks, Dec. 23.

MARKETING COMMISSIONERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I call the further attention of your readers interested in the Agricultural Marketing Bill, referred to in your valuable leading article to-day, to those new clauses in the revised Bill under which the Government makes provision for the appointment of Marketing Commissioners? The duties of these Commissioners are not limited in the way that the introductory note to the Bill suggests, for they will be in a position to make complete investigations into the actual facts and will no doubt prepare schemes for organization of distribution of a practical character, utilizing the present distributors, for, as all authorities seem to agree, the method of organizing distributors is the only way of organizing distribution. Control of imports and stabilization of prices would follow; no distribution scheme could possibly work without these two items.

The proposal to appoint such Commissioners was, it may be useful to remind your readers, first put forward by the Rural Reconstruction Association, and was subsequently supported through the Committee of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, who submitted proposals to the officials of the Ministry at the request of the Minister. If efficient and independent Commissioners are appointed they might well submit proposals of a thoroughly effective character and make the Bill a success.

Twenty years ago I was engaged in securing in a parallel case the appointment of Commissioners under the Small Holdings Act. We succeeded in persuading the Government of the day to act, and as a result we secured sound administration, with occasional exceptions, of sound schemes. The Marketing Commissioners could be similarly effective.

Yours, &c.,
MONTAGUE FORDHAM, Council Secretary, Rural Reconstruction Association, Member of Council and Policy Committee of the Central Chamber of Agriculture.
December 23.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS

MR. MORRISON'S WARNING TO MOTORISTS

Correspondence between Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, and Mr. G. W. H. Knight, K.C., M.P. (Recorder of West Ham), on the subject of accidents to tramway passengers, was published on Saturday.

Mr. Knight drew attention to the frequency of accidents caused by vehicles overtaking passengers who were being taken on or set down by tramcars and omnibuses. He suggested that the matter should be dealt with in the Highway Code, or by the powers of the Minister of Transport under the Road Traffic Act to make additional orders on application by a town or district council.

In his reply, Mr. Morrison quoted the following paragraph from the draft Highway Code:—"Subject to any local provisions to the contrary, tramcars may be overtaken on the near side, but in this case special caution is necessary. Watch carefully to see if passengers are boarding the tramcar or alighting from it before you pass; in any case go slow."

Mr. Morrison continued:—"As regards omnibuses setting down or picking up passengers, I cannot imagine there is any special danger from overtaking traffic, as these vehicles can and should draw up to the kerb on such occasions. I am advised that I have the power, on the application of councils of counties or county boroughs, or of urban districts having a population of over 20,000 according to the last census for the time being, to make an order under Section 46 (2) (d) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, dealing with the control of motor-cars at tramway stopping places, but I do not propose to exercise my powers in this respect as I consider that the matter is more suitably dealt with in the Highway Code. I would point out that if any driver actually endangers a person boarding or alighting from a tramcar he would be liable to proceedings for dangerous driving, while if he did not actually endanger anyone but did not show consideration he could be proceeded against for careless driving."

Commenting on this reply, Mr. Knight said that the Code would be a worthy monument of Mr. Morrison's good intentions, but the safety of the roads might involve the additional safeguards which the Statute provided. He took the Minister's letter to mean that he would consider suggestions for strengthening the Code. In any event, local authorities would have in reserve the right to apply for a further order to ensure public safety.

AWARDS FOR HEROISM

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY AND CARNEGIE FUND

The Royal Humane Society has just made several awards for heroism in life-saving, among which are the following:—

Bronze Medals.—Private Thomas Barnett, 19, Royal Tank Corps Depôt; James Stewart, 22, a fookman, Lossiemouth; Donald F. Stratton, 22, marine engineer on ss. Hsin Peking; and Captain F. H. C. Armstrong, of Knightsbridge, London, S.W., organizing secretary of the Greater London Fund for the Blind.

Vellums.—John Lendrum, of Pretoria, South Africa, and Desmond Whelehan, also of Pretoria; Harry Vogel, of Delpoort's Hope, Cape Province, South Africa, diamond digger, aged 48.

Parchments.—Archibald R. Iverson, of R.M.S.P. Almanzora; Fredk. W. Laurence, foreman of works, of Wessex-avenue, Merton Park, S.W.19; and Arthur F. Poole, 27, assistant manager, B.I. Transport Company, of Silvertown.

The following awards have been made by the Carnegie Hero Fund Trustees:—

The Rev. Charles Hedgman Turner, Father Superior at St. Edwards House, Westminster, London, lost his life while attempting to rescue a boy from drowning at Broadstairs. His mother was awarded a memorial certificate.

Michael Thomas Brown, lamplighter, Clerkenwell, honorary certificate and £10; Police-constable Albert William Tyson, St. Pancras, London, honorary certificate and £10; Claud Ernest Williams, labourer, Fulham, honorary certificate and £15; John Henry Elmes, railway porter, Leytonstone, an inscribed watch.

William James Lamin, farmer, Whatton, Notts, lost his life while attempting to rescue a boy from drowning, and the widow was awarded a memorial certificate and an annuity of £86.

George Potter, train conductor, Derby, honorary certificate and £10, with a temporary allowance of 21s. 6d. per week; Thomas Bartley, fitter's labourer, South Bank, Yorks, honorary certificate, a grant of £30 14s., and a temporary allowance of 12s. 6d. per week; Evan Rosser, fireman, Alwyn Lewes, collier, and Wyndham Evans, overman, all of Ton-yr-efail, Glam, who had each been awarded the Edward medal, each received an honorary certificate and £25; Robert Norman Cartright, 9, of Denbigh, lost his life while attempting to prevent his younger brother from being knocked down by a motor-car, and his parents were awarded a memorial certificate and £20 in respect of funeral expenses; John Thomas Cassidy, miner, Bishop Auckland, honorary certificate and £10; Thomas Slatterry, 17, Tullamore, an inscribed watch; and Mark Downing, farmer and road worker, Bantry, County Cork, honorary certificate and £25.

MAYO COUNCIL AND FREE STATE GOVERNMENT

By 21 votes to six, the Mayo County Council, at a special meeting on Saturday, decided finally to reject the appointment as county libr

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£480,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY	BAGHDAD
CALCUTTA	BASRA
KARACHI	AMARA
MADRAS	KIRKUK
COLOMBO	MOSUL
SINGAPORE	BAHREIN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman,
SIR JAMES LEIGH-WOOD, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
JAMES H. BATTY, Esq.
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq.
EMILE FRANÇOIS, Esq.
SIR PERCY WILSON NEWSON, Bt.
SIR THOMAS J. STRANGMAN.

The Bank issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, purchases, grants advances against or collects Bills of Exchange, and transacts Banking and Agency Business in connexion with the East. Deposits are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances. F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,000,000

Chief Manager: W. E. PRESTON.
Managers: J. S. BRUCE and G. MILLER.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Alor Star	Hong-kong	Rangoon
(Malay States)	Ipoh	Saigon
Amritsar	Karachi	Semarang (Java)
Bandoeng	Kiang	Seremban
Batavia	Kobe	Shanghai
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Calcutta	Kuala-Kangsar	Sourabaya
Canton	(Perak)	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Cawnpore	Kuala Lumpur	Tavoy
Cebu	Kuching	(Lower Burma)
Colombo	(Sarawak)	Tientsin
Dairen (Manchuria)	Madras	Tokyo
Delhi	Manila	Tongkah (Bhuket)
Medan	Moulmein	Tsingtao
Hailphong	New York	Yokohama
Hamburg	Peiping (Peking)	Zamboanga
Hankow	Penang	(Philippine
Harbin	Penang	Islands)

The Corporation grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches, buy and collect Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit, and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application, and on current accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. The Bank is prepared to undertake Trusteeships and Executorships.

THE MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.

Capital Authorized	£3,000,000
Capital Paid-up	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	£1,646,506

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Sir Thomas S. Cales, Bart. (Deputy-Chairman).
Sir Charles C. Barrie.
Patrick R. Chalmers, Esq. J. O. Robinson, Esq.
Charles J. Hambro, Esq. W. H. Shelford, Esq.

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India, Burma and Ceylon:	China:
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Simla, Delhi, Colombo, Howrah, Galle, Karachi, Kandy, Rangoon.	Hong-kong, Shanghai.
Malaya:	Dutch East Indies:
Ipoh, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Kota Bharu, Kuala Krai, Kuala Lipis.	Batavia, Sourabaya.
	Siam:
	Bangkok.
NEW YORK AGENCY .. Bank of Montreal.	Mauritius: Port Louis.

TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIPS UNDERTAKEN AT HOME AND IN THE EAST.

Enquiries from merchants regarding shipments to the East and the special facilities available are invited.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—	
STERLING	£6,500,000
SILVER	$9,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS,	$20,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. A. PLUMMER, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. G. S. MARKBY, Deputy-Chairman.

W. H. BELL	Hon. Mr. J. J. PATERSON
A. H. COMPTON	T. E. PEARCE
B. LANDER LEWIS	T. H. R. SHAW
G. MISKIN	J. P. WARREN

CHIEF MANAGER: V. M. GRAYBURN.

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Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Chefoo, Colombo, Dairen (Dalny), Foochow, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkew (Shanghai), Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kowloon, Kuala Lumpur, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Moukden, Muar, Nagasaki, New York, Peiping (Peking), Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sungei Patani, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtao, Yloilo, Yokohama.

COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G., Chairman.

A. H. Barlow	The Rt. Hon.
D. G. M. Bernard	Lord Revelstoke
C. A. Campbell	Sir George Sutherland
Sir George Macdonogh, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	A. M. Townsend
	C. F. Whigham

MANAGERS IN LONDON.
Sir Newton Stabb, H. D. C. Jones, Sub-Manager: R. E. N. Padfield. Accountant: A. Moncur.

8, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya Colony and Uganda.

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Subscribed Capital	£4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000

BRANCHES:

Aden	Lahore	Ekdoret	Kenya
Amritsar	Madras	Kisumu	Colony
Bombay	Mandalay	Mombasa	British
Calcutta	Newara Eliya	Nairobi	East
Cawnpore	Rangoon	Nakuru	Africa
Chittagong	Steamer Point,		
Corbin	Aden	Entebbe	Uganda
Colombo	Tuticorin	Jinja	
Delhi	Zanzibar	Kampala	
Kandy	Dar-es-Salaam	Tanganyika	
Karachi	Tanga	Territory	

The Bank conducts every description of banking business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application; interest payable 30th June and 31st December.

Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

NATIONAL BANK of EGYPT

(Incorporated in Egypt. Liability of Members is Limited.)
Head Office: CAIRO.

FULLY-PAID CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£2,950,000

London Agency:
6 & 7, King William Street, E.C.4
Branches in all the Principal Towns in EGYPT and the SUDAN

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

"TAX-SELLING" IN WALL-STREET

SWISS AND DUTCH FOREIGN ISSUES

The New York stock market has been singularly unresponsive to the reduction in the re-discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank. During the holidays its tone has been generally weak owing to the absence of encouraging trade news of a substantial character, to a break in the price of July wheat to the lowest level since 1896, and to selling of securities by investors anxious to reduce their income-tax assessments. Under income-tax law there is a strong inducement to investors to realize losses on securities in a falling market since they are entitled to deduct them from their taxable income. This is the other side of the picture which American legislators probably did not see when they decided to tax profits realized on investments or speculations in securities. Thus one consequence of the great "slump" in security prices this year is that the American Treasury will lose a considerable amount of the revenue, through losses on securities being deducted from investors' taxable incomes, which it gained during the later years of the "boom." What is called "tax selling" of securities has been plainly in evidence for some weeks past, but particularly in the last few days. This particular type of selling, however, will come to an end on December 31, and the market thereafter should be steadier. Nevertheless, so long as bank failures continue and poor reports are received from the industrial centres, the market cannot be expected to recover.

Price Stabilization Plans

The withdrawal of the Netherlands Indian Agricultural Company from the committee which has been supporting the Chadbourne plan for the world stabilization of sugar prices by means of a restriction scheme is a reminder that 1930 has been particularly unkind to producers in their efforts to stabilize prices. Whether producers are wise to attempt to stabilize prices is a question perhaps which they have not often stopped to consider very deeply. This is natural enough, since in a period of trade depression they concentrate all their energies upon avoiding losses, which they can do by keeping prices above costs. Costs are much less flexible than they used to be owing to the greater difficulty of securing downward readjustments of wages. Attempts to stabilize prices are the inevitable result of two things—efforts to stabilize wages and the growing costs of Government which add to overhead charges. Most of the price stabilization plans have been based upon voluntary co-operative action and not upon ownership through amalgamation. A few instances could be cited of successful efforts to stabilize prices by combinations which are comprehensive enough to be virtually monopolies, but voluntary agreements for stabilizing prices have broken down one after the other even though they have been part of a scheme for restricting output so as to equalize supply and demand.

The Case of Egyptian Cotton

The most notable failures in price control have occurred in those cases where supplies have been withheld as a matter of policy from the market either with or without Government assistance. The Canadian wheat pool withheld its supplies from the market, but events have since shown that it would have been wiser for Canada to have done as Argentina did—namely, to sell her wheat as it came forward, for the price of wheat is now at the lowest level touched for many years. The Egyptian Government has locked up in cotton purchases nearly one-half its reserve fund, which at the beginning of the year amounted to £E40,000,000. This policy of buying cotton for the purpose of protecting price has been followed by a number of Egyptian Governments, but the huge purchases this year which have cost about £E.13,540,048, have aroused considerable anxiety in business circles in Egypt because, while the Government has always shown plenty of courage in buying, it has been a reluctant seller, with the result that the cotton remains in store, deteriorating in value and costing money for insurance and warehousing. A considerable amount of the cotton purchased in 1926 is said to be unsold, and it is estimated that the Government now owns about one-third of Egypt's annual cotton crop. So long as this vast store of cotton remains unsold, is must act as a drag on the market. The sums now invested in cotton represent a loss to the Egyptian Budget, for the money was formerly invested in interest-bearing securities.

Foreign Capital in Switzerland

Switzerland is completing a very active financial year. Altogether new capital issues have been three times larger in 1930 than in 1929, the total being down to the end of November being £62,000,000, against only £21,600,000 in 1929. Included in these issues have been a number of foreign loans, one being for Chile, a second for Germany, and a third for Belgium, while capital has been raised for two French railways. The interest on these foreign loans has ranged from 4½ to 6 per cent., which rates demonstrate the easy character of the new capital market from the borrower's point of view. Foreign issues in the 11 months amounted to £15,000,000, the largest issues being for Germany and the French Midi Railway. But the most interesting feature of Switzerland's experience in the past year has been the investment in that country of large amounts of foreign capital, some of which went there for safety's sake from countries where capital was, owing to political uncertainties, considered to be insecure. These foreign funds, which come from various sources, helped to swell the amount of Swiss francs available for foreign investments. Holland also has floated more foreign loans than in 1929, but her total capital issues are smaller. While foreign issues increased from £11,767,000 to £19,125,000, domestic issues decreased from £32,742,000 to £22,125,000. The total issues were £41,250,000, a decrease of £3,259,000.

Large Demands for Currency Notes

The last Bank Return to be issued this year proved noteworthy because it revealed that the demand for currency notes for the Christmas holidays was apparently larger this year than a year ago, notwithstanding the trade depression. It also showed how greatly the gold holding of the Bank of England has been drawn upon by the persistent flow of the metal to France during the last few months of the year. For the past week an additional £7,536,000 of notes went into circulation, raising the aggregate increase in the note circulation in the last four returns to £28,552,000. This compares with an increase of £25,018,000 in the corresponding four weeks of 1929, and the movement would seem to imply that retail business has been remarkably well maintained in the circumstances. The stock of coin and bullion was reduced by £2,495,000 to £148,821,000; this is £2,794,000 above the total of the corresponding Bank Return of 1929. Had it not been for the steady drain of gold to France the gold reserve would have shown a very much larger addition on the year, for, at the beginning of November, the Bank's stock amounted to £161,542,000, and showed an increase of £29,276,000 compared with the corresponding date in 1929. Moreover, it has to be remembered that the outflow of gold to Paris still continues, and that while there have been signs during the last week or two of French official purchases of sterling when the Paris-London exchange fell below 123.60f., this rate still permits of standard gold being taken out of the Bank of England and of each weekly arrival of fine gold from South Africa being purchased on French account.

Industrial Debenture Yields

Owing to the continuance of trade depression the volume of money seeking employment in first-class investment securities increases, and yields steadily decline. A stage has now been reached where Preference and Debenture stocks of industrial companies offering good security to the investor have been so readily absorbed that the field for the prospective purchaser of such securities has become very restricted. From time to time, however, moderate lines of such stocks reach the market, and the following table gives about a dozen stocks which have recently been on offer:—

—	Interest	Amount available	Price	Yield
	£	£		£ s. d.
Associated Cement 2nd Deb.	78,988	815,565	101	4 19 7
British Portland Cement 1st Mort. Deb.	67,571	718,857	104	4 17 11
Bryant and May 5 per cent. Deb.	37,500	565,538	105	4 18 10
Covent Garden Props. 1st Mort. Deb.	50,000	210,625	98¾	5 1 3
Dunlop Rubber 5½ per cent. 1st Mort.	256,843	1,997,605	105½	5 6 5
General Electric 5 per cent. Deb.	175,000	949,738	101½	4 19 1
Do., Converted Deb.			102	4 19 0
Lewis 5 per cent. 1st Mort. Deb.	95,694	843,100	101	5 0 3
Lysaght (John) 5½ per cent. Red. Deb.	137,500	968,698†	104	5 7 11
Marks and Spencer 6 per cent. 1st Mort. Deb.	60,000	364,139	109½	5 11 5
Niger 5 per cent. Cons. Deb.	75,000	366,403	99½	5 0 9
Whiteley (W.) 6 per cent. Deb.	30,000	88,422	93½	6 9 6
Wiggins, Teape (1919) 5½ per cent. Mort. Deb.	55,000	328,694	103½	5 7 4

† On the part of guaranteeing company.

Although short the list covers a wide variety of industrial enterprise, and in all cases, it will be noticed, the amount available according to the latest annual reports shows a substantial margin over the annual sum required for interest on the stock. Further, several of the above Debenture stocks are secured by charges on property, while the Debentures of John Lysaght and the Niger Company are guaranteed by Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds and Lever Brothers respectively

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

BANKERS' DEPOSITS AT LOW LEVEL

The weekly Bank of England return made up to December 24 shows some interesting movements. A further expansion of £7,535,823 occurred in the note circulation, and the holding of gold showed a fresh reduction of £2,494,795. The reserve at £29,144,563 therefore shows a decline of £10,030,617, and its "proportion" has fallen from 37½ to 29¹⁵/₁₆ per cent. This proportion is still above that of a year ago, when it stood at 22½ per cent. Owing to the combined effect of the fall in the reserve a reduction of £2,150,000 in the Government securities and an increase of £3,761,000 in the public deposits, bankers' deposits have fallen £8,078,000 to the low level of £56,217,000, in spite of market borrowing at the Bank of England in preparation for the end-of-the-year demands, as reflected in an expansion of £8,858,000 in the discounts and advances. The "securities" show a fall of £769,000. The official return is appended:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued:		Govt. debt	£11,015,100
In circulation	£379,676,869	Other Govt. securities	233,038,120
In banking department	28,524,558	Other securities	11,477,312
		Silver coin	4,469,468
		Amount of fiduciary issue	260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	148,201,427
	£408,201,427		£408,201,427

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£51,736,247
Rest	3,349,443	Other securities:	
Public deposits*	10,284,679	Discounts and advances	14,199,048
Other deposits:		Securities	23,014,306
Bankers	56,217,226	Notes	28,524,558
Other accounts	33,088,383	Gold and silver coin	620,005
Seven-day and other bills	1,433		
	£118,094,164		£118,094,164

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or dec. on last week	Inc. or dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,349,443	+ 16,748	— 41,395
Public deposits	10,284,679	+ 3,760,682	+ 1,455,411
Other deposits:			
Bankers	56,217,226	— 8,077,712	— 14,831,305
Other accts.	33,088,383	— 208,963	— 2,100,556
Govt. securities	51,736,247	— 2,150,000	— 15,387,371
Other securities:			
Discounts and advances	14,199,048	+ 8,857,927	— 8,101,028
Securities	23,014,306	— 768,974	+ 5,279,186
Reserve	29,144,563	— 10,030,617	+ 2,690,817
Note circulation	379,676,869	+ 7,535,822	+ 103,028
Coin and bullion	148,821,432	— 2,494,795	+ 2,793,845
Proportion	29¹⁵/₁₆%	— 8¹³/₁₆%	+ 6¹³/₁₆%

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—Apart from scattered pressure against Brazilian Traction and Shawinigan, reflecting the easiness of New York, the market to-day was virtually neglected, a holiday spirit pervading the list. The close was quiet.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Dec. 27	Dec. 26	—	Dec. 27	Dec. 26
Abitibi	8	8	Dom. Glass	102	102
Asbestos	5⅜	5⅜	Dom. Textile	79⅞	76⅛
Do., Pref.	15⅜	15⅜	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	3	2¾	Fraser Cos.	21⅞	21⅞
Braz. Tract.	19⅞	20⅛	Hollinger	5⅞	6
B.C. Pwr., A	35	35	Int. Nickel	14¼	14⅛
Do., B	11	11	Massey, H.	9⅞	10¼
Brit. Emp. Steel	15⅛	11⅞	Montreal Lt.	53⅜	53⅜
Can. Cur.	17½	17½	Natl. Brew.	25½	25½
Can. Cur., Pref.	24¼	24¼*	Nat. Steel Car	34	33
Can. Pwr.	129	129	Ogilvie Flour	280	275
Calvary	150	150	Port. Alfred Pulp. Pref.	No bid	No bid
Cem. Prod.	17½	17½	Power Corp.	51½	52
Do., Pref.	24¼	24¼*	Price Bros.	40	40
C. Cement	12¾	12	Quebec Pwr.	39	40
Do., Pref.	91	91	S. Law'ce C.	23¼	23½
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Shawinigan	49	49½
Indust. Alcohol, A	3	3⅛	S. Canada	30	30
Do., B	2	2	Power	30	30
C. Power	4¼	4½	Steel Co. of Canada	39¾	39¾
C. Steamship	5	5	Wpeg Elec.	14½	14½
Do., Pref'd.	No bid	15	W'peg Elec.	275	275
Cockshutt	10⅝	10	Bk. Montreal	223	224
Cons. Mining	147	146	Can. Bk.Com.	272	272
Dom. Bridge	50	51	Royal Bank		

* Ex dividend.

U.S. INTEREST RATES

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—It is announced that with effect from to-day 23 banks who are members of the New York Clearing House Association, will decrease their interest rates by one-half per cent. to the lowest levels in the history of the Clearing House. The rates will now be 1 per cent. on deposits by individuals, banks and trust companies, and 1½ per cent. on deposits by mutual savings banks. The rate of 2 per cent. on time deposits remains unchanged.—*Exchange.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, has reduced its re-discount rate from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. as from Monday next.—*Reuter.*

MONEY MARKET

MORE BORROWING AT THE BANK

IMPROVEMENT IN STERLING

After the two days' holiday discount houses in Lombard-street found a considerable amount of mail business requiring attention on Saturday, and for the last day of the week there was a fair amount of business passing. Leading houses maintained their rate for three months fine bank bills at 2⁵/₁₆ per cent., and reported a fair supply of bills at this rate, particularly on Continental account. Forward business over the turn of the year was reported at lower rates. There was very little outlet for bills apart from a small inquiry at 2½ per cent., and brokers were reluctant sellers at this rate. Money was in plentiful supply. At the start the general rate for both new loans over the week and for the renewal of advances carried at variable rates was 1½ per cent., but balances were offered at 1¼ per cent. later. The market continued to fortify itself against the prospective year-end demands by borrowing at the Bank of England, where a large business was done in loans for seven days at 3½ per cent. Sterling showed appreciation in terms of most of the leading foreign currencies, the New York exchange rising to 84.85⁵⁵/₆₄ and the Berlin rate to 20.39¼m. There was no alteration, however, in the French exchange, which remained below the gold import point from London.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	2—3	2⁹/₁₆	2¹¹/₁₆	2¹⁵/₁₆—3	3⅛—3⅜

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2⅝	2¹⁵/₁₆	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅜	3½—4

CALLS OF THE WEEK

To-day	London & Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, 4½% Stk., 1955-75	25½%	£255,000
Tuesday	Gas Light and Coke, 4½% Red. Deb. Stk., 1960-65	25%	£625,000
Wednesday	General Electric, 5% Mortg. Deb. Stk.	33⅜%	£1,155,000
"	South Suburban Gas, 5% Perp. Prefce. Stk.	82%	£246,000‡
"	Do., 5% Perp. Deb. Stk.	80%	£178,000‡
Thursday	City of Auckland, 5% Loan, 1951	94%	£186,684
"	Bootle Corpn., 4½% Red. Stk.	92½%	£462,500
"	Carlisle Corpn., 4½% Red. Deb. Stk., 1950-60	93%	£465,000
Friday	Second British Steamship Trust £10 Shares	£3	£150,000

‡ On minimum price.

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted)

—	Dec. 19	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Francs	Francs
Reserve—		
Gold coin and ingots	53,283,850	+ 383,390
Silver and copper coin	575,579	+ 17,007
Current postal accounts	500,353	+ 159,047
Available at sight abroad	6,683,571	+ 307,425
Advances on gold coin	Nil	Nil
Commercial bills discounted	7,231,577	+ 201,531
Negotiable bills bought abroad	19,441,648	— 23,278
Advances on securities	2,930,071	— 42,781
Negotiable bonds of the sinking fund dept.	5,304,399	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Demonetized silver coin for melting	Nil	Nil
Various assets	2,037,809	— 12,342
Liabilities		
Notes in circulation	75,369,154	+ 70,640
Treasury current accounts	5,534,448	+ 104,282
Sinking fund current accounts	8,043,142	+ 98,513
Current and deposit accounts	9,718,404	+ 540,611
Other sight liabilities	416,188	+ 96,648
Various liabilities	1,962,708	+ 16,381
Total liabilities	99,081,537	+ 702,131

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 53·78 per cent.—*Reuter.*

REICHSBANK
(000's omitted)

—	Dec. 23	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,215,597	— 105
Of which deposited abroad	222,017	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	538,148	— 14,718
Bills of exchange and cheques, closing	2,608,460	+ 177,353
Silver and other coin	182,509	— 8,964
Notes of other German Banks	15,784	+ 1,637
Advances	91,284	+ 9,854
Investments	102,474	Unchanged
Other assets	479,532	+ 9,055
Liabilities		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	371,139	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,275,312	+ 19,247
Other daily maturing obligations	451,279	+ 149,072
Other liabilities	281,270	+ 1,619

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

A further advance occurred in the New York exchange following the reduction in the New York bank rate, the final quotation being 84.85⁵⁵/₆₄, compared with 84.35⁵⁰/₆₄ on Wednesday. At 123.60f., the Paris rate was unaltered, though francs appeared to be offered rather more freely. Both the Berlin and Swiss exchanges moved in favour of London, the former rising to 20.39¼m. and the latter to 25.01½f. The Italian (92.76l.) and Dutch (12.05⅛d.) exchanges were also higher, and there was a further advance in the Stockholm rate to 18.11¼kr. Spanish pesetas depreciated, the Madrid rate being quoted at 46.10p., compared with 45.57½p. on Wednesday. Eastern rates were steady. Among the South American exchanges, there was a sharp fall in the Buenos Aires rate to 35¹⁵/₁₆d. The Rio exchange declined 1/32d. to 4²¹/₃₂d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Dec. 27	Dec. 24
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85¹³/₁₆-15/₁₆	4.85²¹/₃₂-15/₁₆
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86⅛-86⅜	4.86⅛-86⅜
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.59-62	123.57-123.62
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.73¼-74½	34.73¼-34.74
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.73-92.77	92.72-92.77
Switzer'd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.01-02¼	25.00-25.02½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¼-375¼	374¼-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192⅞-193⅛	192¾-193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	45.55-46.15	45.60-45.70
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛-108⅝	108⅛-108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05¼-05¾	12.05-12.05¾
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.39-39¼	20.37-20.39
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581½	34.46-34.50	34.45-34.50
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.72-27.76	27.72-27.75
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163⅝-163¾	163¹⁵/₁₆-164
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43⅛-43⅞	43¼-43⅜
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.27	25.18-25.23
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constople	Pst. to £	110	1.025‡	1.025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	273¼-274¼	273¼-274¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝-48⅞	48⅝-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.559	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.19-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¼-18.16	18.15¼-18.16
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10½-11½	18.10½-18.11
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	1s.	1/32¹³/₁₆-33¹/₁₆	1/32¹³/₁₆-33¹/₁₆
Calcutta	Per rup.	1s.	1/32¹³/₁₆-33¹/₁₆	1/32¹³/₁₆-33¹/₁₆
Madras	Per rup.	1s.	1/32¹³/₁₆-33¹/₁₆	1/32¹³/₁₆-33¹/₁₆
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/11¾-1/11¹⁵/₁₆	1/11¾-1/11¹⁵/₁₆
Yokohama	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01-2/01⅛	2/01-2/01⅛
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7⅞-1/5⅝	1/7-1/5⅝
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/31¹⁵/₁₆-32¹/₁₆	2/31¹⁵/₁₆-32¹/₁₆
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05⅝-06¼	12.05⅝-06¼
Manila	Per peso	24.98½d.	2/01⅛	2/01⅛
Rio de Jan	Per mil.	5.899d.	4⅝-4¹¹/₁₆	4²³/₃₂-4²⁵/₃₂
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.619d.	35⅞-36	36⅛-36¼
Montevideo	S to £	40	39.94	39.93
Lima	Soles to £	12.166	16.55	16.45
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.75-10.95	10.75-10.95

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days sight	60 days sight	90 days sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 15 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 0
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England on Saturday announced the sale of £6,998 in BAR GOLD.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £248,704; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard) to December 24, 1930, there has been a decrease in the gold holding of the Bank of £6,920,632.

The London bullion market remained closed on Saturday.

AMERICA'S GOLD STOCK

GAIN OF £55,000,000 ON THE YEAR

LOWER INTEREST RATES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 28

Earmarkings of gold for foreign account at the local Reserve Bank have increased slightly, as usually happens in December, and now amount to $136,349,000. For what is said to be the first time in history, Cuba is sending gold here to pay interest on some of her bonds. As nearly as can be estimated now, the United States is closing the year with a net gain in gold of $275,000,000.

There was probably no single purpose in the minds of the directors of the New York Reserve Bank last week when they unexpectedly lowered the rediscount rate from 2½ to 2 per cent., although undoubtedly there was hope that their action would have a favourable influence on business sentiment, and would not be received merely as another forceful reminder of how bad business is. So far as can be seen, the lowering of the rate has not yet had any sentimental influence at all, and the same is true of the reduction in the Cleveland rate from 3½ to 3 per cent. which was made a few days ago. This, however, is not a time of the year when there is likely to be any marked change in business activity, apart from holiday business in retail stores, for customarily many industries are completely or partly closed down for inventory-taking. Moreover, this December shut-downs have been more extensive than usual.

The stock market last week moved to lower ground, influenced in part by a new break in the grain markets (July wheat reached its lowest price since 1896), but more directly affected by selling to establish losses for tax records and by short selling and miscellaneous liquidation. Yesterday 91 issues listed on the Stock Exchange made new low records for the year, although most of them recovered their losses before the session ended. Bonds suffered a slight decline, but nevertheless ended the week with a good average gain.

More Bank Failures

For the thirteenth consecutive week brokers' loans reported by Reserve Bank members in New York declined. They stand now at $1,919,000,000, at which level they show a decrease on the figure of three months ago of $1,303,000,000 and a decrease from the peak reached in October, 1929, of $4,885,000,000. After the first excitement subsided the closing of the Chelsea Bank in New York had no adverse influence on the general banking situation, in spite of reports of Communist machinations to produce a panic. Late in the week the clearing house banks reduced, for the third time this year, interest rates on deposits made with them by banks. The new rate is 1 per cent. on all deposits of banking institutions except those of mutual savings banks, which will earn 1½ per cent. There were some more small bank failures in rural districts during the week, and yesterday alone nine banks in Mississippi and three in Kansas closed their doors. These failures, however, are of no more than local importance except as they tend to impede ultimate business recovery.

Reduced Company Earnings

Commodity prices again declined last week, foodstuffs showing the greatest losses. Sugar was naturally affected by the reported breakdown of conferences abroad for curtailing market supplies. Copper was the only outstanding exception to the general rule of declines in prices, tending to harden at 10¼c. Steel operations declined to about 34 per cent. of capacity, but the outlook in the industry has brightened somewhat because of increased orders from railroads. Fifty-one railroads, the first to report for November, showed

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

FALL AND RALLY IN WHEAT

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—WHEAT.—The cash market was firm at ½c. to 1½c. advance. No. 2 red winter, 97½c.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 67½. MAIZE firm, 1c. higher. No. 2 mixed, 80½c., f.o.b., New York. OATS steady, ½c. lower. White clipped, 37½c., f.o.b., New York. RYE firm, 1½c. higher. No. 2 Western, 45½c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)					
Receipts, Westn.	735	444	5,276	304,756	319,012
Do., Atlantic	45	50	350	65,580	58,322
*Exports, ditto	172	205	1,431	57,410	44,421
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Westn.	667	1,255	5,021	104,326	115,465
Do., Atlantic	13	10	135	2,472	2,328
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	9
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipmts., Westn.	66	93	464	16,631	13,252
Receipts, Atl'tic	89	80	336	11,106	10,371
*Exports, ditto	12	12	59	2,346	1,734
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Westn.	150	232	920	86,634	87,172
Do., Atlantic	9	8	73	2,330	3,880
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	18	80

* FROM New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Balt'more and New Orleans.

LARD weak. Prime Western steam, 70c. down at $9.45; Middle West, spot, 65c. down at $9.35.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened 1 point down to 4 points up, and closed quiet at 11 to 5 points advance. Sales, 1,000 bags. Jan., 6.11c.; March, 5.97c.; May, 5.76c.; July, 5.57c.; Sept., 5.46c. Santos No. 4 futures closed quiet at 8 points to 1 point advance. Sales, 3,000 bags. Jan., 9.17c.; March, 9.02c.; May, 8.77c.; July, 8.62c.; Sept., 8.51c. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 7c. to 7½c.; Santos No. 4, 10c. to 10½c.

COCOA.—Futures closed steady at 2 points gain. Sales, 3,000 bags. Jan., 6.07c.; March, 6.27c.; May, 6.46c.; July, 6.61c.; Sept., 6.76c.

SUGAR.—Futures ruled dull and featureless, apart from scattered liquidation by holders discouraged by conflicting European reports. The close was barely steady at 4 to 3 points decline. Sales, 19,000 tons. Jan., 1.09c.; March, 1.16c.; May, 1.24c.; July, 1.31c.; Sept., 1.39c.; Dec., 1.47c.

COTTON on the spot closed without change in value at 9.80c. Futures opened barely steady at 5 to 8 points decline owing to various selling orders and the bearish trend of the Stock Exchange. A rally occurred later on shorts covering and more encouraging reports regarding domestic goods, the market closing steady at values ranging from 6 points advance to 3 points decline compared with previous finals. The current week's port receipts are expected to be about 150,000 bales. New Orleans spot middling closed unchanged at 9.40c.; futures ended steady, 1 point higher to 2 points lower.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
January	9.65 9.65	9.59 9.59
	NEW CONTRACT	
January	9.65 9.63	9.65 9.65
February	9.77 9.77	9.77 9.77
March	9.80 9.80	9.92 9.92
April	10.02 10.02	10.04 9.90
May	10.16 10.15	10.18 10.04
June	10.27 10.27	10.29 10.18
July	10.41 10.40	10.42 10.29
August	10.50 10.50	10.52 10.41
September	10.50 10.50	10.50 10.50
October	10.60 10.50	10.60 10.50

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	29,000	29,000	6,838,000	6,748,000
Exports, Gt. Brn.	6,000	6,000	729,000	811,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	17,000	17,000	3,128,000	3,363,000

WOOL.—Demand has been limited, with prices generally steady. The piece goods market has displayed the usual year-end quietness. Territory fine staple is unchanged at 70c. to 73c. per lb.

METALS.—National Metal Exchange.—New standard contract prices for copper were unchanged. March, 10.00c.; April, 10.03c.; May, 10.06c. Sales, nil. Prices for standard tin futures were 10 to 15 points up. Dec. and Jan., 26.15c.; Feb., 26.25c.

COPPER.—Business has been quiet this week, partly owing to the holiday season, but with smaller offerings the market had a firmer tendency, and the price of electrolytic was raised ¼c. per lb. to 10½c. for domestic spot delivery. The firmness was partly due to expectations of more bullish statistics for the current month.

TIN.—This market displayed increasing strength, especially towards the end of the period, when a fair amount of buying took place, partly on speculative account, following reports of a closer international agreement for the restriction of production. Straits metal finished with a rise of 2½c. per lb., both spot and January being quoted 26½c., against 24½c. last week.

SPELTER.—This market has also shown a firmer tendency on the improving statistical situation and expectations of a revival in the demand in the New Year. East St. Louis prices were advanced 10 points at 4.10c. per lb. for spot and January.

LEAD remained quiet, but ruled steady throughout the week, with the spot price maintained at 5.10c. per lb.

TINPLATES.—Only a very small business was done during the week, consumers showing little interest so far, despite the upward tendency in basic metals. Prices are nominally unchanged, prime makes being quoted $5 per box.

PIG IRON.—Although more inquiries were reported for delivery in the first quarter of the new year, actual business transacted was limited, but the outlook is considered promising in view of the smallness of stocks generally. Prices are firmer, though not to any quotable extent, No. 2 foundry on Eastern Pennsylvania markets remaining at $17.50 per ton.

STEEL.—Holidays and inventory taking have reduced mill operations almost to a minimum, but an increasing number of specifications are coming forward and the feeling generally is more hopeful, with the price tendency hardening. Bessemer steel rails are still quoted $43 per ton.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ½c. lower for spot and Dec. at 8½c., and for Dec.-Jan. at 8¾c. per lb. First latex crepe sellers were ½c. lower for spot and Dec. at 8½c., and for Dec.-Jan. at 9c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange new contract prices were 7 points down. Dec., 8.50c.; Jan., 8.55c.; March, 8.85c.; May, 8.85c.; Sept., 9.25c. Sales, 15 contracts.

COTTON OIL irregular. Crude spot, 6.00c. bid; yellow spot, 7.50c. bid. Futures.—Dec., 7.85c.; March, 7.38c.; May, 7.40c.; July, 7.53c. Refined futures were 5 points up to 3 points down.

TALLOW steady and unchanged. Extra, loose, 4½c.; extra, in tierces, 4½c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades were unchanged at $1.80 to $1.85 per barrel.

TURPENTINE quiet and unchanged at 40½c. to 41½c.

DULUTH, Dec. 27.—LINSEED closed easy and 1½c. to 2c. lower. Dec., 1.50½c.; May, 1.54½c.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27.—WHEAT closed steady, ½c. lower to unchanged. Dec., 68½c.; May, 73c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—WHEAT closed firm, ½c. higher to unchanged. Dec., 72½c.; May, 76½c.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 27.—WHEAT opened easy at ½c. to ¾c. decline, and ruled weak in the early trading on liquidation of the December position and reports that Russia and Argentina were under-selling Canadian markets. Later a sharp recovery resulted on buying for both accounts, stimulated by reports that elevator interests had arranged to pay the Wheat Pool 50 cents per bushel on the basis of No. 1, Northern Manitoba, for delivery at Fort William. The close was firm and 1½c. to 2½c. higher. Dec., 52½c.; May, 55¼c.; July, 56½c.

OATS closed firm at a rise of ½c. to ¾c. Dec., 26c.; May, 27½c.; July, 28½c. BARLEY futures unchanged to ½c. lower. May, 26½c.; July, 27½c. LINSEED closed easy, 1½c. to 1¾c. down. May, 96½c.; July, 97½c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—WHEAT opened ½c. higher to ¾c. lower and generally declined afterwards, with selling of the July option against purchases at Winnipeg. Weather was favourable in the North-west and forecasts indicated rain and snow in the South-west. Later the market became oversold and rallied on "bear" covering stimulated by the firmness of maize and the sharp recovery at Winnipeg. The close was firm, ½c. lower to ½c. higher. Old contract: Dec., 76½c.; March, 79½c.; May, 81½c. New: Dec., 76½c.; March, 80c.; May, 81½c.; July, 63½c.

MAIZE.—Demand was stimulated by the reported removal of restrictions against the use of maize sugar in the manufacture of food products. This is expected to increase the demand for maize by 30 per cent. The close was firm and 1c. to 1½c. higher. Old contract: Dec., 62½c.; March, 66½c.; May, 68c. New: Dec., 62½c.; March, 67½c.; May, 68½c.; July, 69½c. OATS closed firm at ¼c. advance to ¼c. decline. Old contract: Dec., 30½c.; March, 31½c.; May, 33½c. New: March, 31½c.; May, 32½c.; July, 31½c. RYE futures firm and ½c. to 1½c. higher. Old contract: Dec., 41½c.;

(Continued at foot of next column)

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COAL AND IRON REPORTS

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Farmers' deliveries for the week ended to-day and for the season to date (19 weeks) are:—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
This week	Cwt. 61,925	Cwt. 141,744	Cwt. 22,288
Average price	8s. 0d.	8s. 3d.	5s. 6d.
Same week last year	133,319	142,466	20,376
Average price	9s. 6d.	8s. 8d.	7s. 0d.
This season	2,405,846	5,712,058	801,337
Average price	6s. 11d.	8s. 9½d.	5s. 11d.
Last season	4,693,065	7,334,261	1,060,739
Average price	9s. 8½d.	9s. 9½d.	7s. 8½d.

LONDON (COVENT GARDEN), Dec. 27.—Business was rather quiet, the demand being slack after the holidays. Quotations:—English Bramley seedling apples, 6s. to 10s.; Newtown Wonders, 6s. to 8s. per bushel; Nova Scotian apples, 16s. to 28s. per barrel; American apples, per box: Californian pears, 15s. to 16s. per case; Comice pears, 6s. to 7s. per tray; Kent cobnuts, 16s. per 12lb.; Grenoble walnuts, 8s. to 10s. per bag; Spanish chestnuts, 12s. to 14s. per bag; St. Michael's pineapples, 2s. to 4s. 6d. each; Tunis dates, 15s. per cwt.; American cranberries, 15s. to 16s. per case; Canary bananas, 15s. to 26s. per crate; Messina lemons, 15s. to 18s. per case; Spanish oranges, 11s. to 40s. per case; Tangerines, 1s. 2d. to 2s. per box; grape fruit, 15s. to 25s. per case; South African apricots, 4s. per tray; Dutch onions, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bag; turnips, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; carrots, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; parsnips, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt.; cabbage, 2s. to 3s. per 1s. 6d. to 2s. per bundle; Brussels sprouts, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per half bag.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Ample supplies of hay and straw sold quietly at unchanged rates. Best meadow hay was quoted £5 5s. to £5 15s.; mixture and sanfoin, £5 10s. to £6; best clover, £5 15s. to £6 5s.; and best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

COTTON

Liverpool return of stocks, &c., for the week ended Dec. 24:—

	Import	F'w'ded	Sales	Export	Stock in Gt. Britain
American	71,311	7,866	3,500	181	526,790
Brazilian	105	977	630	—	41,150
Peruvian	385	363	330	—	13,350
Egyptian	2,621	1,992	1,870	86	108,950
Sudan	6,958	1,706	280	785	63,700
Sakel	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	566	210	—	93,570
Sakel	—	—	—	—	—
W. Indian	—	19	—	—	30,490
E. African	217	20	—	—	4,300
S. African	—	531	180	—	15,160
W. African	—	—	50	—	—
E. Indian	22,601	198	170	—	40,080
		4,800	950	20	75,980
Total bales	104,198	18,926	8,280	1,072	1,013,680
So far this year	1,053,478	808,567	555,230	48,655	880,000
Last year	1,288,000	1,185,000	704,890	46,807	

ARTIFICIAL SILK

MANCHESTER, Dec. 27.—The market in artificial silk fabrics has failed to develop activity. In most directions there was a gradual slowing-down for the holidays. In some quarters the outlook is considered to be rather more favourable, though it cannot be said that, up to the present, buyers have shown any desire to secure supplies very far ahead. In certain specialities, this, of course, is inevitable, but as regards ordinary qualities, no difficulty is experienced in obtaining delivery, and, in consequence, purchases are mostly of a hand-to-mouth character. A fair run on crêpes have been in steady request, and high-class mixture fabrics have also moved fairly well. Linings have been rather quieter, but various transactions have been reported in corset and lingerie fabrics. There has not been much doing for export, neither the Colonies nor other outlets showing more than a lukewarm interest. Indian inquiry persists but is not yielding much business. Demand for China is practically at a standstill. A moderate turnover has been reported for first-quality yarns, and some of the lower grades are moving into consumption on a rather better scale. Nominal prices of all artificial silk and cotton and artificial silk mixture fabrics are as follow:—Coloured stripe poplin, 101s.; brocades, 99s.; crêpe brocades, 146s. 6d.; limbrics, 118s.; all artificial silk limbrics, 146s. 6d.; crêpe artificial silk, 144s.

METALS AND MINERALS

GLASGOW, Dec. 27.—PIG IRON.—The market has been a little busier this week, but for the most part collieries are mainly concerned for the time being with orders due to be completed before the end of the year. These are heavier than usual on account of the number of orders, both shipping and land sale, thrown forward as a result of the miners' stoppage. It is not expected, so far as the shipping trade is concerned, that business will be brought up to date before the holidays, but the carry-forward should not be very heavy, especially if boats come forward as expected next week from the English districts. This stringency of the freight market has undoubtedly been an important factor in holding up shipments during the past few weeks, as in addition to the fact of scarcity of boats shippers have been hanging back in the hope of freights taking an easier turn.

Not much coal is coming on offer in the market, and the few odd parcels dealt with this week have made good prices. The collieries continue to quote relatively high prices, but their rates are really not a test of the market owing to the meagre amount of business passing, and it is very probable that the buyer for shipment next month could place orders on more favourable terms than current quotations indicate. The London inquiry is poor at the moment, but the holidays doubtless explain this, and an improvement is confidently expected early in the New Year.

Nothing has been made public so far regarding the allocation of the Scottish district's output for the first three months of 1931 under the working of the new Act, but it is stated in the market that the total quota for the district represents a reduction of between 10 and 15 per cent. on the output for the first quarter of this year.

Price lists for the shipping trade are still given with considerable reserve, but the following list will be found to be near working levels, though in most cases concessions could doubtless be secured for a fair-sized order:—

Lanarkshire.—Fell best, 15s.; Splint best, 16s. 6d.; Splint second, 15s. 6d.; Navigation, 17s.; Navigation second, 15s.; Hartley, 16s., all per ton f.o.b. Glasgow. Steam, 13s. 6d.; Trebles, 14s. 6d.; Doubles, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Singles, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; Doubles, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; Doubles, 10s. 3d., all per ton f.o.b. Grangemouth.

Fife:—Screened navigation, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; First-class steam, 13s. 6d.; Third-class steam, 12s.; Trebles, 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Doubles, 13s.; Singles, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Doubles, 10s. 3d., all per ton f.o.b. Burntisland or Methil.

Lothians:—Prime steam, 12s. 6d.; Secondary steam, 12s.; Trebles, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Doubles, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Singles, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; Pearls, 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d., all per ton f.o.b. Leith.

Ayrshire.—Unscreened navigation, 16s.; Jewel, 13s.; Steam, 13s.; Trebles, 14s. 6d.; Doubles, 13s. 6d.; Singles, 13s.; Pearls, 12s. 6d.; Dross, 11s., all per ton f.o.b. AYR or TROON.

IRON AND STEEL.—Conditions in the iron and steel trades show little change. Though outputs have been fairly good in one or two directions, the season, unfortunately, is not increased trade but merely the fact that some consumers have been taking in extra supplies so as to insure a good start after the holidays. There has been a little more inquiry about, in fact, but while makers no naturally read this as a good sign they have not yet had the satisfaction of booking more business. Practically all the works are badly in need of orders, as meantime they are quite unable as a rule to see their way ahead for more than a week or so. In the tube trade, in fact, conditions have undoubtedly been worse than usual on account of the number of orders, for the New Year holiday, with no indications of resuming until well into January, if, indeed, the stoppage is not longer in one or two instances. Work generally will be suspended for the holidays on Wednesday next and so far as steelworks are concerned it will be January 12 before consumption is made, although other departments may resume a week earlier.

There is really no branch of the industry in a reasonably good position. The sheetmakers report some slight improvement in the demand for galvanised material, but black sheets continue to be a poor market. The tube trade is in a worse position probably than at any time for the past three years. Wrought iron makers and steel re-rollers are poorly employed, and are forced to cut prices for export business, which is particularly slack. Depression is still the keynote to pig iron, the supply of which from six furnaces is apparently quite plentiful.

Prices:—

	Home	Export
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Scotch "Crown" iron bars	10 5 0	9 15 0
Sections (angle bads)	*8 7 6	7 15 0
Steel ship plates	*8 15 0	8 5 0
Boiler plates	10 10 0	10 0 0
Steel bars (re-rolled)	7 0 0	6 15 0
Black steel sheets (24in.)	8 5 0	8 5 0
Galvanised corrugated sheets, 24g.	11 7 6	11 5 0
Pig iron No. 3	3 16 6	
Hematite	3 17 0	
Heavy steel scrap	2 10 0	
Cast-iron machinery scrap	3 0 0	

* Subject to rebate of 10s. per ton.

CARDIFF, Dec. 27.—Work in the Welsh steam coal trade both at the pits and at the docks will be resumed on Monday. The position, however, remains difficult owing to the uncertain labour outlook, with the prospect of a stoppage in the Welsh coalfield from December 31, and it seems almost a certainty that unless the miners accept the owners' offer work, so far as the Miners' Federation is concerned, will cease at the end of the year. The owners' terms are 11 days' work at eight hours per day per fortnight, for which the men would be paid 11 days' pay, thus losing the wages represented by the reduction of hours. The uncertainty created by the lack of agreement has practically stopped business for January.

The Miners' Industrial Union, a non-political body, has declared against a stoppage, and has announced a bargain with the employers, under which half the men will work six-day shifts one week and five bonus shifts the next, so that pits will be kept in full operation, and by the use of the bonus shifts every other week the men will comply with the Act, earning full money. Last week's shipments were especially low, partly owing to the prevalence of fog, which delayed

(Continued in next column)

March, 41½.; May, 42½c. New: Dec., 41½c.; March, 41½.; May, 42½c.; July, 41½c.

PROVISIONS closed easy, with lard 12½ to 17½ points lower, and pork 10 points lower to unchanged. Cash lard fell 37½ points to 9.35; March, 8.87½; March, 8.55; May, 8.67½. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—Jan., 10.70; May, 11.00; July, 11.25.

BACON steady and unchanged. Hogs steady and unaltered for both light and heavy sorts. Receipts at 15 principal Western Centres, including Chicago, since November 1, total 4,582,000, against 5,233,000, for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Heavy
To-day	13.25	8.25 to 8.50	7.50 to 7.80
Previous day	13.25	8.25 to 8.50	7.50 to 7.80
Last year	12.50	9.30 to 9.50	9.10 to 9.50
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day	.. ..	36,000	7,000
Previous day	.. ..	116,000	42,000
Last year	.. ..	98,000	34,000

City News in Brief

Numbers are announced of bonds of the Roumanian Stabilization and Development loan Monopolies Institute 7 per cent. guaranteed sterling bonds drawn for repayment at par on February 1 next.

At a meeting of the board of the South British Insurance Company, held in Auckland on November 11, it was resolved that no further transfers from New Zealand to the London register shall be passed for the present.

Coupon 36 of the Chinese Government 5 per Cent. Gold Loan, 1912, which was due on September 30, 1930, including those belonging to bonds drawn for redemption in 1928, 1929, 1930, may now be presented for payment.

Bonds of the Imperial Chinese Government Gold Loan of 1908 for £5,000,000, drawn for redemption on October 5, 1929 (upon which 12 months' accrued interest has already been paid) will be paid on January 5, 1931, with a further three months' accrued interest (£1 2s. 6d. per £100 bond, 4s. 6d. per £20 bond, less income-tax).

The Gramophone Company intends to redeem its £300,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock at 105 per cent. on June 30, 1931. The company is, however, prepared to purchase any of the stock at 105 per cent. provided written acceptance of the offer is received at the company's registered office within 14 days of December 18.

Meetings of Bovril Australian Estates are to be held on January 15 to consider an agreement by which Bovril Limited will forgo all arrears of debenture interest up to January 31, 1930, and will take Preferred ordinary shares instead of rather more than half their holding of Debentures. Details of the scheme were given by the chairman at the annual meeting held on December 17.

DIAMOND RESTRICTION

JEWEL TRADE DECISION

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 27.—According to a statement issued by the International Commission of the diamond industry, the General Association of Jewellers has decided, almost unanimously, to reduce production by 50 per cent. as from January 4.—*Reuter.*

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 27.—WHEAT closed easy at 6c. to 8c. decline. MAIZE easy and 3c. to 5c. lower. OATS quiet and unaltered. LINSEED easy, 19c. to 21c. lower.

CLOSING PRICES

	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires—		
Wheat, Feb. delivery	5.46	5.52
" March delivery	5.54	5.62
Maize, Jan. delivery	5.72	5.80
" Feb. delivery	3.70	3.72
" March delivery	3.85	3.89
Oats, Feb. delivery	4.00	4.05
Linseed, Jan. delivery	3.40	3.40
" Feb. delivery	—	—
Rosario—		
Wheat, No. 2, Feb. delivery	5.20	5.30
Maize, Jan. delivery	3.60	3.65
Linseed, Feb. delivery	9.90	10.15

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso—about 1s. 3½d.)

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 26.—EXCHANGE on London unchanged at 4⅝d. The COFFEE market closed easy with No. 7 N.Y. Standard 125 reis lower at 11$450. Receipts, 16,000 bags, making 1,723,000 for the season to date, against 1,587,000 a year ago. Clearances were 19,000 bags for the United States, nil to Europe, and 3,000 elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 217,000 bags and compares with 329,000 a year ago. At SANTOS receipts totalled 42,000 bags, making so far this season 4,569,000 against 4,569,000 a year ago. Clearances were 28,000 bags to the United States, and 38,000 to Europe. The stock shows a decrease at 1,094,000 bags and compares with 1,148,000 a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Dec. 27.—The market commenced irregular at ¼ decline to ¼ advance, ruled quiet throughout and finished at the initial level. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—March, 30 (previous, 30¼); May, 29¾ (28¾); July, 27¼ (27¾); Sept., 27½ (27¼). Wednesday's sales totalled 2,000 bags.

MINING NEWS

LAKE VIEW AND STAR.—Development report to November 19.—Horseshoe Group (1,200ft. level).—A west crosscut from No. 4 lode at 1,271ft. north of Main East crosscut, No. 2 shaft, was started and advanced 21ft. from 9ft. to 15ft.; the average value was 140z. per ton. The North drive off crosscut 1,271ft. to the north was advanced 8ft. in 10oz., per ton, over a width of 63in., 2.120ft. to a total distance off crosscut, from the Main East crosscut, No. 2 shaft; the value of the ore in the Main East crosscut, No. 4 lode on the 1,200ft. level has been proved for a distance of 1,270ft. in ore averaging 6oz. per ton, 2,000ft. Level.—A diamond drill bore west was started at 750ft. south of Horseshoe Main shaft and passed through 60ft. of ore, averaging 50oz. per ton, at a depth of 414ft. This lode is for the 3,250ft. Level.—The South drive, on the extension of the No. 2 lode, tended 4ft. to 6ft. from the No. 4 lode was extended a distance of 388ft. from the main shaft; the value of the ore averaging 60z. per ton over a width of 66in. Ivan-off section 11 wizze, No. 2 lode, was advanced 5ft. to a total distance of 147ft. in ore averaging 65z. per ton over a width of 54in. 3,300ft. Level.—The Intermediate South drive from East crosscut at 1300ft. North Horseshoe Main shaft was advanced in an easterly direction to a total distance of 188ft. from 38 to 57ft. the average value was 50z. per ton. Total to 188ft., 64s.

The Central Argentine Railways contract for about 400,000 to 500,000 tons of Admiralty seconds has been renewed for 1931 with the usual collieries on the scheduled minimum loads. The Palestine Railways contract for 16,000 tons of Welsh steams for delivery over January and February was secured by a Cardiff firm.

The output quota for the first quarter of 1931 is reduced 20 per cent. from the standard output, which, having regard to the recent low exports, will mean little change from the recent production. Except minor adjustments the minimum price scheduled is unchanged. Export prices per ton f.o.b. are:—Best Admiralty large, 20s.; seconds, 19s. 9d. to 19s. 9d.; ordinaries, 19s. 3d. to 19s. 6d.; fine, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; dry nuts, 20s. to 22s.; Monmouthshires, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; coking smalls, 14s. to 14s. 3d.; bunker smalls, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; cargo smalls, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; patent fuel, "Crown," 21s. 6d.; "Anchor" (f.o.b. Newport), 20s.; foundry cokes, 26s. to 36s. 6d.; furnace cokes, 17s. 6d. to 21s.

Iron and steel and allied trades remain depressed. Welsh steel ingot bars are £5 and Continental bars £4 per ton, delivered South Wales. Galvanised sheets were £11 5s. per ton, and tinplates 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per standard box.

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 27.—The past week was entirely under the influence of the holidays and closed without any clear indications of prospects for the coming month. Production for December was already fully booked, but the pressure for supplies supplies terminated early in the week and some difficulty was experienced in clearing at present firm prices the few odd lots coming available. Forward business received little attention, owing to the uncertainty of the outlook, partly owing to the difficulties still confronting the industry in connexion with the new marketing schemes. However the tone for January closed steady in the case of steam and bunkering coal, and firm in the case of gas and coking prices, but other cokes were amply offered. Prices were approximately:—

	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Best Blyth large	13/6 to 13/9	13/6 to 13/9
Best Blyth small	10/-	10/-
Tyne prime steam	10/6	10/6
Tyne prime large	13/6	13/6
Bunkers	13/- to 14/-	13/- to 14/-
Gas coal (best)	13/- to 16/-	13/- to 16/-
Coking coal	13/6 to 14/-	13/6 to 14/-
Manufacturing fuel	14/- to 16/-	14/- to 16/-
Gas coke	21/6	21/6
Furnace coke	17/3 to 18/-	17/3 to 18/-

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Dec. 27.—SMITHFIELD MARKET Official report.—Supplies for the week ended to-day were 6,737 tons, as against 5,394 tons in the corresponding week last year. Imported beef, principally Argentine, formed 81 per cent. of the beef supplies, as against 82.7 per cent. a year ago. Imported mutton, mainly New Zealand, formed 79.9 per cent. of the total supply of mutton and lamb, as against 69.4 per cent. same week last year. Imported pork and bacon formed 24 per cent. of the total supply of pork and bacon, as against 21.5 per cent. a year ago. The bulk of the poultry and game supply was imported. 64 per cent., as against 65.4 per cent. a year ago. Imported rabbits formed 73.8 per cent., as against 78 per cent. same week last year. Imported eggs formed 42.1 per cent., as against 57.1 per cent. a year ago, and imported butter, cheese, &c., formed 45.3 per cent., as against 41.2 per cent. last year. The quantity of fresh killed beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork marketed during the week aggregated 1,602 tons, as against 4,069 tons of chilled and frozen meats. The quantity of meat, &c., surrendered or taken as being useless for food was 11 tons, as against 16 tons same week a year ago.

GRIMSBY, Dec. 27.—FISH.—A moderate supply was landed from 37 North Sea and two Iceland trawlers and one liner. Demand was good. Plaice, 7s.; lemon soles, 20s.; halibut, 8s. to 11s.; cod, 2s. to 5s.; skate, 3s.; small haddocks, 4s.; kit haddocks, 7s. 6d.; gibed haddocks, 9s.; dabs, 8s. to 11s. 6d.; codlings, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; whitings, 3s. per stone. Soles, 3s. 5d.; turbot, 10d. to 1s. 2d.; brill, 1s. per lb.

CATTLE

CARLISLE, Dec. 27.—There was no imported cattle from Ireland at this market, and only about 30 free cattle offered. Business ruled quiet on account of the holidays. Quotations:—Heifers, £16 to £20; bullocks, £15 10s. to £19 10s. a head.

NORWICH, Dec. 27.—Owing to the Christmas holidays this market was closed.

Reports of proceedings under the heading "Company Meetings" are inserted as advertisements, but care is taken to ensure that they are trustworthy.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French General and Sudan).

8 P.M.—To Canary Islands (Tenerife).

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)

7.30 A.M.—To Faroe Islands.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo) (ex. Katanga) and French Middle Congo).

8 P.M.—To Canada (all parts), Costa Rica, Guiana (British), Jamaica, Newfoundland, Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia), United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (ex. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London		
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Air Mails[†]	Jan.	3	11 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	Jan.	3	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Jan.	8	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails[†]	Jan.	1	7 p.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Malwa and Mongolia)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Jan.	8	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec.	30	8 p.m.
BRAZIL (all parts): Air Mails[†]	Jan.	3	11 a.m.
(Ceara, &c.): Booth (Denis)	Jan.	1	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star (Avelona Star)	Jan.	2	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star[†] (Avelona Star)	Jan.	3	6 p.m.
(Bahia): L. & H. (Herschel)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Jan.	3	6 p.m.
(New Brunswick, &c.): Direct (Montclare)	Dec.	30	8 p.m.
(Nova Scotia): Direct (Caronia)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
(Maz. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia): Direct (Montclare)	Jan.	3	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): (Newfoundland) Direct (Caronia)	Jan.	2	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Jan.	2	5.30 p.m.
(Tenerife): Yeoward (Ardeola)	Dec.	31	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD Is.: B. Star (Avelona Star)	Dec.	29	8 p.m.
B. Star[†] (Avelona Star)	Jan.	2	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Malwa and Mongolia)	Dec.	30	8 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Jan.	8	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Malwa)	Daily		Noon
(all parts): Via Vancouver (Montclare and Emp. of Canada)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China): via U.S.A. (Europa)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Jan.	3	6 p.m.
(S. Marta): Direct (Camito)	Dec.	30	8 p.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Jan.	8	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Europa)	Dec.	30	8 p.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES Du. pkt. (Sibajak)	Jan.	3	Noon
P. & O. (Malwa)	Dec.	31	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Malwa)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Dec.	30	8 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Dec.	30	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUD

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 *lines* 16*s.* (*minimum*)

ROUMANIAN STABILISATION and DEVELOPMENT LOAN MONOPOLIES INSTITUTE 7 per CENT. GUARANTEED STERLING BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the terms of the Loan Contract the FOURTH DRAWING on account of the Sinking Fund was held at the Roumanian Legation, London, on the 19th December, 1930, when the following BONDS, amounting to £11,200, were DRAWN for REPAYMENT at par on the 1st February, 1931.

1 BOND for £1,000.—No. 1—

93

102 BONDS for £100, Nos.—

922	1008	1424	1915	2104	2149	2159
2715	3288	3846	3904	3977	4044	4389
4482	4655	4834	4837	4946	4968	5084
5279	5407	5520	5521	5802	5860	5841
5873	6071	6143	6240	6416	6509	6933
7171	7305	7628	7841	7848	8322	8451
8497	8541	8660	8984	9022	9056	9079
9731	10097	10194	10306	10363	10486	10754
10829	11143	11213	11483	11528	11628	11837
11882	11917	11964	12312	12330	12392	12552
12568	12644	12870	13068	13171	13236	13276
13315	13375	14002	14178	14474	14594	14623
14709	14911	14999	15048	15063	15225	15280
15320	15626	15679	15767	15827	16391	16443
16513	16534	16727	16991			

The Bonds should be left for examination at least three days prior to the 1st February, 1931.

HAMBROS BANK LIMITED, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
LAZARD BROS. and Co., Ltd., 11, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.
HIGGINSON and Co., 80, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
29th December, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

PEEL RIVER LAND and MINERAL COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 65, Palmerston House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 16th day of January, 1931, at 1 o'clock precisely, for the consideration of the Report on the affairs of the Company and other business.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be Closed from Monday, the 5th, to Monday, the 19th day of January, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
EDWYN A. KEMP, Secretary.
65, Palmerston House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
29th December, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT COMPANY Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 21st day of January next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. K. BRUCE, Secretary.
24, Lombard-street, E.C.3. 17th December, 1930.

EQUITY and LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th January, 1931, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the Dividend payable on the 15th January.

A. C. THORNE, Manager and Secretary.
18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2. 29th December, 1930.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the DEFENDABLE UPHOLSTERY Limited will be CLOSED from the 30th December, 1930, until the 5th January, 1931, both days inclusive, preparatory to the payment of the final 6% (Six per cent.) Dividend on the 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference Shares for the year ended 31st December, 1930, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.

By Order of the Board,
H. W. PAYNE, Secretary.
208-211, Abbey House, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

TAMPLIN and SON'S BREWERY, BRIGHTON, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Ordinary Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th December, 1930, to the 10th January, 1931 (both days inclusive), for preparation of Interim Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
ALLAN L. KENT, Secretary.
1, Richmond-terrace, Brighton, 29th December, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS, Limited.

6% Certificates to Bearer issued by Guaranty Trust Company of New York in respect of PREFERRED SHARES.

COUPON No. 3 detached from above Certificates will be PAYABLE on or after the 7th January, 1931, at the places specified thereon. Payment will be made at the rate of $3.50 Canadian Currency per share, being dividend declared by the Company for the half-year ending 31st December, 1930.

For payment in Sterling Coupons should be lodged on forms to be obtained from GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 32, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3, or Princes-street, E.C.2.

They must be left three clear days for examination.

CENTRAL MEXICO LIGHT and POWER COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPON due 1st January, 1931, on the Bonds of the above Loan, will be PAID on or after the 1st proximo, at the Offices of the Underwriters, Limited, 39, Cornhill, E.C.3.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

London, December 29, 1930.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT FIVE per CENT. REORGANISATION GOLD LOAN, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS of this Loan due January 1, 1931, will be PAID on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) at the Office of The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, between the hours of 11 and 2.

Coupons must be left at least three clear days (exclusive of Saturdays) for examination previous to payment, and be entered in numerical order upon lists which may be obtained on application.

Parties abroad should forward coupons through their Bankers for collection, as they will not be paid through the post.

For THE HONG KONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
H. D. C. JONES,} Managers.
9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.
December 24, 1930.

IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT GOLD LOAN of 1908 for £5,000,000.

Notice is hereby given that the BONDS of this Loan drawn for redemption on October 5, 1929, upon which 12 months' coupon interest has already been paid, will be PAID on and after January 5, 1931, with a further 12 months' accrued interest (£1 2s. 8d. per £100 Bond and 4s. 6d. per £20 Bond), less income-tax, at the Office of The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, between the hours of 11 and 2.

These drawn bonds will cease to bear interest on January 5, 1931, and must be left for payment at least three clear days (or, if not so left, three clear days (exclusive of Saturdays) for examination previous to payment.

Parties holders should forward bonds through their Bankers for collection, as they will not be paid through the post.

For THE HONG KONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
H. D. C. JONES,} Managers.
9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.
December 27, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
To the HOLDERS of the FIRST MORTGAGE 5% (five per cent.) SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed of Mortgage and Pledge from Laurentide Power Company Limited to the Royal Trust Company Trustee dated 23rd January, 1925, securing the above mentioned Bonds, Laurentide Power Company Limited will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage 5% (five per cent.) Sinking Fund Gold Bonds (which would according to their terms mature and become payable on January 1st, 1946) on the first day of January, 1931, at 105% (one hundred and five per cent.) of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest on the said principal amount to the said first day of January, 1931.

The said Bonds will be so redeemed at the principal office of the Royal Trust Company in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, or at the principal office of the Bankers Trust Company in the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, or at the office of the Bank of Montreal in London, England, at any time on and after January 1st, 1931, and the Bonds are required to present their Bonds with all unmatured coupons pertaining thereto for redemption at one of the said offices on the said date.

In case such Bonds are not so presented for redemption on the first day of January, 1931, all interest on the said Bonds will cease from the said date.

Dated at the City of Montreal this 26th day of December, 1930.

LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
(Signed) JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

Referring to the foregoing notice of redemption, holders of the said First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds may surrender the same at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal in the City of Montreal, or at the principal office of the Bankers Trust Company in the City of New York, or at the office of the Bank of Montreal in London, England, at any time on and after October 23, 1930, and prior to the date fixed for redemption, and upon such surrender will receive a sum equal to the redemption price of 105% with interest accrued on such Bonds to the date of surrender thereof.

LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
(Signed) JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

COAL, COKE, &c.
2 *lines* 7*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

RICHARDS FUEL Merchants, Coals for ... Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 0412. Also at Oxford, Cheltenham, Bournemouth.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
3 *lines* 6*s.* (*minimum*)

SPEND THE HOLIDAY IN LONDON AT THE
BROADWALK HOTEL,
DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
Between Kensington Palace and Albert Hall.
Telephone: Kensington 0656.
The most luxurious and exclusive of the smaller hotels. Superbly situated a few yards from the Park, with rooms, cuisine, and service of supreme excellence. Famous among discriminating people for more than 40 years.
Each bed room is fitted with hot and cold running water and electric radiator. The hotel is equipped with a large number of bath rooms, central heating, telephone and a lift.
Inclusive terms arranged from 4 gns.
Weekly or daily terms.
Holiday Programme and Tariff on request.

SPECIALLY REDUCED WINTER TERMS
AT THE CORA HOTEL, LONDON,
UPPER WOBURN-PLACE, W.C.1.
For prolonged stay.
Partial Board from 3gns.
Full Board from 3½gns.
Room and Table d'Hôte Breakfast 8/6
Modernly equipped.
Accommodation for 250 Guests.

FACING DUE SOUTH
Overlooking Kensington Gardens.
The management pays great attention to the catering and thus meals are both varied and appetising. Many of the rooms have been artistically redecorated during the last few months.
COBURG COURT HOTEL
BAYSWATER ROAD, LONDON, W.2.
Pleasant suites of private rooms with sitting room, double bed room, bath room, and telephone; the Fully Inclusive Terms are most moderate; bed room, bath, and breakfast from 9s. daily.
Write to the Hotel for an illustrated tariff.
'Phone, Park 2402. Telegrams, Kitchening, London.

Hot and cold running water in every room.
Gas fires and rings in all bed rooms.
DAWSON PLACE MANSIONS HOTEL,
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Healthy situation. Large, lofty rooms. Passenger lift. Unrivalled cuisine. Own farm produce. From 10/6 daily, 3gns. weekly, including all meals. 'Phone, Park 2369. Grams, Mancipio, Nottarch, London.

DURRANT'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.
High-class Family Hotel, with self-contained Suites. Quiet situation, three minutes from Selfridge's. All bed rooms fitted with Hot and Cold Water, Electric Fires, and Exchange Telephone. Central Heating. Lifts.
Telephone: Welbeck 8131. Telegrams: Adjection, London.

Try the NEW
ECCLESTON HOTEL,
VICTORIA, S.W.1.
140 bed rooms, 70 bath rooms, private suites, Every "1930" improvement.
Finest cuisine and wines. Lovely hall room. Room with hot water, phone and heater from 10/6. Room with private bath from 16s. Inclusive from 4½gns.
Prop., SIR JAMES ERSKINE. Victoria 8042.

FLEMING'S NEW CLARGES HOTEL and CAFE DIVAN, CLARGES-STREET, PICCADILLY. Finest Cuisine in London. Inclusive terms arranged. Telephone, Grosvenor 2961. S. Harwath.

The Business Visitor's Ideal.
GRAFTON HOTEL,
TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, LONDON, W.1.
Very convenient, opposite Warren-street Tube Station. Accommodation for 250, but comfort and personal attention for every guest. Bed, bath and breakfast, 8/- to 10/-; Business man's lunch 2/6. Reduced winter residential terms: dinner, bed and breakfast £3 12s. 6d. weekly (no extras). Illustrated brochure free. 'Phone: Museum 1127.

HOW'S HOTELS.
Founded in 1909 by H. E. How.
Where you are an individual—not a number.
PALACE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.1. Museum 4050. 250 rooms, 50 bath rooms, eight private suites; hot and cold water and telephone in bed rooms. Lisen sleeve room. Private suites installed. Licensed.
MANDEVILLE HOTEL, Manchester-square, W.1. Welbeck 8187-8. Heart of Mayfair. 50 rooms. Licensed. Bed, bath and breakfast from 9s. 6d.
En pension from 5 guineas weekly.
LINDEN-GARDENS HOTEL, 63, Linden-gardens, W.2. Lovely decorations throughout. Special Guest Night Saturday; two minutes Queen's-road and Notting Hill-gate Stations. Bed, bath and breakfast from 8s. 6d.
KENSINGTON GATE HOTEL, 104-106, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. Kensington 0445. Hot and cold water in all rooms.
LINDEN HALL HOTEL, 131-137, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Frobisher 0632.
En pension from 3 guineas weekly.
All personally supervised by Mrs. H. E. How.

KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
(Facing Kensington Gardens.)
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
In comfort, satisfactory service, and food this hotel is unequalled.
PRIVATE SUITES.
Prices have again been revised and reduced for the winter.
For particulars apply Manager, address as above. 'Phone, Kens. 2075 (10 lines).

WINTER IN LONDON, W.1.
A central situation renders Winter in Town vastly more agreeable—no tedious bus rides or expensive taxi fares. Norland Court combines this facility with a refined atmosphere, a delicious cuisine, and all the essential amenities of a
costly caravanserai.
Exclusive address, spacious lounges, passenger lift, and bed rooms fitted with P.O. telephones, bedside lights, and hot and cold flowing water.
NORLAND COURT,
"A real Lesser Hotel for Gentlefolk."
82-3-4, GLOUCESTER-PLACE, PORTMAN-SQ., W.1.
12/6 to 14/- daily. Room and breakfast 8/6 and 7/6. 35/- 40/- and 45/- (inc. weekly). No vexatious extras. Illustrated Tariff post free on application.

THE FAMOUS NORTH HOTELS.
Visitors to London notice how the NORTH HOTELS keep abreast (if not ahead) of the times—incorporating every new departure in furnishing, decorating, equipment or service as soon as its value is proved.
Nothing that is essential Hotel features as running hot and cold water and telephone in every bed room, central heating, electric passenger lifts, comfortable beds and the finest English cuisine is always made your stay at a NORTH HOTEL a pleasurable and care-free experience.
A visit of inspection will convince you; you may even discover that accommodation of so high an order can be offered on such reasonable terms.
These are a few of the NORTH HOTELS:—
ONSLOW COURT HOTEL,
QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
Telephone: Kensington 9210.
(140 bed rooms.)
STANHOPE COURT HOTEL,
STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.
Telephone: Western 0951.
(100 bed rooms.)
TUDOR COURT HOTEL,
99-99, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7.
Telephone: Western 6305.
(85 bed rooms.)
GRANBY COURT HOTEL,
98-99, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
Telephone: Kensington 0990.
(50 bed rooms.)
COURT ROYAL HOTEL,
105-6, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Telephone: Paddington 4824.
(40 bed rooms.)
If you cannot call, write or 'phone the respective Hotels for illustrated Brochures and full particulars of any vacant rooms.

PALACE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURY, W.C.1.
(Museum 4050.)
250 rooms, 50 bath rooms. Hot and cold water and telephone in bed rooms. Excellent cuisine. Splendid lounge. Special reduced terms December, January, and February for weekly visitors for bed room, breakfast, bath, £3.

PATRICKSON HOTELS, LTD.,
PALACE HOUSES,
OPPOSITE KENSINGTON GARDENS.
A Beautiful Hotel facing ROAD Bayswater-road, W.2; central heating; hot and cold water and gas fires bed rooms; dancing; night porter; from 4 to 5 gns. single. Park 6447 and 4683-4.

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HOTEL REMBRANDT
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HOTEL RUBENS,
BUCKINGHAM PALACE-ROAD (facing the Palace),
every comfort is ensured and surroundings with lowest charges for
TWO OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS.
Every bed room running hot and cold water, radiator, and 'phone.
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RUTLAND COURT HOTEL,
63-4-5, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park a few yards.
EVERY BED ROOM has hot and cold running water, gas fire, and Post Office 'phone. Passenger lift.
MOST ROOMS FACE SOUTH.
Six excellent reception rooms. Billiard and Ball Room.
INCLUSIVE TERMS from 4gns. single, 8gns. double.
'Phones: Paddington 2316 and 3896.

WINTER IN COMFORT AT
PRE-WAR TERMS
at the
ROYAL STUART HOTEL,
161-169, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, S.W.5.
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube station. 100 bed rooms with hot and cold running water, telephones, gas fires, or radiators, 35 bath rooms. Central heating. Spacious lounges.
EVERY COMFORT and PERSONAL ATTENTION.
Terms from 3½ gns. per week inclusive.
12s. 6d. per day inclusive.
8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
'Phone: Frobisher 2262 (4 lines).

WINTER JOYS.
Now is the time for enjoying indoor delights—bright cosy fires, congenial society, and all the amenities of a first-class Hotel. The duller the day the more welcome the contrast at the
HOTEL VANDERBILT,
76-86, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7.
Cheerful public rooms; tempting and varied meals; individual attention; absolute comfort.
RUNNING WATER, TELEPHONE and GAS FIRE in each of the 120 Bed Rooms.
Most convenient situation, one minute from Gloucester-road Station; near Harrods, Oratory and Park.
THE HOTEL'S GARAGE ADJOINS.
Brochure illustrated by Helen McKie sent free on request.
Telephone: Western 4322 (4 lines).
Directors: GEO. CROSS and FREDK. HAND.

WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,
SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, W.C.1.
Good Food. Personal Service.
Bed and Breakfast, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

WHITENESS HOTEL,
45-6-7, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Bed Rooms with RUNNING WATER, Pub. TELEPHONES; renowned cuisine; CENTRAL HEATING. Quiet situation. Terms from 3½gns. single, 6½gns. double.

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HINDHEAD, HASLEMERE, MOORLANDS HOTEL,
Within 40 miles of Town. 850ft. high.
Suites with private baths.
Excellent cuisine and cellar.
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TWO ALL-WEATHER TENNIS COURTS. GOLF.

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The ideal winter residence. Central heating throughout. Half an hour from the City and West End, combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere.
GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres.
Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All free.
Hot and Cold Water, radiator and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room. Electric lifts. Fully licensed.
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DUNMORE HOTEL.
SHALDON. Torquay six miles.
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A Really First-class Hotel with all modern comforts.
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Central heating. Unrivalled Sea Views.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
'Phone 7 Shaldon 2. Telegrams: Dunmore, Shaldon.

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SIDMOUTH.—BELMONT HOTEL, first class, most modern; overlooking and near sea; two acres of grounds; self-contained suites, bed rooms, with private baths; passenger lift.

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PAR, CORNWALL.
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18-hole Golf Course.
Magnificent Ocean and Coastal Views.
Sunshine and Sea Breezes. 100 beds (hot and cold). Unsurpassed Cuisine. Hot Sea Baths. Hard Tennis. Special Holiday Attractions. Dancing.
Famous Cornish Band.
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Apply Hotel Manager; or 118, Newgate-street, London.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. The EARL'S COURT HOTEL. Tele. 1511. Finest position in Mt. Ephraim. Passenger lift.

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A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel, facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
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THE AMBASSADOR, Boulevard Haussmann. On the new The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

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GRILL ROOM. RESTAURANT-BAR.
18, Rue VOLNEY—NEAR THE OPERA.

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 2, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

HOTEL LUTETIA, 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL. THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN. Tariff with plan sent on request.

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ROYAL HAUSSMANN, 24, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN. An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

ROYAL HOTEL, 33, Avenue Friedland, from centre. Homelike comfort and cooking. Few minutes

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CANNES. HOTEL BRISTOL. Central situation. Sunny garden and terrace.

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DROITWICH SPA, WORCESTERSHIRE. BRINE BATHS HOTEL. 175 rooms, with and cold water and electric fires, Suites, Lifts. A.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated Spa Guide and Inclusive Terms from G. C. Culley, Manager. "DROITWICH BRINE BATHS FOR RHEUMATISM."

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Within 40 miles of Town. 850ft. high.
Suites with private baths.
Excellent cuisine and cellar.
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The ideal winter residence. Central heating throughout. Half an hour from the City and West End, combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere.
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Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All free.
Hot and Cold Water, radiator and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room. Electric lifts. Fully licensed.
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SHALDON. Torquay six miles.
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SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.
Central heating. Unrivalled Sea Views.
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SIDMOUTH.—BELMONT HOTEL, first class, most modern; overlooking and near sea; two acres of grounds; self-contained suites, bed rooms, with private baths; passenger lift.

ST. AUSTELL BAY HOTEL,
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Telegrams } 137.
18-hole Golf Course.
Magnificent Ocean and Coastal Views.
Sunshine and Sea Breezes. 100 beds (hot and cold). Unsurpassed Cuisine. Hot Sea Baths. Hard Tennis. Special Holiday Attractions. Dancing.
Famous Cornish Band.
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EDINBURGH. THE ALISON HOTEL. MELVILLE-CRESCENT (West End). Telephone 207501. Telegrams, "Meicrest, Edinburgh."

PRIVATE HOTELS
3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

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RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR, Boulevard Haussmann. On the new The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

HOTEL APOLLO (D. POISSON, Prop.), 11, Rue Daunou, opp. Opéra Station; 160 rooms; latest comfort from 25s. per day. 50 baths. Full board from 60s.

HOTEL ASTORIA, CHAMPS-ELYSEES (facing Arc de Triomphe). RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRIGHTON, 218, Rue de Rivoli (facing Tuileries Gdns.). In the heart of the fashionable centre.

HOTEL CHATHAM.
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18, Rue VOLNEY—NEAR THE OPERA.

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AGAY.—HOTEL DES ROCHES ROUGES. First class; full South; between St. Raphael and Cannes. Full board 65 to 100 frs.

CANNES. HOTEL BEAU-SEJOUR. First class. Moderate. No luxury tax.

CANNES. HOTEL DU PARC. M. KLIMER, Proprietor.

CANNES. HOTEL BRISTOL. Central situation. Sunny garden and terrace.

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Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Sebastet, Piccy, London."

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